SUNDAY TIMES, SEPTEMBER 7, 1930.

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Sunday Times

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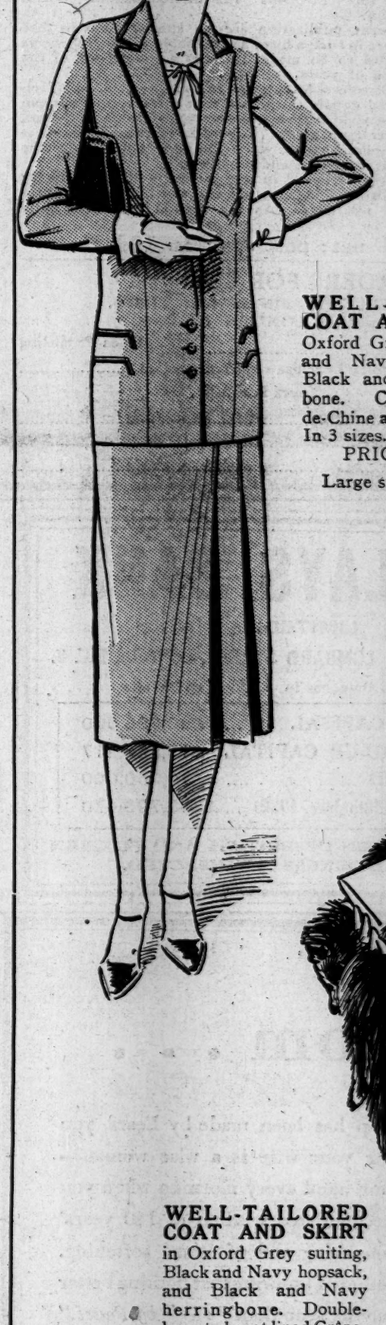
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HOTELS CONTINUED ON PAGE 4.

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The Handbook has been compiled by Mr. L. G. Stephens, who for many years was responsible for "Stephens' Tea Share Manual" which enjoyed a very wide circulation.

The contents of the present publication are on similar lines to that Manual. The details given are in such a form as to enable a comprehensive study of the various Companies to be made, and also a comparison of the results obtained over a series of years.

The particulars include Directors, Secretaries, capitals, estates, capitalisation per acre, reserves, tabulated details of the past four years' results with an analysis for each year showing yield per acre, percentage of profit on capital, profit per acre, reserve per acre, liquid assets. A section of the Handbook is devoted to statistics and compiler's notes, while the preface deals with the past year's results and the present position and prospects.

The Handbook, which will be issued in conjunction with the Mincing Lane Tea and Rubber Share Brokers' Association and the Indian Tea Share Exchange, will be ready in a few days. As the edition is limited early application is advisable.

Price, 3s. 6d. net; post free, 3s. 10d.

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CITY CHATTER.

A STRONG REVIVAL—FAVOURABLE AUGURIES—INDUSTRIAL POINTS — INVESTMENT HINTS — THE OUTLOOK.

(R. J. BARRETT, Financial Editor.)

A pronounced revival in Industrials and the strength in mining shares made the Stock Exchange a good deal more cheerful during the past week, but the volume of public business was disproportionate to the movement in prices. These appeared to be largely the result of purchases by large interests and the covering of bear commitments, and no very satisfactory reasons were advanced for the change of front.

Gilt-edged stocks were sold rather freely, the weakness of sterling on New York being blamed for the set-back, although realisations in order to take up Industrials were also held responsible. Australian stocks underwent a severe decline on the heavy falling off in Customs revenue consequent upon the prohibitive import duties.

Home rails moved within comparatively narrow limits, the traffic returns again making a poor display, but at the close an improvement resulted from the revelation of a bear account at the carry over. Argentine Rails, after weakening with the exchange, left off strong, a more favourable view being taken of the political situation. The Brazilian milreis rallied well and helped Leopoldinas. Canadian Pacifics maintained their recovery on the announcement that the subdivision into 25 dollar shares will take place on October 2.

On the reported passing of the new debt settlement scheme Mexican Government bonds underwent a general advance, and the improvement extended to the National Railways of Mexico issues. Brazilian bonds were helped by the improvement in exchange, but Chinese were reactionary. Peruvian Corporations were adversely affected by a poor traffic, following upon the revolutionary disturbances in that country.

FAVOURABLE AUGURIES.

Though the Midland Bank review of the existing situation and prospects was written before the renewed gold drain from the Bank of England to France and the past week's less favourable position of sterling exchange, its auguries still hold good. They are in accord with the more optimistic Stock Exchange sentiment now manifest, the awakening of activities in a widening range of securities, the maintenance of ordinary dividends by representative companies, and the ability of the banks to satisfy legitimate industrial needs while still adamant against making advances on depreciated collateral securities for speculative uses. Present omens, therefore, warrant the Midland's conclusion "that, while few definite indications are visible of pronounced business recovery in the near future, yet the surrounding conditions are favourable in a number of highly important respects. This is to say, assuming no radical change in these conditions in the meantime, that when business revival comes it is more likely to be given a ready and practical welcome, and less likely to receive such a rude rebuff as it has on previous occasions. . . . We are by no means yet firmly established on the road to prosperity, but at best the ground is more solid beneath our feet."

Supplementary to the foregoing it may be added that the suspended animation of the issuing houses is being stirred by the more hopeful market sentiment just when the holiday season is waning. Many new issues that would have made their appearance ere now in normal conditions only wait a favourable opportunity for launching, and may be looked for as soon as time and circumstances are opportune.

INDUSTRIAL POINTS.

One after another the leading Industrials were bid for, and the result is a very substantial and general appreciation. It is understood that big lines of stock will be taken up at this week's settlement, and this prospect has frightened the "bears," whose purchases have contributed materially to the recovery. This applies more especially to Imperial Chemicals, the vigorous support of which since the issue of the recent reassuring statement was a very important factor in bringing about the Industrial revival.

In other cases, such as Dunlops and the Iron and Steel group, the prospect of the more general adoption of safeguarding was the chief argument employed in favour of higher prices. But little was needed in the way of argument. Stock was scarce because holders are unwilling to sell at current levels, and a very moderate amount of buying was sufficient to cause a disproportionate advance. Unilevers and the whole of the Allied Stores group have appreciated to a level which discounts the future more adequately. Courtaulds have recovered to a price which will only be justified if the final dividend is at least maintained. Turner and Newall have risen to a figure which represents only a modest yield, unless the final dividend is raised.

Throughout the list, quotations of the leading shares are now restored to levels which are far more in conformity with actual results than the absurdly low prices touched during August. This, while gratifying to holders, means that there is not much scope for fresh buyers unless trade takes a pronounced turn for the better and dividend prospects improve proportionately.

The recovery in the two leading Gramophone shares was very pronounced, and is partly explained by the favourable conditions described by Lord Marks at the meeting of the Columbia Graphophone Company. The coming H.M.V. report is now awaited with more confidence. A sharp rally in Vocalions is attributed to pressure being applied to the "bears." Edison Bell (International) advanced on an official statement contending that the low price was unjustified. Gaumont-British 10s. shares closed strong at 13s. 6d. Although the year's dividend is unchanged at 6 per cent., it is understood that earnings are substantially larger.

Cables and Wireless issues ran up very rapidly, but the movement appeared to be purely professional. The recovery in earnings is not in itself sufficient to justify such a movement. Leading Textiles benefited from hopes of better trade, though reports of conditions actually prevailing did not inspire confidence.

Newspaper shares kept very firm, Allied rising 1s. 3d. to 23s. 1½d. Electric Lighting shares met with support, and investment buying was noted in the Insurance group. A stimulating influence in the Iron and Steel section was the reopening of the Dowlais works owned by British Guest Keen and Baldwins.

Brazilian Tractions among Internationals responded to the recovery in the value of the milreis. Brussels bought these as well as Hydro-Electrics, but New York turned a seller towards the close, and the attitude of that market is being watched with some anxiety.

At the meeting of Singer and Co. it was argued that the price of the shares should be nearer 35s. than the present level, but the market was not helped, and the shares closed weak. Austins went ahead, while Rovers among the low-priced Motor shares were favoured. Leylands reacted after a fresh advance, but Dennis Brothers came to the front.

Distillers have revived, and as a producer of Industrial alcohol the company is believed to have a promising future. A conservative course has been taken in distributing profits, and the present price of the shares is substantially below the highest of the year.

INVESTMENT HINTS.

Isle of Thanet Electric Supply shares at 25s. 6d. compare with a highest this year of 31s. 9d., and seem a promising selection in this group. The company serves an important and growing area, and has paid 4 per cent. on its Ordinary shares for each of the last three years. For 1929 this required £6,000, whereas £8,358 was carried forward, and thus a very small increase in net revenue would be required to justify a larger distribution.

The declaration of a quarterly dividend of 3 per cent. draws attention to the steady progress within recent years of British Tobacco Company (Australia). This is the fourth payment of a similar rate in respect of the year ending October 31 next, and brings the total up to 12 per cent., against 11 per cent. for 1929 and 10 per cent. for 1927. As the full results are not available until December, it may be premature to make any forecast, but it seems a safe assumption that there will be an improvement in profits. The Ordinary shares, now at 32s. 6d., are a promising Industrial holding.

Although chances of substantial capital appreciation are small, the Ordinary shares of White, Tomkins, and Courage, priced at 26s. 3d., are suitable for those who require a steady dividend-payer. Over the past decade regular 10 per cent. distributions have been forthcoming, and, during the same period, net profits have averaged £47,476—those for the twelve months ended March 31 last being £48,030. The company is moderately capitalised at £560,000, and ranking in front of the Ordinary is £180,000 in 5 per cent. Cumulative Preference shares.

Safety combined with a fairly generous return is offered by the 6 per cent. Non-Cumulative Preference shares of United Dairies, which, obtainable at 20s. 6d., return fully £5 17s. per cent. The company has earned substantial profits in recent years, and, as the Ordinary has received 10 per cent. for each of the past four years, the Preference shares, which are a prior charge, are amply covered.

When the difficult times through which stock markets have passed is considered, it is a good achievement on the part of Tor Investment Trust to be able to raise the dividend on the Ordinary stock from 8 per cent. to 8½ per cent. Net income for the past year amounted to £21,503, and £14,631 was placed to contingent reserve. The decision to utilise all undistributed profits in future to the writing down of book value of investments will, in reality, create a hidden reserve. The financial position is sound, and, in view of dividend prospects, the Ordinary stock, now at 13½, forms a useful holding.

A line of Canadian Pacific 4 per cent. Debenture stock is available at 85, free of stamp. The yield is £4 14s. 1d. per cent., and the stock is a sound permanent investment.

FEATURES IN MINES.

As a whole, the Mining markets have been overshadowed by the strength of Industrials. Nevertheless, the development of a number of good features can be recorded. Amongst Kaffirs "Johnnies" have taken the lead, at one time advancing to over 40s.—a level comparing with 34s. 6d. only a fortnight ago. The members of the Anglo-American group are well maintained at last week's improved levels. In all these cases the recovery is attributable largely to the change for the better which has come to the diamond situation, although whispers have been heard of a more accommodating attitude on the part of the Banks. African and European rose on the news of an arrangement with the Union Corporation and the Anglo-American for the resumption of work at the Grootvlei Proprietary. This will convert the African and European company's large interest in the Grootvlei from a dead into a live asset. The shares of nearly all the diamond producing companies display substantial gains.

Northern Rhodesians derived little benefit from the latest borehole advices, albeit in the case of the N'Changa they were quite satisfactory. Bwanas exceptionally went ahead towards the close of the week on various rumours, one being to the effect that the shares were to be taken in hand by the group which has lately supported Chartered.

Movements in the issues of Base Metal companies have generally proved of limited extent, the products displaying no great variation. Rio Tinto, however, are better on balance, and Burma Corporation have been in persistent request in view of the yield afforded. Following the award of the Arbitration Court, Lenas spurted from 3d. to 1s. In some quarters the opinion is strongly held that the company will sooner or later secure a measure of compensation from the Soviet Government. In other directions an entirely contrary impression prevails.

IRREGULAR OILS.

Generally speaking, the Oil share market did not participate in the sharp advance witnessed in other sections of the Stock Exchange, and for the greater part of last week the tendency was irregular. Demand fell away to a considerable extent until just before the close, but it was satisfactory to note that selling pressure was absent, although Paris offered stock on balance.

At the outset, dealers were cautious and rather dubious as to the value of accumulated orders over the previous week-end. For this state of affairs, events of a week ago were mainly responsible. The sharp upward movement then experienced was due almost entirely to professional operations, mainly in the nature of "bear" repurchases, and the general public took little part in the dealings. Amsterdam worked both ways, but was hardly a factor in the market. New York, too, did little in the way of setting a lead.

In the middle of the week the market was in a dull condition on small "bear" operations, but the influence of a steady demand caused the "bears" to rush to cover, and quotations were quickly restored. Option buying on quite a good scale of nearly all the better class shares and some of the speculative favourites helped to maintain a firm undertone.

Developments in the way of news were of a satisfactory nature. In the first place, the decrease in crude oil production in the United States in the week ended August 30 was regarded favourably. The daily average production was 2,461,000 barrels, as against 2,470,000 barrels in the preceding week and 2,973,000 barrels in the corresponding period of 1929, which, incidentally, was the week in which output reached its peak total. Another encouraging factor was the publication of American gasolene stocks which, at 30,815,000 barrels, showed a decline of 1,027,000 barrels as compared with the previous week.

The satisfactory news from Rumania regarding the effects of restriction had little effect on Trinidad Leaseholds and Phœnix Oil.

RUBBERS INACTIVE.

In the market for Rubber shares there has been no expansion of business, nor was any considered likely to be for some time. Nothing fresh in connection with the rubber restriction movement was announced and the price seemed steadily to be going from bad to worse. On Saturday the new record low level of 4¼d. was reached.

The previous low record was that of 4⅜d. seen on Friday. On Thursday 4 7-16d. was recorded, while on August 13 and also on Wednesday last 4¼d. was touched. Further schemes were put forward for improving the price, but the ever-recurring question of the native producer was still the difficulty. The quietude in the share market was only relieved here and there by inquiries for issues of the stronger class, while those of the weaker companies were offered.

It is understood that the revised schemes with regard to the debenture interest as submitted by the boards of the Anglo-Java and Laras Companies at Thursday's meetings are now considered sufficiently satisfactory to warrant support and there seems every reason to believe that no further opposition will be encountered.

Tea shares continued quiet with few price movements. The average price obtained at the auctions was 1s. 3.50d. per lb. in comparison with 1s. 2.87d. per lb. last week and 1s. 3.27d. per lb. at this time last year.

THE OUTLOOK.

There can no longer be any reasonable doubt that the worst of the depression on the Stock Exchange has been seen and that better times are ahead for the investor. The recovery will not continue without a pause, and the cessation of bear repurchases on the one hand, and profit-taking by those who bought for quick speculative turns on the other, may easily cause a severe set-back. But public confidence has revived, and markets are not likely to be thrown back permanently into the Slough of Despond.

It is significant that the Industrial revival has been practically confined to high-grade shares. Much of the buying was in large lines, which, it is believed, will be taken off the market and held for investment by financial trusts, insurance companies, and other large holders. It is only natural that such investors should be seeking a higher return than is obtainable from gilt-edged stocks, but it may be assumed that they would not abandon the safety-first principle unless they foresaw the restoration of better economic conditions within a reasonable period.

Importance is rightly attached to the address of the Trades Union Council president as indicating a sane and helpful attitude on the part of the leaders of labour and with this and the determination to free trade from the burdens of excessive taxation and unequal foreign competition, there is some reason for regarding the future hopefully.

To pay for Industrial investment there has been some selling of gilt-edged stocks, but the slightly lower prices at which these are obtainable are bound to tempt fresh buyers. Ease in money is so pronounced that the yields on British Government securities are still attractive. Owing to the resumption of the gold drain to France and the set-back in sterling, a decline in Bank rate is hardly to be expected, since this is the period when demands for financing the world's crops usually tend to raise the level of money. But this year is abnormal, and there is no sign of a break in the long spell of cheap money. While this lasts the tendency of gilt-edged stocks must be to rise to still higher levels.

PAST WEEK'S MARKET FEATURES

	Aug 29.		Sept. 5.	+ Rise or — Fall.
GILT-EDGED.				
War Loan 5%	103⅛	...	103¼	— ⅛
Conversion 3½%	78⅛	...	77⅞	— ⅛
Do. 5%	105⅛	...	105⅛	— ⅛
Consolidated 4%	89	...	88⅞	— ⅛
Funding 4%	92⅜	...	91⅝	— ¾
India 3%	55¼	...	55	— ¼
Australia 5% ('45-'75)	93	...	89	— 4
FOREIGN.				
Brazil Resc.	55½	...	57	+ 1½
Chinese 1912	40	...	36½	— 3½
Mexican 5%	21½	...	25	+ 3½
Do. 6%	25¼	...	30	+ 4¾
Peru Corp. Ord.	5¼	...	5½	+ ¼
Do. Pref.	35	...	35½	+ ½
S. Paulo Coffee	79½	...	82	+ 2½
HOME AND FOREIGN RAILS.				
Gt. Western	70	...	72	+ 2
L.M. and S.	36½	...	37½	+ 1
B.A. Gt. Southern	86	...	88	+ 2
Cen. Argentine	71	...	74	+ 3
Leopoldina	33	...	37	+ 4
Can. Pacific	182½	...	186	+ 3½
INDUSTRIALS.				
Allied News	21/10½	...	23/1½	+ 1/3
Amal. Press	19/6	...	19/3	— -/3
Daily Mail Trust	21½	...	23⅜	+ ⅜
Gramophone	3⅜	...	3⅝	+ ¼
Columbia Graph.	3½	...	3⅜	— ⅛
Brazil Traction	35	...	36⅛	+ 1⅛
Hydro-Electric	37	...	38	+ 1
Dunlop	10/10½	...	12/-	+ 1/1½
Courtaulds	2⅜	...	2⅝	+ ⅛
Turner & Newall	3⅜	...	3⅝	+ ⅛
Imperial Chem.	22/-	...	23/1½	+ 1/1½
Harrods	57/6	...	62/6	+ 5/-
Leyland Motor	3⅛	...	3⅜	— ⅛
Babcock & Wil.	52/9	...	55/-	+ 2/3
Guest Keen	34/-	...	35/6	+ 1/6
Fine Cot. Spinners	20/6	...	22/6	+ 2/-
Unilever	2⅞	...	2⅜	+ ⅛
Vocalion	7/3	...	12/9	+ 5/6
Home & Colonial	12/3	...	14/1½	+ 1/10½
Intern. Tea	18/9	...	21/7½	+ 2/10½
MINES.				
African & European	15/6	...	16/3	+ -/9
Johnnies	36/3	...	39/3	+ 3/-
New Modder (10/-)	3⅜	...	3⅝	+ ⅛
Bwana	12/3	...	12/9	+ -/6
Congo Border	1½	...	1⅝	— ⅛
N'Changa Copper	3⅜	...	3½	— ⅛
De Beers Pref.	10⅛	...	11⅛	+ ⅝
Rio Tinto	35⅛	...	35⅝	+ ½
Tanganyika	1½	...	1⅝	+ ⅛
Chartered	31/6	...	33/4½	+ 1/10½
Burma Corporation	10/9	...	12/-	+ 1/3
Tropea	5/9	...	7/-	+ 1/3
OILS.				
Anglo-Persian	3⅜	...	3½	— ⅛
Burmah	4⅞	...	4⅝	— ⅛
Lobitos	1⅝	...	1⅝	— ⅛
Phœnix	9/9	...	9/6	— -/3
Royal Dutch	30⅜	...	30½	— ¼
Shell Transport	4½	...	4⅛	— ⅛
V.O.C.	2	...	1⅞	— ⅛
RUBBERS.				
Rubber Trust	22/4½	...	23/4½	+ 1/-
Anglo-Dutch	20/6	...	22/6	+ 2/-
Scottish-Malay	8/9	...	6/3	— 2/6
Beaufort	7/6	...	6/3	— 1/3
TEAS.				
British Assam	2⅝	...	2½	— ⅛
Moran	3⅛	...	3⅛	— ⅛
Jettinga Valley	1⅜	...	1⅛	+ ⅛
Leesh River	3⅝	...	3⅝	+ ⅛

MONEY MARKET.

EASY CONDITIONS PREVAIL.

DOLLAR RATE FALLS.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

The dominating feature of the Money market at the moment is the surplus of available funds seeking employment. This fact has, in the past week, completely offset the effect of the less favourable trend in the exchanges. While sterling on New York has been showing a notable weakness and France has been taking the open market gold available, as well as some from the Bank of England, there has been such a demand for bills that dealers have been unable to get rates up to a level which the international conditions would appear to warrant.

For the greater part of the week bills have been wanted at rates around 2 per cent., and the banks have been inquiring for short dated Treasuries at 2 per cent., but just towards the close when Treasury Bills were allotted at a slightly higher rate than a week ago, the tendency became slightly firmer. Money was generally obtainable around 1½ per cent., and towards the end of the week was difficult to employ even at 1 per cent.

As indicated above, the foreign exchanges have not been too favourable to London during the week, the most notable movement being the weakness of the sterling dollar rate. As against a level of just under 4.87 a week ago, the dollar rate has fallen to 4.86 3-32. There is a fear that the low money rates in this country may make the financing of the crop profitable here, which would have an adverse effect on the exchange, and for this reason there is a desire to see discount rates firmer. The French rate took a more favourable trend to London after the gold movements, and the Paris rate is now up to about 123.78.

PESETAS STEADIER.

Pesetas were somewhat less erratic, and fluctuations were within comparatively narrow limits. For a time the exchange moved favourably to the peseta and touched 45.55, but it afterwards slipped back again to about 46.20, only to rally to 45.62½. Argentine and Brazilian exchanges have been interesting. The Argentine rate fell to a new low record for recent times of 38¾d., and has not maintained the whole of a later recovery to 40d., while the milreis from 4 11-16d. improved to 4 15-16d. before giving way again.

The price of silver has shown some wide movements, mostly in connection with Chinese operations. A fairly heavy fall in the middle of the week was influenced to some extent by reports of a very big sale on behalf of the India Government at a price below the market level, but these rumours were denied, and the later recovery in the price brought it up to 16⅞d. per ounce. A subsequent setback to 16 9-16d. for both positions was due to China selling.

—	Method of quoting.	Par of exch.	Quotations. Sept. 6	Aug. 30
Paris, cheques	Fr. to £	124.21	123.77-79	123.74-76
Berlin	Mks. to £	20.43	20.40¾-41¼	20.38¾-39¼
Brussels, ch'ques	Belga to £	35.00	34.83⅞-84¼	34.84-34.84⅛
Amst'rd'm, chqs.	Fl. to £	12.107	12.07⅛-.3⅛	12.08¼-.3⅜
Italy, sight	Lire to £	92.46	92.80-92.83	92.94-92.97
Greece	Drch. to £	375	374¼-375¼	374¾-375¾
Madrid, sight	Pes. to £	25.22½	45.60-45.65	45.55-45.65
Lisbon, sight	Escudo	4.50	108⅛-108⅜	108⅛-.3⅜
Switz'rl'nd, sight	Fr. to £	25.22½	25.05-.05⅛	25.03¼-.3¼
Oslo sight	Kr. to £	18.169	18.168⅜-.7⅛	18.161¼-.3¼
Stockholm, sight	Kr. to £	18.159	18.09¼-.3⅛	18.10¼-.3¼
Copenhagen, s'gt	Kr. to £	18.159	18.15-.16⅛	18.15-.16⅛
Helsingfors	Mks. to £	193.23	193.19¾-.19¾	193¼-.19¾
Vienna	Sh. to £	34.58½	34.41-34.44	34.43-34.46
Alexandria, sight	Pstrs. to £	97¼	97⅛-97⅜	97⅛-97⅜
Prague	Kr. to £	164.25	163¾-163¾	164-164⅛
Bucharest	Lei to £	813.6	813-815	814-816
Bombay, T.T.	d. to rupee	1s4.	1s. 5⅝d.	1s. 5⅝d.
Calcutta, T.T.	d. to rupee	1s4.	1s. 5⅝d.	1s. 5⅝d.
Hong Kong, T.T.	d. to dol.	—	1s. 4d.	1s. 4d.
Shanghai, T.T.	d. to tael	—	1s 7⅛d.	1s. 7⅛d.
Singapore, T.T.	d. to dol.	2s. 4d.	2s. 3⅝ i.	2s. 3⅝ i.
Kobe	Yen	24.57d.	2s. 0⅛ i.	2s. 0⅛d.
New York, cable	Dol. to £	4.86⅛	4.86⅛-.1⅛	4.86⅛-.7⅛
Montreal, cable	Dol. to £	4.86⅛	4.85¼-.1⅛	4.86⅛-.3⅛
Rio de J., T.T.	d. to mil.	5.89d.	43⅛-44⅛	45⅛-46⅛
Buenos A's, T.T.	Dollar	47.58d.	39½-39⅝	39⅝-39⅞
Valp'rso, 90d's	Pesos to £	39 9	39.59	39 68
Montevideo, T.T.	d. to dol.	51d	39⅝-40⅛	40-40⅛
Lima	Sols to £	12.166	14.70	15.00

ALLIANCE TRUST.

BONUS ISSUE OF PREFERENCE.

In accord with the intimation given in the last report the directors of the Alliance Trust Company have decided to make a free issue of Preference shares.

These will be allotted as a bonus of 10 per cent. to the Ordinary shareholders, and letters of allotment will be issued, together with the warrants for an interim dividend at the rate of 25 per cent. per annum, less tax.

Last year's interim was at the same rate on £907,500 stock, the final payment of 25 per cent. per annum being made on the increased amount of £1,000,000.

LONDON FUR AND GENERAL TRUST.

NO DISTRIBUTION ON THE ORDINARY.

Covering the year to July 31, the second report of the London Fur and General Trust shows a net profit, after charging a loss on realisation, of £25,215. This follows a net balance of £34,854 for the first period of 14 months. The fixed preference dividend of 8 per cent. takes £9,338. Income-tax deducted from dividends, etc., received requires £5,903. The reserve fund again receives £5,000, and £2,000 (against £1,925) is written off preliminary expenses, the balance of £3,099 (including £2,124 brought in) being carried forward. For the first period a dividend of 12½ per cent. was placed on the ordinary.

Notwithstanding the fact that the investments of the Trust have suffered severe market depreciation, the Board is of the opinion that it should recommend the payment of the balance dividend on the preference capital, inasmuch as the income received largely exceeds the amount required.

It is stated that the Trust has not participated in any underwriting during the year, the Board having preferred to adopt a cautious policy during these difficult times; it is intended to pursue this course in the best interest of the shareholders.

Investments appear at a cost of £261,076. In their report the auditors state: "The Stock Exchange prices of the quoted investments are below cost, and no specific reserve has been made in respect thereof."

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS

J. N.—Would not sell yet.

J. D.—1. Roodeklip are an undesirable gamble. Sell. 2. Would also get rid of these.

ANXIOUS (Cornwall).—In view of the better tendency of markets, prefer to wait for some recovery.

ANDAX.—Taking up the new shares is worth the risk, though you should be prepared to lock them away.

COMMERCIAL (Bolton).—The recovery has been so rapid that it would be better to await a reaction before buying.

ZAMBRENE.—Do not think it would be advisable to put up the extra money unless you can afford to wait a long time.

E. D. (Dublin).—As a speculation Imperial Chemical Deferred might be averaged, and also India Tyre Deferred.

W. L. (Ashford).—Toogood and Sons are not officially quoted. Business was last marked in the Supplementary list at 2s. 9d.

T. E. C. H.—Do not advise selling Francois Cementation. Quite a reasonable explanation was given for the passing of the dividend.

MILES.—(a) Would rather buy more Imperial Tobaccos. (b) Cannot regard them seriously as an investment. A fair speculation perhaps.

E. D.—1. Averaging Loangwas would be a pure speculation. 2. Of the Industrials India Tyre Deferred and Imperial Chemical Deferred would be best to average.

D. J. M.—Would not take present prices for Nos. 1 to 4. Novocrete and Cement Products was wound up last year. Liquidator, H. T. Witt, 5, Chancery Lane, W.C.2.

H. S. (Southport).—1. The Newspaper shares should be held. 2 and 3. Would not cut losses on either of these. 4. Should be inclined to take advantage of the recent sharp recovery.

SAMES.—1. Would keep San Paulo 6 per cent. 1928 bonds without buying more. 2. Prefer to wait until politics and the exchange are more settled. 3. Chinese Engineering are a reasonable risk for the big yield. 4. Traffic position is poor, and the stock is probably high enough.

SIGMA.—(1) London County 4½ per cent. 1945-85, Birmingham 5 per cent. 1946-56, Bristol 5 per cent. 1950-80, and Port of London 5 per cent. 1950-70. 2. Austrian 6 per cent. Guaranteed, Norway 6 per cent. 1921, Finland 4½ per cent. Railway Loan, and Italian 5 per cent. Railway Loan.

Owing to pressure on our space, we have had to hold over a large number of "Answers to Correspondents." These will be sent through the post.

INCOME-TAX QUERIES.

W. C. S.—Extract was not enclosed. Send full difficulty and answer will be given.

AMERCIT.—Any person of any nationality visiting this country for temporary purpose becomes liable to tax as if resident here if he spends more than six months in year of assessment in this country. Year of assessment begins April 6.

W. J.—Any tax payer resident in this country, even although he may also have residence in other countries, must return for taxation whole of dividends arising on his foreign investments, notwithstanding that those dividends are not brought to England, but are re-invested abroad.

PADGE.—Your tax will not be altered in any way under 1930/31 provisions. You are entitled to allowance of one-sixth from income on account of age, allowance of £60 for housekeeper, and personal allowance of £135, and balance of income (not exceeding £250) will be taxable at 2s. in £.

J. M. H.—Impossible to answer without knowing relationship between yourself and A and B. If B is not child of yours and is not wife you can deduct the £100 from total income without further notification or registration. On paying £100 out of taxed income you should deduct tax from it, and B can then make any claim to which entitled.

CONSTANT READER.—Income tax under Sch. A is payable by occupier of house, who can deduct it from rent if he pays rent. Your daughters cannot claim that occupation of the house is theirs by right. If you make agreement in writing whereby they shall enjoy occupation of house rent free, etc., during their lives or during your life, so that they have title to the rent-free occupation, then they could claim exemption from the Sch. A tax.

F. W. W.—In case of husband and wife with no children and income husband earned £500, investment £200, wife's investment income £400, proper apportionment of tax between two is as follows:—£500 earnings less one-sixth=£417 plus £200=£617. Tax payable on total income calculated by deducting earned income allowance and £225 married allowance and taking tax on residue at 2s. in £ on £250 and 4s. 6d. on rest. This tax should be divided between husband and wife in proportion of £617 and £400.

PUZZLED.—The assessment for purposes of income tax under Sch. A is independent of assessment for local rates and whilst two may happen to be at same figure they are not necessarily so. The Sch. A assessment is in gross sum which has to represent rent which property would be worth to be let on annual tenancy, owner doing repairs and paying insurance and tenant paying usual tenant's rates. From this gross assessment there is statutory allowance for repairs. In case of house gross rental of which was £48 repairs allowance would be £10, but it may be that house has been assessed in gross sum of £48 10s., and repairs allowance would still be only £10. For income tax purposes there would be kept in charge at full standard rate at least sufficient of net assessment on house to equal ground rent, from which you are entitled to deduct standard rate of tax when paying ground landlord.

HANNIBAL.—If you are resident in this country, although not permanently resident here, you will be liable to English tax on all income subject to statutory allowances, which depend upon whether you are married or single, and whether you have dependent relatives. You cannot claim allowance in respect of insurance premium payable in Australia. If you are not resident here but are British subject liability to tax is governed by following rule:—Income tax is first calculated on whole income from all sources and whether liable to British income tax or not, just as if you were resident here and entitled to all allowances yours in those circumstances. You then have to bear same proportion of tax as income which arises in this country bears to total income. If you have suffered more tax balance is refunded. Application for claim form should be addressed to Chief Inspector (Claims), Cornwall House, Stamford Street, S.E.1.

GERMAN POTASH SALES.

BERLIN, Saturday.

Sales of the German Potash Syndicate during August improved to 98,720 tons, as compared with 93,300 tons in July and 95,270 tons in August of last year. Sales in the first eight months of this year have totalled 1,021,812 tons, as against 1,014,527 tons in the corresponding period of 1929.—*Ex. Tel.*

COMPANY MEETINGS.

COLUMBIA GRAPHOPHONE COMPANY, LTD.

INCREASED PROFIT IN A DIFFICULT YEAR.

SUCCESSFUL DEVELOPMENTS.

The annual general meeting of the Columbia Graphophone Co., Ltd., was held on Thursday at Winchester House, London, E.C.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Marks (the chairman) said that the accounts covered a period of almost unprecedented difficulty and depression in the world trade, and it was obvious that the company's business, in common with others, had been affected by the almost universal slump which had taken place. In the United States of America in particular the effects of the recent upheavals had been most severely felt, and in some of the other parts of the world where their business was fully developed trade conditions had been bad.

In Great Britain itself their sales and profits were actually greater than in the previous year, while new fields of development had provided them with additional revenue, so that they were able to report a profit of £580,158, as compared with £505,120 a year ago. It was true that a considerable amount of fresh money had been raised during the period, but it had not been found possible to employ more than a portion of it, although developments were taking place steadily and as fast as was considered prudent. In France a new factory was in course of completion to cope with their steadily increasing business in that country. A factory was also under construction in Greece, while the re-organisation of the Japanese factory had already been responsible for increased earnings in that country.

The widespread nature of the company's operations encouraged the directors to hope that, while they did not at present see any sign of a revival in the general world trade conditions, and while the universal depression must obviously affect the spending power of their customers and so react unfavourably on their operations, nevertheless the developments taking place in various newer fields should assist them in tiding over the difficult conditions of the present and lay a sure foundation for expansion in the future.

INTRODUCTION OF NEW FEATURES.

To meet the decreased spending power for which they had to cater in many parts of the world, they had developed a new Columbia portable instrument, which in this country retailed at 57s 6d. and which was sold at corresponding prices in foreign countries, taking into consideration freight and tariff. Although it was placed on the market only a few months ago they had already sold and delivered many tens of thousands. The Columbia standard of quality was maintained in every respect, and on account of their experience and technical and engineering resource their percentage of profits on the model had been maintained.

Last autumn they announced their first two radio models. These had met with the success they had anticipated. In fact, the leading technical journals had pronounced their 5-valve model as superior to anything on the market of similar type. Radio being a new development they had gone ahead cautiously. They were, however, satisfied with the progress made, and in the coming season their radio line would be very much extended.

ADVICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

Various rumours had been current throughout the year in connection with negotiations alleged to have been going on with various other members of the trade. Naturally, in a business so world-wide as this they were continually in contact with their competitors in various parts of the world, and ways and means of co-operation were continually being discussed.

Shareholders might rest assured that if any negotiations should ever materialise in anything of concrete importance and of immediate interest to shareholders, they would be notified at the earliest possible opportunity. In the meanwhile, it was suggested that the various rumours continually afloat should be ignored.

The report and accounts were unanimously adopted.

SINGER AND CO., LTD.

PROSPECTS BRIGHT.

The twenty-second ordinary general meeting of Singer and Co., Ltd., was held on Thursday, at Coventry.

Mr. R. Fane de Salis, who presided, said that the net profit they had to deal with was £210,162, as against £233,822. The board, therefore, did not propose to distribute cash to the shareholders, but to make a bonus issue in preference shares, which would be allotted on November 1, and rank with the existing preference shares.

Mr. A. C. Bourner, F.C.A., said that he was a chartered accountant, and that he was qualified to know, and claimed to know, the value of the concern

GOVERNMENT AND RUBBER.

NO RESTRICTION IN THE STRAITS.

FALL IN QUOTATION.

On the receipt of private cables from the East indicating an adverse decision on the part of the Government of the Straits Settlements in the matter of restriction, prices of rubber in the Mincing Lane market were marked down yesterday, spot closing at the new low record of 4½d. per lb.

The news from the East was subsequently confirmed by a Reuter message from Singapore embodying a statement issued by the Government of the Straits Settlements intimating that it has decided to allow economic laws to take their course "in the hope by this means stabilisation of prices will be realised." The full message is appended.

SINGAPORE, Saturday.

Following the visit of the Governor of the Straits Settlements, Sir Cecil Clementi, to Java last month, the Government of the Straits Settlements has sent an explanatory letter to the representatives of the Malayan rubber industry. The Government states that the Governor-General of the Dutch East Indies, in an interview with Sir Cecil Clementi, declared that—

(1) While amelioration of rubber prices was of great importance to European plantations, it was, as regards the indigenous population, desirable only with a view to general economic conditions.

(2) The native rubber gardens were not tapping at present, and restriction by Europeans, if successful, would increase prices to a level reasonably profitable for those plantations, and result in a considerable increase in native production, thereby seriously counteracting and perhaps nullifying the restriction.

DUTCH OBJECTIONS.

Voluntary native co-operation in the Dutch East Indies could not be expected, continued the Governor-General, and there was the following strong objection against forcible intervention by the Dutch authorities:—

(1) It was the aim of the Dutch Government to apply as little compulsion as possible towards the native population, which had not asked for restrictions. There was even propaganda being made by them against such action.

(2) Those planters owning a limited number of trees yielding a small additional daily income, and those who were entirely dependent upon their income from rubber trees would be harmed by restriction, and would not be much impressed by the possibility of future compensation for such immediate damage.

(3) Application of restriction of native production was most difficult, and scarcely possible because there was hardly any land registration. For this reason the Stephenson scheme was impracticable for native producers.

EFFECT ON STOCKS.

Regulation of production by checking of exports, continued the Governor-General, would bring about large stocks, and have a most undesirable influence on home prices. Increase of the export duty might be successful, but would weigh heavily upon the small owners. The cessation of tapping for a few days in the week would be practicable only with native co-operation, but would be less successful than might seem probable at first sight, because at present already in many regions tapping was done in a most irregular manner, and because of the technical difficulty that increased production on tapping days would outweigh the decrease in production on days when there was no tapping.

(4) There was an international objection, namely the possibility that countries consuming rubber might as a reprisal increase their import duties on products from the Dutch East Indies.

The letter of the Straits Government therefore states that intervention by the Dutch authorities is not to be expected at present, and continues, after pointing out that the industry has never yet had a normal period, "What is now needed is that prices be stabilised by the action of economic laws. The Governor, advised by the Executive Council, considers that unilateral action in this peninsula would be worse than useless, and has therefore decided that economic laws be allowed to take their course in the hope by this means stabilisation of prices will be realised, and the industry then enter upon a normal period in which supply and demand approximately balance each other."—*Reuter.*

NEW YORK PRICES.

NEW YORK, Saturday.

Rubber—Outside Prices.—Weak. First Latex Crepe Spot, 8⅜ buyers. Smoked Ribbed Sheets Spot, 8⅜ buyers; 8⅜ sellers; Oct.-Nov.-Dec., 8⅜ buyers; Jan.-Feb.-March, 8¼ buyers; 9⅛ sellers. On Rubber Exchange of New York (Closing) Contract "A":—Easy at 50 to 60 points fall. September, '8.30; October, 8.30; December, 8.50; January, 8.70; March, 9.00; May, 9.30. Sales, 62 lots.—*Reuter.*

REPORTS & NOTICES

MEXICAN EAGLE OIL.—Production for week ended August 30 was 227,000 barrels.

EASTERN ASSAM TEA.—Outturn to end of August, 1,479,200 lbs. (against 1,686,560 lbs.).

BWANA M'KUBWA COPPER.—N'Kana Mine Development: Mindola Hole 33 from 1,587 feet to 1,627 feet assays 3.26 per cent. copper for true width 24 ft.

THEATRE ROYAL DRURY LANE.—Profit for year to June 30 was £32,105, and, after deducting fixed charges, etc., and adding amount brought forward, there is available £28,332. Dividend 10 per cent. and bonus of 2½ per cent., £12,707 forward. Reserve account is £100,000.

VICKERS.—Colonel J. B. Neilson has been appointed director and deputy chairman of the company in place of the late Mr. G. G. Sim, C.S.I., C.I.E. Although Colonel Neilson retains his appointment as deputy chairman of Baldwins, this does not imply there is any connection or working arrangement between the two companies.

WHITWORTH, HUNT AND MITCHELL.—Net profit for year, £219,230, against £207,408. Allocations include £50,000 to general reserve, raising same to £85,000. Final dividend on Ordinary 15 per cent., making 22½ per cent., against 22 per cent. Forward £29,201, against £16,413. Balance-sheet shows cash and treasury bills £252,067 which, together with sundry debtors, give ample cover for liabilities of £691,997. Cost of freehold property at 38, Whitworth Street, Manchester, whereby business has become organised under one roof, appears in the balance-sheet for the first time at £83,063.

MAIL AND STEAMSHIP NEWS.

(Note: L, left; d., due; c., called; p., passed; f., for; fr., from; a., arrived.)

THE MAILS.

ALIPORE (P. and O.) f. Bombay l. Kobe, 6.
ASCANIA (Cun.) London f. Montreal a. S'ton., 6.
BATOE (Nederland) f. Los Angeles l. Singapore, 6.
BEAVERHILL (Can. Pac.) f. Monreal l. Gvsend, 6.
BELGENLAND (Zeyland) ft. Antwerp a. S'ton, 6.
CALGARIC (W. Star) London f. Montreal a. S'ton., 6.
CITY OF ROUBAIX (Ell. Hall) f. Philadelphia l. Leith, 6.
COMORIN (P. and O.) London f. Brisbane l. Sydney, 6.
DERFFLINGER (N.D.L.) f. Dairen l. Chinwangtao, 6.
DUISBURG (H.A.L.) f. Hamburg l. Colombo, 6.
KEELUNG (Ell. Bucknall) f. Beira l. Gravesend, 6.
KITANO MARU (N.Y.K.) f. Sydney l. Brisbane, 6.
LANCASTRIA (Cun.) London f. N. York a. S'ton., 6.
MADURA (B.I.) London f. Beira a. Marseilles, 6.
MALWAY (P. and O.) l. f. Yokohama a. Singapore, 6.
MELITA (Can. Pac.) f. Montreal l. Mersey, 6.
MODASA (B.I.) f. Beira l. Dar es Salaam, 6.
MOLIERE (Nelson) fr. Cardiff a. Table Bay, 6.
MOREA (P. and O.) London f. Yokohama a. S'ton., 6.
NAGPORE (P. and O.) London f. Yokohama l. Colombo, 6.
NARINGA (B.I.) f. Sydney l. Calcutta 6.
ODER (N.D.L.) f. Fremantle l. Adelaide, 6.
PENANG MARU (N.Y.K.) f. Bombay l. Singapore, 6.
POELAU LAUT (Nederland) fr. Batavia a. Belawandell, 6.
PORT NICHOLSON (C. and D.) f. Nelson l. Gravesend, 6.
PRINS DER NEDERLANDEN (Nederland) fr. Sonabaya a. Belawandell, Sept. 6.
RANCHER (Harrison fr. Clyde a. Killindini, 6.
SIRDHANA (B.I.) f. Sydney l. Singapore, 6.

STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS.

AUTOLYCUS fr. Liverpool a. Shanghai, 6.
DEFIANCE fr. Manila a. N. York, 6.
MARCELLA f. Singapore l. Sydney, 6.
PATROCLUS fr. Glasgow a. Tientsin, 6.
ROMOLO fr. Trieste a. Adelaide, 6.
TRANSPORTER fr. Auckland s. Montreal, 6.

WALL STREET STRONG.

"SHORTS" DRIVEN TO COVER.

ADVANCE AFTER EARLY SELLING.

NEW YORK, Saturday.

Following a firm opening, some week-end selling appeared, but with operators for a rise emboldened by the meagre success of the mid-week bear campaign, bulls drove shorts to cover, causing prices to advance substantially in brisker trading.

The advance embraced most of the important groups with the exception of Oils, United States Steel crossing 173 for the first time since June, while nervous shorts hastened to buy back shares even in long-depressed Coppers. The weekly mercantile reviews reported better wholesale buying, and speculative sentiment retained the more cheerful attitude noted yesterday.

U.S. Steel, Bethlehem Steel, New York Consolidated Gas, Kennecott Copper, Cero De Pasco, General Electric, American Can, Industrial Alcohol, American Tel. and Tel., and New York Central rose 2 to 3 points, and Ingersoll Rand, Allied Chemical, and Westinghouse Electric gained 4 to 8 points. The market closed strong.

Government Bonds dull. Railroad Bonds firm. The day's sales totalled 1,407,000 shares. Money nominal. Sterling exchange easy. Silver ⅛c. lower at 35⅞.

Atchison Topeka and Santa Fé Shares and National Lead advanced 3. Baltimore and Ohio, Chicago North-Western Ordinary, and American Can 1½. Chesapeake and Ohio Common, Chicago Milwaukee St. Paul and Pacific Common, and Pennsylvania Shares ½, Chicago Rock Island and Pacific and General Motors ¼.

Lehigh Valley Shares and United States Steel Preferred declined ¼. Reading Shares and Texas and Pacific 1.—*Reuter.*

COTTON ERRATIC.

SELLING RESTRICTED BY CROP UNCERTAINTY.

EXCLUSIVE CABLE TO THE "SUNDAY TIMES."

NEW YORK, Saturday.

The market eased off somewhat following the active covering and the rise of 40 points in the past three days, but uncertainty about the Bureau report on Monday prevented an aggressive selling movement, and the volume of "Hedges" coming from spot houses was still moderate.

According to estimates only about half the cotton thus far harvested is reaching the market, the balance being financed rather than pressed for sale. The real marketing movement however is only just beginning, and while prices are low the attitude of consumers is not such as to create aggressive buying power.

While the American cotton crop service which came nearest to the last Bureau crop forecast has cut its estimate by half a million bales to around 13,800,000 bales Proctor and Gamble estimate the yield at 14,500,000 bales, or only a slight reduction from last month's figures.

The amount of cotton on shipboard is given at 114,000 bales, against 67,000 bales last year. Beneficial showers fell in the East Belt, with predictions for rain in the Mississippi Valley, Arkansas, and Oklahoma over Sunday. Operators are more disposed to "even up" commitments before the issue of the Bureau report than to make ventures.

NEW YORK, Saturday.

Cotton opened steady and 6 points up to 2 down. Trading ruled feverish, the market presenting a pre-bureau appearance, but values rose under the influence of steady Liverpool cables also on buying by the trade and covering. Later a reaction occurred owing to liquidation, hedge selling, a bearish crop estimate and advices of rains in Georgia. The closing was barely steady with old contracts 9 to 10 points, and new deliveries 9 to 13 points lower. Spot quiet at 10 points fall.

Messrs. Proctor and Gamble, in their estimate, give the condition of the crop as 54.7 per cent. and the total production 14,500,000 running bales. The average based on private estimates gives the condition as 54.2 per cent. and the total yield 14,008,000 running bales.

At New Orleans Futures opened 1 point to 2 points higher and closed 9 to 15 points down. Spot declined 9 points.—*Reuter.*

Highest and lowest prices in the last thirty seconds at trading at New York:—September 11.43-11.43 October 11.53-11.53, November 11.60-11.60, December 11.67-11.67, January 11.77-11.77. New Contracts.—October 11.30-11.30, November 11.38-11.38, December 11.49-11.47, January 11.57-11.55, February 11.62-11.62, March 11.72-11.69, April 11.77-11.77, May 11.87-11.86, June 11.93-11.93, July 12-12. Spot middling at New York 11.55.

Highest and lowest prices in the last minute of trading at New Orleans—October 11.28-11.28, December 11.46-11.45. Spot middling 11.03.—*Reuter.*

LIVERPOOL, Saturday.

American futures opened with a rise of 9 to 8 points on overnight American cables, and values continued to harden under the influence of Continental shorts covering and some local demand. The market closed steady at 10 to 13 points advance.

Egyptian contracts opened higher in sympathy with American. Quotations were steady at the close, with Sakellaridis 10 to 18 points better and Upper 10 points above yesterday's closing.

Closing futures:—American: September, 6.21; October, 6.18; November, 6.19; December, 6.25; January, 6.29; February, 6.32; March, 6.38; April, 6.41; May, 6.47; June, 6.50; July, 6.53; August, 6.56; September 6.59 January (1932), 6.68. Sakellaridis: November, 9.53; December, 9.65; January, 9.70; March, 9.88, May, 10.06; July, 10.17. Upper: November, 7.39; December, 7.46; January 7.51; March 7.64; May, 7.77; July, 7.92.

Spot Business.—Americans in small demand, and values raised 5 points. Brazilian show a rise of 5 points. Egyptians dull Sakellaridis 20 points and "Extra Fine" 25 points higher. Upper values 6 and Pilion 5 points higher. East Indians advanced 5 points.

Spot Quotations: American Middling, 6.53; Brazilian Pernam Maceio, etc., Fair, 5.88; Egyptian Sakellaridis F.G.F., 10.55; East Indian M.G. Broach Good — F.G. 4.30, Fine 4.65; Tinnevelly F.G.F. 5.65, Good 5.90; M.G. Oomra Good 3.80, F.G. 4.00 Fine 4.20; M.G Bengal Good 3.55, F.G. 3.70 Fine 3.85.—*Reuter.*

CURB MARKET ACTIVE.

MODERATE GAINS IN UTILITIES.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.

NEW YORK, Saturday.

With early realising, following yesterday's rally, well absorbed, the advance was resumed in more active trading. Virtually all groups participated. Utilities were the most prominent, but the gains were moderate.

Some oils and specialties were also well supported. Among mining issues Newmont rose 1 point, while investment companies ruled firm.

Eng. Equiv	Stocks.	Closing bid. Sat.	Fri.
135-⅝	American Gas and Electric	131½	130⅜
64-⅛	American Light and Traction (New)	62¼	60½
31-⅜	Associated Gas and Electric A.	30¼	30⅛
37-⅛	Brazilian Traction Light & Power	36	35½
30-⅛	Cities Service	29¼	29⅛
5-⅛	Creole Oil	5⅝	5⅝
86-⅛	Electric Bond and Share	84	82¼
20-⅜	Electric Shareholding Common	19⅝	19⅝
41-⅛	Ford (Canada) "A"	40	29½
122-⅞	Gulf Oil of Penna	119	118
94-⅛	Humble Oil	91½	88½
20-½	Imperial Oil of Canada	20⅜	19¼
19-⅛	International Petroleum	19¼	18¼
30-⅜	Middle West Utilities	29½	29½
89-½	Newmont Mining	87	85⅞
16-⅞	Niagara Hudson Power Corporation	16	15⅛
10-⅛	Penn Road Corporation	10½	10½
15-⅝	Silica Gel. Corporation	15⅛	15⅛
50-⅛	Standard Oil of Indiana	49⅜	49⅛
35-½	Swift International	34⅛	35
80-¾	Vacuum Oil	78½	78⅛
	FOREIGN SECURITIES.		
5-½	Associated Electrical Industries	5⅛	5⅛
2-⅝	British Celanese Ord.*	2⅛	2⅛
2-⅛	Burma Corporation	2⅝	2¾
3-⅛	Bwana M'Kubwa	3⅛	3
¾	Cables and Wireless "B" *c*	⅝	⅝
22-⅜	Ford (of England) £1 shares (fy.p.)	22	22
11-⅛	General Elect. Ord.*	11⅝	11½
16-⅞	Gramophone Ord.*	15⅜	15½
37-½	Hydro-Electric	36⅝	36
4-⅛	Marconi Canada *b*	4	4
8-⅞	Marconi Marine Ord.*	8⅝	8⅝
20-⅛	Roan Antelope *a*	19½	19½
7-⅛	Spanish & Gen. Corp. Ord. Reg. & Br.*	7⅛	7⅛
7-⅛	Triplex Glass Ord.*	7	7
8-⅞	United Molasses	8⅝	8⅝

* American Deposit Receipt.
a Receipt represents four English shares.
b Warrants for Shares Sold. *c* £1 units.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Saturday.

Wheat: Firm at 1½c to 1¾c rise. No. 2 Amber Durum Spot, 91; No. 2 mixed Durum Spot, 89; No. 2 Northern Maintoba Spot, 96⅜; No. 2 hard winter Spot, 95; No. 2 red winter Spot, 104⅜.

Rye: Firm at 1⅜c rise. No. 2 Spot, 67½.

Barley: Inactive. American Malting New York No. 2 Spot, unquoted.

Lard: Steady and unchanged. Prime Western Steam, 12.65; Middle West, 12.50 to 12.60.

Petroleum: Steady. Standard white in cases, 16.65; barrels, 13.25; Philadelphia, 13.25. Mid-Continent Crude, 83c to 85.9 Baume, 1.18½; Pennsylvania Crude, 1.75 to 2.30.

Coffee and Cocoa and Sugar markets closed.

CHICAGO, Saturday.

Wheat opened steady and 3c. up to unchanged. Recessions followed on advices of beneficial rains in parts of Kansas, Missouri and Oklahoma, and Liverpool reports that hard winters were selling at 99 cents per bushel against 95½ cents for Russian. Later, however, values advanced sharply on an announcement that trading had been suspended at Buenos Aires, owing to political unrest, also on heavy covering, and buying which was credited to foreign houses. The closing was firm at 1⅞c. to 1¾c. gain. No. 2 hard winter spot, 85⅞; September, 85⅛; December, 90¾ to 90⅞; March, 94⅝; May, 97½ to 97⅝.

Maize opened barely steady at 1c. to 1¼c. loss. A sharp rally ensued under heavy covering operations and also in unison with the strength in wheat, while a bullish crop summary by Secretary Hyde was a further helpful factor. The closing was steady at 3c. to 7c. gain. Spot No. 2 mixed western, 99⅞; September, 97⅞; December, 92½; March, 94½; May, 96⅝.

Hogs steady, with light kinds 15 points down to unchanged and heavy descriptions unaltered. The number of hogs packed here during the week totalled 90,000 against 84,000 last week and 106,000 during the corresponding period last year. Light weights, 10.35 to 11.10; heavy weight, 10.25 to 11.00.—*Reuter.*

WINNIPEG WHEAT.

WINNIPEG, Saturday.

Wheat at the opening was barely steady and 1c. to 3c. lower, due to a sharp decline on the Liverpool market, fine harvesting weather, and a large carlot movement. A brisk rally which took place later, was influenced by large buying operations, following bullish developments in Argentina, coupled with advices from Italy to the effect that pressure of Russian offerings was decreasing. The close was firm, 1¼c. to 1⅜c. up. October, 85¾; December, 88¼; May, 94¾.—*Reuter.*

NEW YORK METALS.

NEW YORK, Saturday.

The following quotations are supplied by Messrs. C. S. Trench and Co.:—

Copper.—Steady. Lake, Spot delivered consuming points in Middle West 11.12½ asked. Electrolytic, spot delivered Connecticut Valley, 11.00 asked; Electrolytic, f.a.s. New York prompt delivery, 11.00 asked; Electrolytic, f.a.s. New York 30-90 days, 11.00 asked; Casting, f.o.b. New York Refinery, 10.62½ asked.

Straits Tin.—Ste 1y, both spot and October unchanged. Spot, and nearby New York, 29.70. Future option, October, 29.80.

Lead.—Steady and unchanged. Spot, New York, 5.50; spot. East St. Louis, 5.35.

Zinc.—Steady and unaltered. Spot, East St. Louis, 4.30.

Silver—Bar 35⅞.

Platinum.—Pure refined spot, $34.50.

Aluminium.—98-99 per cent. spot, New York, 22¾ cents.

Tin Plates.—Box, f.o.b. Pittsburg basis, 5.25 cents.

Pig Iron.—Steady. Northern No. 2 plain f.o.b. furnace, Eastern Pennsylvania, 19,39; No. 2 plain Buffalo delivery Boston, 21.91.

Copper.—The U.S. Copper Export Association quotes copper c.i.f Hamburg 11.30.—*Reuter.*

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS.

MONTREAL, Saturday.

The earnings of the Canadian National Railways for the ten days ending August 31 totalled 6,032,787 dollars, being a decrease of 1,906,469 dollars compared with the same period last year. —*Reuter.*

AUCTIONS AND ESTATES.

A VALUABLE WEST-END SITE.

FREEHOLD PROPERTIES IN THE MARKET.

The placing in the open market of the valuable site, extending to nearly 55,000 square feet, in Berkeley Square and Bruton Street, has aroused great interest. One frontage embraces practically the whole of the eastern side of Berkeley Square. The property consists of fifteen houses, which are held on 99 years' leases at a nominal ground rent of £5,800 per annum. Knight, Frank and Rutley are to offer the property by auction on September 25.

On Tuesday, at Hanover Square, Knight, Frank and Rutley will submit a freehold investment arising from 67, 69, and 71, Oxford Street, W., also the unrestricted freehold building site, 5, Dean Street, W. At the same time they will offer five freehold residences and five freehold building plots on the Esher Place Estate, Esher; and Camden House, Sutton, Surrey, a freehold residential and building property of 33 acres. A freehold investment, 1, 2, 4, and 5, Keat's Close, Hampstead Heath, will also be offered at Hanover Square, on Thursday.

OLD-WORLD GARDENS.

Stoke Lodge, Stoke D'Abernon, Cobham, is to be submitted by Knight, Frank and Rutley, in conjunction with Ewbank and Co., at Hanover Square, on September 30. The property extends to nearly 31 acres, and includes a comfortable residence in old-world gardens. Grey Gables, Broadway, Worcestershire, which will also be offered on the same day, is a typical example of the Cotswold style of architecture. It is believed to date from the reign of Henry VII.

The auction of Guilsborough Hall, Northamptonshire, will be held by Knight, Frank and Rutley, in conjunction with James Styles and Whitlock, at Hanover Square, on October 7. The picturesque residence stands in a timbered park in the centre of the famous Pytchley Hunt, about ten miles from Northampton. With park and pasture land the property extends to about 40 acres.

One of the most important Surrey hotels, the Moorlands Hotel, Hindhead, will come under the hammer of Knight, Frank and Rutley towards the end of October. Other properties on their books include Tyhurst, Chaldon, Surrey, a modern residence with about 15 acres; Gaines, Whitbourne, a fine old Queen Anne house, on the Hereford and Worcester borders, with some 50 acres, or up to 400 acres; and the dairy and hill farm of Dovecot, Romanno Bridge, about 18 miles from Edinburgh, with 266 acres.

The Master Bootmakers' Almshouses at Mortlake are to be offered by auction by Chesterton and Sons on October 2. The property is freehold, and comprises a block of 16 almshouses standing in grounds of over an acre and a-quarter. On the same date they will be offering No. 92, Addison Road, Kensington, a freehold medium-sized detached house, and No. 8, Church Walk, a freehold cottage property in the centre of Kensington.

ELIZABETHAN HOUSE.

Instructions have been received by Gordon Prior and Goodwin to sell the Snitterton Hall estate, near Matlock, Derbyshire, including the small original Elizabethan Manor House, and three farms and cottages. The total area embraces 427 acres.

On September 17 Prickett and Ellis will be offering three attractive properties. One of these is Heath Brow, North End Road, Hampstead, a choice freehold residence, which has one of the finest views of any house over the Heath. The other two properties are 5, Holly Lodge Gardens, West Hill, Highgate, facing south, in one of the healthiest parts of North London and Waverley House, which is one of the few remaining old-world residences in Hendon, and which stands well back in delightful grounds. Littleholt, Merton Lane, Highgate, which was erected only two years ago, on a site chosen for its beauty and seclusion, is also for sale.

Giffard, Robertson and Lucey announce that they have purchased, on behalf of a client, the lease of Westbrook Hay, Boxmoor. The house is a fine specimen of Georgian architecture, standing above Boxmoor in a park and surrounded by about 1,500 acres. They have also sold:—Walden, Worplesdon, and 5 acres; Gipring Lone, near Stowmarket, an old Elizabethan house, and 11 acres; Westdown, Burwash Common, and 70 acres; Wimseyes, Banstead, and 3 acres and cottages; and in conjunction with Hamptons, Windett, Belvedere Road, Wimbledon.

Redisham Hall, Beccles, Suffolk, has been sold by Knight, Frank and Rutley, subsequent to the auction, while the same firm have sold 23, Earl's Court Square, S.W., privately.

TO-DAY'S EVENTS.

THE CHURCHES.

St. Paul's Cathedral.—Rt. Rev. Bishop Howells, 3.15: Archdeacon of London. 7: Rev. Canon Jenks, M.A. Westminster Abbey.—10.15: Rev. C. Hildyard, M.A., Assistant Minor Canon. 3: Rev. G. S. Woodward, M.C., M.A., Canon in Residence. 6.30: Rt. Rev. Walter J. Carey, D.D., Bishop of Bloemfontein.

Southwark Cathedral.—11: Rev. F. Royle, M.A., St. Saviour with St. Peter, Southwark. 6.30: Rev. L. Ahrendt, M.A., Priest-Vicar.

Royal Military Chapel, Wellington Barracks, S.W.1.—11 and 6.30: Rev. C. Egerton Chadwick, C.F.

St. Margaret's, Westminster.—11 and 7: Rev. Eustace Jervis.

All Saints', Margaret Street.—11: Rev. J. Shaw. 6: Rev. K. O'Ferrall.

St. Paul's, Knightsbridge.—11.15: Rev. Eric K. O. Hamilton. 6.30: Rev. Dr. Wilde.

Brompton Parish Church, South Kensington, S.W.—11 and 6.30: Rev. H. S. Sard.

St. Peter's Church, Piccadilly Circus (Great Windmill Street).—11.15 and 6.30: Rev. Clarence May.

Christ Church, St. Marylebone (Cosway Street).—11: Rev. W. A. Potter; 3.15: Rev. T. G. Brierley Kay; 6.30: A. Sydney Watson, M.A., F.R.G.S.

St. John's Church, Regent's Park.—11: Rev. T. G. Brierley Kay; 6.30: Rev. W. A. Potter.

St. Mary's, Bryanston Square.—11: Rev. A. E. N. Simms; 6.30: Rev. Percy Dunn.

St. George, Hanover Square.—11 and 6.30: Rev. A. V. Dixon.

St. Mary, Bourdon Street, Berkeley Square, W.—11 and 6.30: Rev. G. H. Elbeck.

St. Michael's, Chester Square, S.W.—11: Rev. J. M. Jeakes; 6.30: Rev. C. C. Roach.

Christ Church, Victoria Street, S.W.—11 and 6.30: Rev. E. N. Porter Goff.

Holy Trinity, Paddington.—11: Rev. J. M. Vallance; 6: Canon F. W. Mervyn.

St. Clement Danes, Strand.—11 and 6.30: Rev. W. Kingston, M.A.

Holy Trinity, Kingsway, W.C.2.—11: Rev. W. H. S. Dumphreys; 6.30: Rev. Dr. W. Stuart Macgowan.

St. Martin-in-the-Fields.—11.30: Morning Service; 12.30: Holy Communion; 6.15: Evening Service; 8: Holy Communion.

St. Dunstan's-in-West, Fleet, Street.—11: M.P. and Holy Communion; 3.15: Children's Service; 6.30: Dr. J. J. Macdonald.

St. Bartholomew the Great, West Smithfield, E.C.—11: Rev. T. H. Cronchey; 6.30: "Lord, for Thy tender mercies' sake" (Farrant).

St. Nicholas Cole Abbey, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.—11 and 7: Rev. A. McCheane, M.A.

Tower of London, Royal Chapel of St. Peter ad Vincula.—11: Rev. G. Williamson, C.F.

St. Marylebone Parish Church.—11: Rev. H. Burne; 7: Rev. A. R. Fowler.

All Hallows, Barking by the Tower.—11: Rev. H. C. Money; 6.30: Rev. Prebendary R. Beckley, M.A.

St. Mark's Church, North Audley Street.—11: Rev. D. G. Chandler; 6.30: Rev. F. T. Whitington.

Kew Parish Church, Kew Green.—11: Rev. S. H. Biddlecombe; 6.30: Rev. N. Johnson.

Guildhouse, Eccleston Square, S.W.1.—6.30: The Hon. the Rev. James Adderley, M.A.

Westminster Cathedral.—10.30: High Mass; 12: Low Mass and Sermon, Rev. G. Higgins, C.R.L.; 3.15, Vespers and Benediction; 7, Compline, Sermon, and Benediction, Rev. R. Cumings.

The Oratory, S.W.—10.45: High Mass; 3.30: Vespers and Benediction.

Church of the Jesuit Fathers, Farm Street, Berkeley Square, W.1.—12: Rev. M. C. D'Arcy, S.J.: 3.30: Rev. C. E. Simpson, S.J.

Scottish National Church.—Russell Street, Covent Garden, W.C.—11.15 and 6.30: Rev. J. Moffett, B.A.

St. Columba's (Church of Scotland), Pont Street, S.W.—11 and 6.30: Rev. Dr. G. Gordon Stott.

Regent Square Presbyterian Church, W.C.—11 and 7: Rev. George H. Gibb, B.A.

St. John's Presbyterian Church, Allen Street, Kensington.—11 and 6.30: Rev. W. D. Maxwell, Ph.D.

St. Anne's, Soho.—11.30 and 6.30: Rev. W. H. Braine.

St. John's Wood Presbyterian Church, Marlborough Place, N.W.—11 and 6.30: Rev. R. D. Whitehorn (of York).

City Temple, Holborn Viaduct.—11 and 7: Rev. F. W. Norwood, D.D.; 3.15: Young People's Service, Rev. Ernest G Braham, M.A., B.D.

Westminster Congregational Church, Buckingham Gate, S.W.—11 and 7: Rev. Dr. John A. Hutton.

Christ Church, Westminster Bridge Road.—11 and 7: Dr. T. G. Dunning, M.A.; 3.15: Brotherhood Meeting, Mr. E. Prichard.

Kensington Chapel, Allen Street.—11 and 6.30: Rev. J. Ernest James, B.D.

Brixton Independent Church, Brixton Road, S.W.—11 and 6.45: Rev. Leonard T. Hoare, M.A.

Central Hall, Westminster.—11 and 7: Rev. Dinsdale T. Young, D.D. 3.30: Rev. Robertson Ballard; 8.30: The Lord Mayor.

West London Mission, Kingsway Hall.—11 and 7: Rev. Leslie F. Church, B.A., Ph.D.; 6.30: Recital by Mr. Allan Brown, F.R.C.O.; Vocalist, Miss Beatrice Ashton, L.R.A.M.; 8.30, Kingsway Fellowship, Mr. H. H. Thackeray.

Wesleyan Methodist Church, Prince Arthur Road, Hampstead, N.W.2.—11: Rev. Percy L. Watchurst, B.D.; 6.30: Rev. Wm. S. Kelynack, M.A.

Wesley's Chapel, City Road, E.C.—11 and 7.55 (Broadcast Service): Rev. Dr. H. B. Workman (President of Wesleyan Conference); 6.30: Rev. A. H. Lowe, B.D.

Spurgeon's Tabernacle, Newington Butts, S.E.—11 and 6.30: Rev. H. T. Chilvers.

Great Assembly Hall Mile End Road, E.—F. N. Charrington, Hon. Supt. Rev. R. S. Bradbrook, Singing Evangelist, 11 and 6.30. 700 Free Teas for Hungry Poor at 5 o'clock. Cost £20.

St. Ethelburga the Virgin, Bishopsgate, E.C.—11 and 6.30: Rev. Dr. Geikie-Cobb.

Spiritualist Community, Grotrian Hall, 115, Wigmore Street, W.—11: Rev. W. Whincup; Clairvoyant, Mrs. Annie Johnson; 6.30: Mr. Hannen Swaffer; Clairvoyant, Miss Lily Thomas.

Marylebone Presbyterian Church.—11 and 7: Rev. J. Golder Burns, B.D.

St. Mary at Hill, Eastcheap.—"Lansbury's Happy England," at 7.

BROADCASTING.

TO-DAY'S PROGRAMMES.

Mr. James Ching will give a pianoforte recital this afternoon on the National programme. In the evening the service will be relayed from Wesley's Chapel, City Road, while Lady Tree will make an appeal on behalf of the Girls' Friendly Society.

NATIONAL (261.3 metres and 1,554.4 metres.)

10.30-10.45 a.m.—Time and Weather.

3.0.—Church Cantata No. 45, Bach, "Es ist dir Gesagt, Mensch, was gut ist" ("He hath showed Thee, O Man, what is good"); Gladys Ripley (contralto), Steuart Wilson (tenor), Keith Falkner (bass); Wireless Chorus; B.B.C. Orchestra; relayed from Guildhall School of Music.

3.45.—Boys' Brigade Special Service; Lesson read by Brigade President Col. J. A. Roxburgh; Address by Rev. W. E. Sangster; Special Music by Battalion Choir; relayed from St. George's Hall, Liverpool.

4.30.—Gershom Parkington Quintet; Marjorie Parry (soprano).

5.30.—A Pianoforte Recital, by James Ching.

6.0-6.15.—Bible Reading: The Letters of St. Paul—6, Thessalonians, ch. 2.

7.55.—Service: Organ Recital by Mr. Charles Warner; Miss Margery Williams (soloist); Address by Rev. H. B. Workman, from Wesley's Chapel, City Road.

8.45.—Lady Tree appeals for Girls' Friendly Society in North and Central Europe.

8.50.—Weather and News.

9.5.—Baxendale's (Manchester) Works Band; Clyde Twelvetrees (violoncello); Charles Cooke (trombone solo), from Manchester.

10.30.—Epilogue.

LONDON REGIONAL (356.3 metres).

3.30.—Wireless Military Band; Elsie Cochrane (soprano); John Thorne (baritone).

5.0-5.30.—Beginnings of Christian Theology—6, The Christian Philosophers of Alexandria—Clement and Origen, by Rev. J. K. Mosley.

8.0.—Studio Service; Address by Archdeacon E. E. Holmes.

8.45.—National.

8.50.—Weather and News.

9.5.—B.B.C. Orchestra; Enid Cruickshank (contralto); Michael Mullinar (harpsichord).

10.30.—Epilogue

MIDLAND REGIONAL (479.2 metres).

3.30.-5.30.—Londan Regional.

7.50.—Service, conducted by Rev. W. Allen; relayed from the Cathedral, Birmingham.

8.45.—National.

8.50.—Weather and News.

9.5.—Midland Wireless Orchestra; Charles Dean baritone); Cissie Woodward (pianoforte).

10.30.—Epilogue.

MANCHESTER (378.4 metres); NEWCASTLE (288.5 metres); LIVERPOOL (288.5 metres); LEEDS-BRADFORD (200 and 288.5 metres); SHEFFIELD (288.5 metres); HULL (288.5 metres); and STOKE-ON-TRENT (288.5 metres).—3.0.—National. 3.45.—Boys' Brigade Special Service on the occasion of visit of the Brigade Council: Lesson read by Brigade President, Col. J. A. Roxburgh; Address by Rev. W. E. Sangster; Battalion Choir; Organist, Mr. B. F. Ellingford, relayed from St. George's Hall, Liverpool. 4.30.—Northern Wireless Orchestra; Claud Biggs (solo pianoforte). 6.0-6.15.—National. 7.55.—National. 9.5.—Baxendale's (Manchester) Works Band; Clyde Twelvetrees (violoncello) 10.30.—Epilogue.

CARDIFF (309.9 metres); SWANSEA (288.5 metres).—11.0 a.m.-12.15 p.m.—British Association Service; Sermon by Bishop of Oxford, relayed from the Cathedral, Bristol. 3.0-3.15.—National. 7.55.—National. 9.5.—National Orchestra of Wales; Choir of the Cardiff University Madrigal Society; relayed from Pavilion, Llandaff Fields. 10.0.—National. 10.30.—Epilogue. 10.40-11.0.—Silent Fellowship.

BELFAST (242.3 metres).—3.0.-3.45.—National. 6.30-7.45.—Service, relayed from St. Cuthbert's Parish Church, Edinburgh. 8.45.-9.5.—National. 10.30.—Epilogue.

BOURNEMOUTH (288.5 metres).—3.0-6.15.—National. 7.55.—National. 10.30.—Epilogue.

PLYMOUTH (288.5 metres).—3.0-6.15.—National. 8.0.—Service; conducted by Rev. Joseph Roberts, assisted by Choir of St. Augustine's, Lipson, Plymouth. 8.45.—9.5.—National. 10.30.—Epilogue.

GLASGOW (398.9 metres) and ABERDEEN (301.5 metres).—3.0-6.15.—National. 6.30-7.45 (app.).—Edinburgh. 7.55-8.45.—National. 9.0.—Edinburgh. 9.5.—Bonnybridge Prize Band; George Mather (cornet); Frank Gordon (bass-baritone); William Roberts (trombone); Robert Izatt (euphonium). 10.30.—Epilogue.

DUNDEE (288.5 metres); and EDINBURGH (288.5 metres).—3.0.-6.15.—National. 6.30-7.45.—Service; address by Rev. Dr. Andrew N. Bogle, relayed from St. Cuthbert's Parish Church, Edinburgh. 7.55-8.5.—National. 10.30.—Epilogue.

DUBLIN (413.4 metres) (relay of Cork).—8

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THE DRAMATIC WORLD.

SHAKESPEARE TRIES AGAIN.

By JAMES AGATE.

New. Monday, September 1.

"RICHARD III."

Revival of Shakespeare's Play.

The question for the critic of any Shakespearean production is not how good is this considered absolutely, but how well or ill have the producers done, bearing in view that the West End is not Shakespeareanly minded. In the present case Baliol Holloway Productions, Ltd., have done well and not well. They have done well in engaging Mr. Baliol Holloway as their chief actor, for Mr. Holloway is the best living Richard III., as everybody at the Old Vic knows, and as nobody outside the Old Vic cares. Well, too, in engaging an artist of the name of E. Werge Thomas to design inexpensive settings which insist upon the genius of place and time and not on that of their designer. Well in providing stage-hands of sufficient quantity and discretion to put these scenes up quickly and quietly. Well in providing enough light to see them by. Well in inviting Messrs Gustav Holst and R. Vaughan Williams to provide some little tunes which, with other provenance, one might have called inexpensive. Well when they supplemented the list of characters with an elucidatory Who's Who or map of relationships. But not well in choosing a company whose efforts to support the chief performance resulted in undermining it. For whatever production-fans may say the heart, soul, mind, body, and limbs of a play is its acting. When the acting and the play are good enough you can hang scenery upside down, for the simple reason that nobody cares a hang about it. Mr. Holloway's acting is good enough, and so, too, is this play which modern cant would deem bad. Modern cant is a fool.

Poor Support.

Apart from the little Princes and one other character, the subsidiary parts are insufficiently sustained. Though Shakespeare had some odd notions as to what constitutes comic relief, the murder of Clarence was not one of them, and should not be so presented; it is, perhaps, not necessary to name the actors taking part in this ludicrous terzetto. Mr. Gerald Lawrence played Buckingham very much as an actor in another genre would play Archibald Grosvenor and with a kind of pomaded, smooth expressionlessness ill suited to one so "deep-revolving." Mr. John Laurie fought the well-intentioned battle of Hastings, and unaccountably lost it; Mr. Tristram Rawson as Richmond shone lugubriously; while a number of young gentlemen proved that you cannot just walk into the emporiums of the theatrical costumiers and as the result of that incursion emerge a Shakespearean actor. On the other hand Mr. Alan Napier's King was a very respectable piece of Shakespearean acting belonging to the St. Andrews school, for his Edward was both royal and ancient, though history pretends he was only 42. Better still, perhaps, were the two little Princes, played by Master Harold Reese and Master Roger Foster, whose naturalness and charm made one regret their smothering, a consummation in the case of child-actors normally to be wished.

Of the ladies, Mrs. Tom Wise as the Duchess of York gave by far the best performance. As Queen Margaret, Miss Nancy Price never quite got into her vituperative stride, perhaps because too much of the Shakespearean ground was cut beneath her feet. Miss Doris Paul did not greatly strengthen the allegation sometimes encountered as to the possibility of making something of Elizabeth, Edward's Queen. There comes a time in this play when the spectator sits back and prepares to listen while these three black, midnight, and not at all secret hags exchange commentaries on each other's manners and morals. This should be a terrific business, as those who remember Geneviève Ward well know. At the New Theatre the other night the scene went for almost nothing, for the very good reason that too much of it was cut. Even so, one felt that of the three ladies only the Duchess could have sat on the Throne of England. The Lady Anne is at best an unsatisfactory lump, and the author seems not to have had enough patience with this character to begin, let alone finish it. Miss Madge Compton lent the lady the complaisance of a well-behaved parcel, prepared at any moment to be married or murdered or despatched in any sense of the word. Perhaps the worst thing about the production was the indefinable yet very definite suggestion that the company had been hastily assembled and might as hastily disperse Nobody in the audience at any time shouted: "Whaur's your Old Vic noo?" If they had, one could have told them.

A Richard of Humour.

Mr. Baliol Holloway accentuates even more than he did before the waggishness of Richard. He fee-fo-fums through the early part of the play like a good-humoured ogre in a Christmas pantomime, so that one takes him for a murderer, but hardly for a murderer of the House of Plantagenet. The famous line: "Our aery buildeth in the cedar's top" comes a little incongruously from that bourgeois mouth, and one thinks that there is too much of the climber about this Richard, who should, from the beginning, be a King, though not yet crowned. One feels, too, that he has forgotten his own motive and cue for spleen contained in the speech in the earlier play beginning: "Ay, Edward will use women honourably," and ending with the determination to "set the murderous Machiavel to school." There is not, in a word, quite enough of Renaissance elegance about this villain. Once crowned, however, Richard becomes himself for the first time. Set on the throne, Mr. Holloway looks magnificent and acts as well as he looks, his scene with Buckingham, and the great line: "I am not in the giving vein to-day" having the royal, raging and authentic ground-swell. From this point to the end it is difficult to see that the performance could be bettered.

I have sometimes wondered why no actor has yet given the monster the chance of hearing his conqueror's: "The bloody dog is dead." Richmond has still some spouting to do, and I cannot see why Richard, who is not quite finished off, should not struggle to his knees, pluck with his bare hands once more at the crown and fall back in the attempt, knowing that he dies. This would be a legitimate corollary to Kean's attitude of "preternatural and terrific grandeur" in which he fought with his naked hands. It was said that after Richard's death-wound Kean gave the impression that his will still could not be disarmed and that even the phantoms of his despair had power to slay. Does not the modern Richard get off too easily by dying before he has tasted any flavour of retribution? Mr. Holloway might play with this idea. If he does he will make great play with it.

Savoy. Tuesday, September 2.

"THE DEVIL'S DISCIPLE."

Revival of George Bernard Shaw's Play.

Much water has flowed under the bridges since Mr. Shaw wrote this play. There are, for example, the floods of the American cinema industry, and those acquainted with the desperadoes of Wallace Beery Victor McLaglen, George Bancroft, and Louis Wolheim will find Richard Dudgeon the tenderest of guys. But there were desperate men before "What Price Glory," and he would be an unwise gambler who laid against Mr. Shaw's knowledge of such outlaws as the Mexican, Billy the Kid, who, at the age of 17, was cutting throats for fun and anticipated by twenty years Mr. Shaw's: "I am what I am and must be true to myself, gallows or no gallows."

Our playwright was to counter the folly of his age and not of any other. The year in which "The Devil's Disciple" was first produced also saw the production of "The Only Way," and the bubble which Mr. Shaw set out to prick was not that of natural and respectable bloodthirstiness, but the maudlin soapy sort blown by the popular melodrama of the time. His point, or one of the two thousand and odd points of which an play by this dramatist is composed, was that Sydney Cartons do not luxuriate in scaffolds or regard them as a cure for unrequited passion and morning headaches; on the contrary, they dislike the beastly places and do not deem the noose any more attractive because it has more or less the same shape as a halo. If the particular Sydney Carton is a mean fellow he will extricate his neck and substitute another's; if there is some generosity in him which prevents this why then he won't. Whether he is in love or isn't will not affect the issue. Popular melodrama is based on the belief that romantic love, by which is meant unsatisfied desire, is the basis of all human action. Mr. Shaw wrote his play to prove that men may perform noble actions without the ignoble spur.

Sir John Martin Harvey plays Dudgeon as though he were Maeterlinck's Burgomaster in the pride and heyday of young manhood. Under the flamboyant necessity this Richard in the beginning is a little inclined to strut and suggest the bantam. The actor is something short of inches, and even Mr. Fairbanks knows how difficult it is to swash-buckle effectively in a room full of bigger men. But ruffling fact established Sir John subsides, and the rest of his performance is one of those studies in noble thinking and common-sense doing in which this actor has no superior and hardly any equal. He has enough genius to bring to the place of execution the brow of a man who has endured the night prior to that ceremony; he does not, as lesser actors will, bring to this scene an unmoved countenance to be pulled into faces. The company was good. As Anthony Anderson Mr. Gwenn's quiet reasonableness was admirable. The audience enormously liked Mr. Charles Carson's General Burgoyne, who looked like a canvas by Raeburn, though I could wish this actor would not always let his sentences trail away at the end, and would attack them with more certainty. One had the uneasy feeling that once, eons ago, this actor had been hung up for his words and had been haunted by the recollection ever since. Miss Margaret Webster squared up to the character of Judith Anderson and did very well. Mr. Shaw may like to call this finely-reasoned play a melodrama; nobody else will.

Daly's. Wednesday, September 3.

"ELDORADO."

A Musical Play. By Ernest Trimmingham, Gerald Robinson, and Gus Dale. Music by G. Ruthland Clapham.

The new piece at Daly's is everything it ought to be and nothing that it oughtn't, as a large audience composed of Bright Things old and young testified with infantile alacrity. First and best, there is a great deal of quiet and pretty music. Miss Desirée Ellinger and Mr. Donald Mather sing together like the stars, while Miss Mimi Crawford, when she is not palely loitering by this play's thin stream, skips together like the hills. There is the major comic relief of little Mr. Jerry Verno and the minor one of large Mr. Oscar Asche; and to relieve these there exist the humours, respectively bold and quaint, of Miss Mai Bacon and Mr. Mark Daly. There is an intricate plot built upon womankind's frenzy to acquire and quickness to mislay the diamond. There are some very pleasant settings. There is a liner's promenade-deck, a fazenda (whatever that may be), and a Plaza de Mayo (whatever that is) in Buenos Aires which looks and behaves exactly like Clacton Pier at night. All these excursions give the subordinate young ladies opportunity for sundry tangos, fandangos, and boleros, in which they are not unassisted by the male of their kind who sing exceptionally well. At odd moments Mr. Geoffrey Davies lifts the piece to a higher plane. Nevertheless, one must describe the evening as triumphantly usual.

Cambridge. Thursday, September 4.

"CHARLOT'S MASQUERADE."

A Revue. By Ronald Jeans and Rowland Leigh. Ballets by Cyril Scott and Eric Coates. Music by Various People.

The most captious would be put to it to find any fault with this jolly little theatre, whose virtues are of the insinuating rather than the shouting order. The house is admirably designed and exquisitely decorated. The line of sight and the acoustic properties are perfect. The seating is comfortable, with plenty of room, though the auditorium remains snug, while the lounges are spacious. It is the kind of little playhouse which one ought to find in a big capital, and, best of all, it is obviously designed to be and remain a theatre. There is no hint here of an opening under dramatic pretences with every foot of wall and floor space screaming that the place is essentially a cinema. The Cambridge Theatre bespeaks sophisticated entertainment. It can never be the herding-place of the aghast.

In "Charlot's Masquerade" Mr. B. A. Meyer presents what is, on the whole, a very gracious entertainment. Each of the two acts has its *pièce de résistance* in the form of a ballet. That in the first act is possibly a trifle cumbersome, and could do with some thinning of numbers and costume. To the uninitiated this ballet might appear to be a representation of a mediæval egg-and-spoon race, or even, in the jargon of the séances, the materialisation of the spirit of red ink. A glance at the programme refers one, however, to Poe's "The Masque of the Red Death." The second ballet, which has reference to Grimm's story of "Snowdrop and the Seven Brothers," is the prettiest thing imaginable, and Mr. Anton Dolin's "Manhattan Serenade" is one of the best decorations he has ever achieved.

Good Impersonations.

No revue is complete without its impersonations, normally so-so, but on this occasion miraculously good. Miss Florence Desmond announces Miss Tallulah Bankhead, and captures to the life the asthmatic orchidacity of that enchantress. Mr. Quentin Tod, presenting Lady Tree, reproduces with unerring felicity, and behind ramparts of tulle, that piping diffidence and contralto effulgence which have so endeared his subject. Mr. J. H. Roberts sacrilegiously essays Mr. Hannen Swaffer, whom he portrays as moody and irrepressible. But I think it should be said of Mr. Henry Kendall's Edgar Wallace, and Mr. Reginald Smith's C. B. Cochran, that their resemblances are spiritual rather than physical. In these two cases I suggest the actors should change rôles. Mr. Wallace resembles Tennyson's Baronet in that he is "a great, broad-shouldered, genial Englishman," though our cyclopædic writer, abler none, is, curiously enough, not yet "a pampheteer on guano and on grain." Mr. Kendall is too slight to show this great figure in anything but decline, while of what Mr. Smith does to Mr. Cochran's torso I dare not trust myself to speak.

Miss Beatrice Lillie is the revue's star, and whether she coruscates or merely twinkles depends upon the view you happen to hold as to the true nature of parody. Miss Lillie made her reputation by a mannered, partly proclaimed and obviously wilful incapacity to do anything, going through the motions of one who dances, sings, and acts, yet doing none of these things, a kind of advertised *défaitisme* to which an angularity of figure, capped by a snub nose that Toulouse-Lautrec would have adored, added still more of piquancy. But Miss Lillie has lost the admired gawkiness, *à la* Yvette Guilbert, and become, to put it simply, an extremely beautiful woman, with the result that *gaucherie* has lost nine-tenths of its point. It seems now

Continued on next column.

PLAYS AND PLAYERS

THIS WEEK'S PREMIERES.

September 8.—"Q": "Up the Garden."
September 9.—Globe: "Street Scene."
Palace: "Frederica."
September 11.—Kingsway: "Her First Affaire."
September 13.—Old Vic: "Henry IV." (Part I.).

The Whitehall Theatre, which is now nearly finished, has been taken by Mr. Walter Hackett, who will be the licensee of the theatre, will direct it, will write the plays to be performed there, and will produce them himself. He intends to make it the permanent theatrical home of his wife, Miss Marion Lorne, and has arranged with Mr. E. A. Stone, the architect, and his partners to do a long series of plays there in which she will play the leading part. He is accordingly arranging to transfer "The Way to Treat a Woman," now running at the Duke of York's Theatre, to the Whitehall on Monday, September 29. The new theatre stands on the site of the Old Ship Restaurant actually in Whitehall, and a few steps from Trafalgar Square. Mr. W Macqueen-Pope, for years the manager of the Duke of York's Theatre, will be Mr. Hackett's general manager, and Mr. Thomas Reynolds, the well-known producer, will be in charge of the stage.

Miss Kathleen Boutall, Mr. Tom Shelford and Mr. Lenton Murray will be in the cast of "Up the Garden," by Mr. David Evans, which is being presented at the "Q" to-morrow. Mr. David Evans is the author of "Boomerang," which was presented at the Court Theatre by the Lyceum Club, and which had excellent notices but no further encouragement.

"The House of Pretence," at the Embassy Repertory Theatre, Swiss Cottage, will be followed to-morrow week by Mr. Lennox Robinson's three-act play "Give a Dog——." In this play Miss Joyce Bland of the New Shakespeare Company takes her place as a permanent member of the Embassy Company. Mr. Torin Thatcher, Miss Dorothy Robinson, Mr. Philip Thornley, and Mr. Walter Tennyson have also been added to the company for Lennox Robinson's play.

Miss Irene Vanbrugh, who is now touring in Mr. Benn Levy's comedy, "Art and Mrs. Bottle," will be at the King's Theatre, Hammersmith, this week, and at Wimbledon the week after. Mr. Vernon Sylvaine now plays Max Lightly, the part taken by Robert Loraine in the original production, and Joan Henley is Judy Bottle. The part of the Princess Marie Domenica in "The Swan" at the St. James's Theatre, formerly played by Miss Vanbrugh, is now being taken by Miss Eva Moore. Mr. Colin Clive, after a short holiday, is now back in the part of Dr. Nicholas Agi, which was played during his absence by Mr. Glenn Byam Shaw. "The Swan" reaches its 100th performance on September 24.

Miss Mary Newcomb's next part will be in an adaptation of Mr. Douglas Jerrold's novel, "Storm Over Europe," specially made for her by Mr. Herbert Agar and Miss Eleanor Chiltern. The story concerns a rebellion in an imaginary European kingdom of Cisalpania, and is really a plea for the return of monarchy and the revival of religion in Europe. It is unlikely, however, that "Storm Over Europe" will be seen in London until later in the year. "Jealousy" continues satisfactorily at the Little Theatre, where it reached its seventy-fifth performance yesterday, and Miss Newcomb will take a short holiday before starting rehearsals of the new play.

On Tuesday week "The Honeymoon," by Mr. Arnold Bennett, will be revived at the Everyman. This is the play's first London appearance since its original presentation in 1912, and the part of Flora Haslam is in the hands of Miss Lillian Cavanagh, who followed Miss Marie Tempest in the rôle which she created. Mr. Norman Loring, who produces, was also a member of the 1912 company, and others in the cast are Mr. Deering Wells, Miss Margaret Yarde, and Mr. Laurence Hanray.

"Her First Affaire," which Mr. Joseph Cunningham will present at the Kingsway next Thursday, is a three-act comedy by Merrill Rogers and Frederick Jackson, the action of which takes place at the present time in a summer bungalow on the South Coast. Miss Zillah Bateman, who will make in it her first London appearance as leading lady, has returned after four years' stage work in Australia, where she played the lead in "The Green Goddess," "The Masquerader," "The Glad Eye," "Enter Madame," "Eliza Comes to Stay," "The Unfair Sex," "The Girl in the Limousine," "Outward Bound," "The Broken Wing," "Interference," and "Should Husbands Tell?" Originally a singer, Miss Bateman has previously played such parts as Polly in Gay's piece. Others in the cast are Miss Margery Binner, Miss Ellen Pollock, Mr. Jack Hobbs, and Mr. Henry Hewitt.

In "Henry IV." Part 1, with which the Old Vic opens its new season on Saturday, Mr. Alfred Sangster will play Henry IV., Mr. Ralph Richardson Prince Hal, Mr. George Howe the Earl of Worcester, Mr. Henry Wolston Sir John Falstaff, Mr. Leslie French Poins, Mr. Peter Taylor Smith Sir Walter Blunt, and Mr. John Gielgud Harry Hotspur. This season all evening performances will begin at 7.45, and all matinées at 2.30.

Arrangements have now been completed between Messrs. J. and R. Gatti and Mr. Ronald Squire to present Mr. Somerset Maugham's new comedy, "The Breadwinner," at the Vaudeville Theatre on Tuesday, September 30. Mr. Squire, who will be responsible for the production, will appear in the principal part, and the cast will also include Miss Dorothy Dix, Mr. Evelyn Roberts, and Miss Marie Lohr.

"The Three Musketeers" is now playing minus four of its original stars, with four less-known players in their places. Monday, the first night of Sir Alfred Butt's experiment, promised success, and the whole performance went with a commendable swing. Tuesday, by the way, will see the first London production of another musical piece. Lehar's "Frederica," of which Mr. Laddie Cliff, who presents it at the Palace with Mr. Joseph Hislop and Miss Lea Seidl in the principal parts, has great hopes. D. P.

Continued from preceding column.

as though the naive assumption is less assumptive than inherent, and the actress, to speak bluntly, hardly shows or pretends to show those talents which should justify the simulation of lack of talent. There is a scene in which Miss Lillie skates and sings, still without doing either, and where the riot is inadequate. We delight in the squawks of Miss Gracie Fields because she can flute like a blackbird, and in her tumbles because of her poise. There are other scenes in which Miss Lillie evokes disastrous comparison with Miss Maisie Gay and Miss Cicely Courtneidge and I venture to suggest that she should at once set about giving us one item of genuine accomplishment by which we may measure that purposeful decline which burlesque ought to be.

"Hollywood" and "A Lawyer at Home" are witty sketches. "He Dines Alone" presents sentimentality's brimming chalice. "Good Staff Work" is deplorable, while one vainly searches the dark backward and abysm of time to find any revue item quite so backward and abysmal as the telephone-operator's lyric, "Love Like That." In my view the word "adore" does not and should not rhyme with "Great War." Towards the end of the evening Miss Betty Frankiss, a roguey-poguey to whom A. B. Walkley must have devoted many Wednesdays, put the whole show in her pocket and ran away with it. A new last item should be devised at once, and there is little doubt that with a trifle of pruning and emendation the whole revue will be witty by-and-by.

MONTH OF MELLOW FRUITFULNESS.

SEPTEMBER'S FEAST.

A RAID ON THE NUTS

By MADGE CLARKE.

September, to my mind, is the most beautiful month of the whole year, in spite of the fact that the changing leaves contributing so richly to its beauty remind us that summer draws to its close. Wherever you go in the countryside now, it is a picture of regal tints that is spread before the eyes. On moors and common lands broad stretches of purple heather are slashed with the gold of that sturdy little wild flower the goat's beard and ragwort. Everywhere is purple and gold with bold dashes of scarlet. The rowan trees, or mountain ash, are crowned with clusters of berries that hang pillar-box red in the sunshine.

Along the main road between Leatherhead and Dorking there is a long grove of rowan saplings whose branches are bowed low under their burden of fruit, so that they look like scarlet canopies in some Oriental procession. The hawthorns are covered with little crimson fruit, and beside them gleam luscious black elderberries. Indeed, such a feast of wayside berries of one kind or another is spread everywhere that the birds have all forsaken our gardens to camp among the trees. They are making great inroads on the rowans and elderberries, but although blackbirds and thrushes gobble greedily at the haws in colder weather, it is chiefly the hawfinch to be seen among the branches now. He has such a business-like bill that he can crack the hard stone contained in a hawthorn berry with perfect ease, and extract the kernel. The other birds swallow them whole.

SQUIRREL AND MOUSE.

Down in the copse the hazel trees bear a good crop of ripening nuts that slip from their brown cases when you shake the boughs. Many little creatures dressed in fur jackets patronise this place where the foot falls softly along the grassy rides. That handsome fellow the red squirrel is a frequent visitor, and the field mice grow quite portly in readiness for their long winter sleep.

Each animal has its own method of dealing with a nut, so that when they scamper out of sight at the intruder's approach it is easy to tell from the empty shells whether mouse or squirrel has been dining. The split shells are the débris of squirrel's meal; he scratches away at the pointed end of a nut and then forces it in half with his foreteeth, whereas mouse whittles away a small hole at one end and through it he nibbles the kernel piece by piece.

A feathered neighbour of theirs, the nuthatch, is another visitor in the copse. As his name implies, this bird has a weakness for nuts. Choosing the biggest and brownest of a cluster, he flies off to wedge it into a crevice of a branch, which he will always use so long as he favours that vicinity with his presence, and with his strong bill hammers away at the shell till it splits, and then he will eat the kernel. So cleverly can he do this that when you examine the little tell-tale heap of nut-shells beneath his bough, you will find they are split clean in half.

IN A COTTAGE GARDEN.

One of the prettiest sights on a September day is a "charm" of goldfinches flashing across the thistle-heads on the common. They like the seeds they find there, and as, with excited calls to each other, they pass on to another patch, tiny scraps of grey thistle-down are released from their moorings and float lazily to the ground. Sometimes the finches raid the tall sunflowers in cottage gardens, and linnets are especially fond of dandelion seeds.

It is curious that although bullfinches, blackbirds, and many other of their neighbours steal all manner of fruits from the garden, the blackberry, surely a delectable fruit for any wildling, has no particular attraction for them. There the berries glisten ripely among the rose hips and a mantle of traveller's joy down the parish lane, and only wasps, flies, and velvety bumble-bees sip at the juices. Later, however, in October and November, when the blackberries are frost-nipped and juiceless, blackbirds will search for a meal among them.

It is in September, when the sun shines warmly across the flower borders under the garden wall, that the insect hosts come to match their beauty against phlox with petals like old-fashioned chintzes, scarlet pentstemons, copper-coloured heliums, and purple asters. A Red Admiral butterfly, resplendent in scarlet and glossy black splashed with white, comes fluttering over the wall to join his even more gaily dressed cousin, a peacock, at the Michaelmas daisies and golden rod. And among the sweet-scented alyssum along the border you see the Hover fly, a funny little insect who looks like a small bee in a black and yellow bathing suit.

FILM NOTES.

"THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL."

The talkie-makers are obviously growing bold when they venture to make a film of Sheridan's classic. 'The School for Scandal" at the Plaza is a pleasant if somewhat modernised version of a brilliant comedy. The wit of the piece, as is only to be expected, loses in translation to the screen; but there are some piquant situations and entertaining contretemps in the picture. Miss Madeleine Carroll is a charming Lady Teazle; and Mr. Basil Gill, though not well cast for Sir Peter, plays with excellent discretion. "Let's Go Native," a tropical island farce and the main picture, is a lively but less subtle form of entertainment.

* * *

British pictures are gaining ground every day. Next Sunday what should be an interesting film, 'Young Woodley," a British International Picture, opens at the Capitol. All admirers of Mr. John van Druten's play will be eager to know how the story emerges from the test of the screen.

* * *

The chief item in the News Reel at the British Movietone News Theatre to-morrow will be the Bombay riots film, which it has been decided, after careful consultation with many people in high authority, to show. Other items will be the non-stop band contest held at Margate, and Miss Elinor Glynn talking upon the subject of IT!

* * *

To-night "The Dawn Patrol," a realistic story dealing with the exploits of the R.F.C. during the early days of the war, will open at the Dominion Theatre. Richard Barthelmess, Douglas Fairbanks, Jr., Clyde Cook, and Edmund Breon are in the cast, which contains no women.

* * *

The fourth theatre in the chain of Astorias now being built in the near London suburbs will be opened at Finsbury Park on Monday, September 29. Mr. E. A. Stone, F.S.I., has designed this talkie theatre. Mr. Charles Penley is the general manager and Mr. E. L. Dimmock has been appointed resident manager.

A full orchestra and an organ with two consoles will be permanent features of the theatre, and the opening night's programme will include a stage presentation arranged by Mr. Penley in which nearly 200 artists will appear.

* * *

"Raffles" is in its sixth week at the Tivoli.
"Hell's Island," with Jack Holt and Ralph Graves, and Billie Dove in "The Night Watch," are at the Capitol this week.
"French Leave," with Madeleine Carroll, begins at the Marble Arch Pavilion to-night.

A WAR MAGAZINE

PAGE OF SECRET HISTORY.

KITCHENER TAKES ADVICE.

To the Editor of the SUNDAY TIMES.

Sir,—With reference to your correspondent's letter on the War Magazine created within the Chislehurst Caves, please permit me to send you the correct account of how it was conceived by me and executed under Lord Kitchener's personal orders and authority. At the time that I made my suggestion from the Caledonian Club to Lord Kitchener to safeguard the Woolwich Arsenal and other munitions by removing them all to the safety of the Chislehurst Caves, I was convinced that it was a welcome, sound, and novel one because he acted instantly upon it, and sent the D.Qr.M.G., Eastern Command to call upon me to obtain the details of my scheme as to their removal and safeguarding during the war, but my suggestion was clearly not welcomed by others who had to carry out the details of my plans under Lord Kitchener's orders, for when, in due course, I applied to the War Office for a pass for myself and three friends to visit this magazine of my own conception, the pass was refused, yet all its details were conveyed to the Secretary of State for War by myself.

I thereupon addressed some questions to the War Office to which I received no answer. I was absolutely ignored by it after the deaths of Lord Kitchener and Colonel FitzGerald, his Military Secretary, from then till now. In fact the whole incident was kept so far in the background that even Sir George Arthur, his biographer, wrote to me that he knew nothing about it, and he consequently could not credit Lord Kitchener with it in his book.

After the war, when His Majesty the King inspected, at the caves, the result of my personal suggestions to Lord Kitchener, there were 50,000 tons of explosives there, the greatest magazine that the world has ever seen, but I was not invited to be present, though I had already had the honour of presentation to His Majesty, and the War Office had my application for a pass and my address. However, I console myself with "the most grateful thanks for well-remembered work" of the greatest soldier of his day.

Had Lord Kitchener lived, I know that he would have taken some official action on my behalf in regard to this matter, because just before his death, on my personal written appeal on behalf of another person, he exerted his very utmost official authority and prerogative as Secretary of State for War in Council in order to oblige me, solely in consideration of this my vital public service, of which there is proof in the records of the Army Council Orders at the War Office.

ARTHUR ROGERS.

St. James's Palace Chambers, S.W.

Sir,—When living at Blackheath thirty to forty years ago, in my wandering about on the heath I recollect seeing several stone slabs let into the level of the grass. Engraved on some of them was a statement that the ground had fallen in on certain dates into caves which were traced back to the Chislehurst chalk pits.

The various places in question were on that side of the heath near what was then called the Prince of Wales Pond, and by the road leading from the "village" down to Maze Hill station.

London, W. E. C. LAMING.

Sir,—Mr. F. Plumbly will find an interesting account of the methods of obtaining chalk for marling and other purposes by means of dene-holes, drawpits, and tunnels in "Folk Memory," by W. Johnson. Mr. Johnson has personally investigated the Chislehurst caves, and seems familiar with all the literature on the subject. He refers especially to the Report on the Caves by Messrs. R. H. and T. E. Forster in *Jour. Brit. Arch. Assoc.*, 1903, 1904.

London, S.W. W. WRIGHT.

"GOD'S ACRES."

PILGRIMAGE TO THE CITY.

By MARY MORRISSEY.

All through the heart of the City, among the narrow twisting lanes which follow the plan of pre-Fire London, and bordering the broad new thoroughfares which cut through them, you come upon little gardens, their tall trees bravely green against the grimy walls that shut them in, trying to blossom in the smoke, like a pot of musk on a slum window-sill. Sometimes there is a church hard by, sometimes only a blue and white plaque to tell you of a church that once was there, for these are the burial grounds —"God's Acres," to give them their lovely country name—of the churches whose towers and spires clustered thick in the City, and now, like roses in a wilderness of stone, they are "left on their stalks to mark where once churches have been."

Strangely peaceful they are, in spite of the typewriters and telephones that clatter and chatter all round them, and the din of the traffic at their gates; they are places where a man can sit and keep good company with memories of old forgotten things. If you love London, you might do worse than make a pilgrimage among them, even if they do not, all of them, open their gates to let you in—though many do, Grey Friars being the last to offer this gentle hospitality to the passer-by.

"YE DREADFUL FIRE."

Everybody knows the great plane tree at the Cheapside end of Wood Street, in a corner of the burial ground of St. Peter-in-Chepe, destroyed in the Fire, and the happy little garden of All-Hallows-in-the-Wall, but do you know the two little churchyards, almost side by side, in Pancras Lane, off Watling Street? One was that of St. Pancras, burnt in 1666; in the wall of the other is a stone with the oddly pathetic epitaph: "Before ye dreadful fire anno 1666, stood ye church of St. Benet, Sherehog."

A very little square, with a very large vault and a few green leaves, marks the site of the Wren church of St. Antholin, in Sise Lane; and in Queen Street a dismal piece of pavement is all that is left of the churchyard of St. Thomas the Apostle, destroyed in the Fire, which extended as far as Cloak Lane. But go down Upper Thames Street, and you find the pleasant leafy garden of St. Michael Paternoster Royal, rebuilt by Wren; the churchyard of All-Hallows-the-Less, destroyed in the Fire, with its elms and dusky monuments; and, not so far away, that of the cheerfulest church in London City, St. Olave's, Hart Street.

MEMORIES OF THE PLAGUE.

St. Olave's, which escaped the Fire, still keeps the atmosphere of old times when men did not pull long faces to say their prayers, and the churchyard, gay with flowers, has an almost country peace and fragrance. Pepys, writing of his "owne church," (he is buried here with his wife and brother Tom, as all the world knows) on January 30, 1666, observes sadly: "This is the first time I have been in the church since I left London for the Plague; and it frightened me indeed . . . to see so many graves lie so high upon the churchyard where people have been buried of the Plague."

These are but a few of the City churchyards, but, if you are minded to go in search of them, do not forget the fragment of the extra burial ground of St. Dunstan's-in-the-West, in Bream's Buildings, though it be outside the City; through the railings you will see a small square stone with the saddest little epitaph in London Town:—

Here sleeps our babes in silence heavns thaire rest.
For God takes soonest those he loveth best.

It is the grave of Samewell, aged two, died in 1631; Anne, aged one year and nine months; and Edward, aged five, died both in 1635, the children of Edward Marsball and Anne his wife, of whom nothing is known but this.

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HOTELS
Continued from Page One.

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One of Life's Joys

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Sunday Times

See page 22.

THE WORLD OF MUSIC.

Mr. Ernest Newman is away on holiday, but will resume his weekly articles next Sunday.

THE WEEK'S MUSIC.

The "Proms." by Ether and by Air.

When writing about the broadcasting of the Promenade Concerts from Queen's Hall, in this column, in the issue for August 17, I ventured to suggest that the reproduction had been by no means *facsimile*, inasmuch as the sound from certain groups of instruments was diminished, and from certain other sources augmented; also that the general effect was more satisfactory when received via the National than via the London Regional transmitter. It has been gratifying to learn, from my correspondence, that my experience is not singular, and that the case for more faithful reproduction was by no means over-argued.

I said, then, that it was a problem that was doubtless exercising the B.B.C., and, within a few days, I noticed that a fourth microphone had been installed in Queen's Hall, in the line of fire of the 'cellos, the most obvious of the "dead" areas. Thereupon, I determined to give both National and London another trial. Opportunities came on Tuesday and Wednesday, this week, and on both occasions the balance of tone showed marked improvement. But whether this might be accredited to the extra microphone, or to some other expedient on the part of the engineering staff, I am as far off as ever from knowing. For, on my next visit to the hall, on Thursday, it could not be descried!

Tuesday.

At all events, there was not nearly so much to complain about in the way of false perspective as regards the reception on Tuesday's concert. The wood-wind still had a little the best of it, but the bass strings were as clearly audible as the violins; nor did the pianoforte, in Rachmaninoff's second Concerto, in C minor, usurp prominence. It was particularly interesting to hear Solomon, one of our most assiduous recitalists, performing on this scale. He is certainly not oblivious either of the essentially romantic character of Rachmaninoff's music or the great cleverness of its structure. And as his adroitness was matched—in intention, and, to a large extent, in execution—by Sir Henry Wood, the experience brought a great deal of pleasure.

The symphonic work was Strauss's "Ein Heldenleben," and, in spite of the little mishaps that continue to bespeckle even the best-concerted efforts of the new B.B.C. orchestra, this was undoubtedly one of them. The picturesque details of the graphic score were kept, on the whole, well in their places.

Wednesday.

The Brahms night, on Wednesday, also showed the players in a favourable light. One could tell that Sir Henry was bringing out the rich texture, as of clouded amber, without sacrifice of the light touch needful if an impression of dullness is to be avoided. This deep-coloured music did, indubitably, come alive under his direction. But although—or, rather, all the more because—conditions on this evening, like those on Tuesday, were particularly favourable to ether-transmission, this broadcast (from London) revealed some symptoms noted a fortnight before. It was not nearly so well balanced, if one excepts the strings, as that of Tuesday. The wood wind, and particularly the soloists, masked much else that one should have been able to hear. For this reason it is impossible to hazard an opinion about what the orchestra made of the second piano Concerto, in B flat. Cyril Smith's treatment of the solo part was imaginative as well as accurate, and he is an interpreter who will be heard again with interest. It was not his fault that even in his most suave and restrained moments the piano-tone jumped out at the listener, practically obliterating everything else.

Thursday.

There was another British composers' concert on Thursday. It began with Lord Berners's joyous Fugue in C minor, which, conceived as a skit, ends by standing very much on its own merits. The playing can only be described as "bumpy." Then came Dame Ethel Smyth, to conduct first full-scale performances of two short works of her own. The first was the two interlinked melodies from her comic opera, "Entente Cordiale." The interlinking of the old French folk-tunes is of the most scholarly kind, while, at the same time, the general effect remains lighthearted. This was better done than the Anacreontic Ode, for baritone (sung with rather flaccid tone by Herbert Heyner) and orchestra. An essay in bacchanalian imagination, all the materials are there for a highly-effective climax. But the handling, both by band and singer, needed greater assurance.

Miss Beatrice Harrison gave expression so delicate and fine-drawn to the rather frosty 'cello concerto of Elgar, in E minor, as to verge upon the precious. Between this and the "Enigma" Variations, in many of which we could again easily see what the B.B.C. orchestra may—we hope, will—become, for at times they accomplished miracles of delicacy, came Constant Lambert's brilliant "Rio Grande," conducted by himself and with Angus Morrison at the piano. A further hearing reveals a good deal more than met the ear at the first. Prepared to find it no more than a clever synthesis of jazz rhythms, one recognises the actual fusion of the original materials to make something distinct and characteristic. The Wireless Chorus sang excellently, but the performance was a trifle over-vigorous.

H. F.

OUR FUTURE FOOD SUPPLY.

To the Editor of the SUNDAY TIMES.

Sir,—Professor H. E. Armstrong has made reference to the fact that Crooke's anticipation expressed thirty-three years ago in his presidential address at the British Association's meeting at Bristol has ended as a "great romance."

Professor Armstrong and I were both present at the still earlier meeting of the British Association at Bristol in 1875, when Sir John Hawkshaw delivered the presidential address, towards the end of which, after reminding his audience of an able scientist's earlier prophecy that "no steamboat would ever cross the Atlantic," he gave a warning note by saying that "the marvellous progress of the last two generations should make everyone cautious of predicting the future."

Had Hawkshaw lived to the present time he also would have been astounded at the work accomplished in respect of engineering since that time, and now Professor Armstrong assumes the prophetic mantle and expresses the view that in all possibility "we are very near to, if we have not already overstepped, the limits of useful production by machintry," and concludes by warning politicians about the available stores of phosphate and potash for agricultural use. Politicians do not heed such matters. Writing as a chemist I do not regard the situation as a grave one, and am of the opinion that just as these supplies have proved sufficient in the past, so they will prove in the future. Phosphorus and potassium are indestructible, and if at some future time they are not available in the same forms and places, they will be so in others, or chemical means will be found for solving the problem which appears to be so alarming to our doyen chemist.

Weybridge. C. T. KINGZETT.

OUR PARIS LETTER

M. BRIAND AND THE LEAGUE.

EUROPEAN FEDERATION AND ITS PROSPECTS.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

PARIS, Saturday.

Next week's meeting of the League, so far as French opinion is concerned, is practically synonymous with the discussion of M. Briand's scheme of European Federation. As author of the plan, the French Foreign Minister, in spite of the somewhat reserved character of a good many of the replies to his Memorandum, is naturally hopeful that the next few weeks will see a definite advance towards the practical development of his idea. A great deal he certainly does not expect from this first discussion, but he would be surprised and disappointed if Geneva did not produce a general approval of further action in the matter and probably the constitution of some body to examine more closely the establishment of a Federation of European States.

Public expressions of opinion must, however, have made it clear to everyone concerned that European Federation is a matter in which it behoves the French Government to walk warily. For while the Left would like to believe that the objections formulated to the scheme abroad will melt away at the first breath of M. Briand's eloquence, the parties which constitute M. Tardieu's strongest backing are extremely critical, and will certainly be on the look-out for the slightest sign of anything that can be interpreted as a surrender of French rights. From this point of view the dissolution of the Reichstag in July has certainly been disadvantageous for M. Briand. Electoral speeches in Germany, with their reiterated demands for Treaty revision, have only served to strengthen French suspicions of Germany's political aims. Taken in conjunction with the text of the German reply to M. Briand's Memorandum, the fear of the Moderates and Right in France is that, simply in order to make possible his idea of European Federation, the French Foreign Minister may be prepared to make concessions to Germany incompatible with French rights under the Treaty. Repeated statements in the Press that the foreign policy of M. Tardieu and of M. Briand is identical have not allayed these suspicions, nor has the announcement that the report which M. Briand will make at Geneva regarding this scheme has received the approval of the whole Government.

DELEGATION TO GENEVA.

Cabinet approval of a document of this nature was only natural. It came, however, simultaneously with the news of an innovation which M. Tardieu is introducing into the constitution of this year's Delegation to the League. Hitherto, France's representatives have always included members of the Left, some of whom—the Socialist M. Paul Boncour, for instance—have frequently taken a leading part in the discussions. Whatever Government has been in power, M. Loucheur, too, has been until this year one of France's regular spokesmen. But M. Tardieu has changed all this. Apart from certain experts, he has decided that only those people shall speak for France at Geneva who are members of the Government. The latter thereby becomes definitely responsible for any policy advocated by France at the League.

Like all innovations, this change of method has sorely displeased some influential politicians who, it is rumoured, would like to make M. Tardieu pay dearly for his newfangled notions when the Chamber reassembles and the political ground becomes slippery under the Government's feet. Such future eventualities do not, however, worry M. Tardieu, who is evidently anxious to scotch any possibility of a charge that France was running simultaneously two policies at Geneva, as has sometimes been suggested in the past in consequence of the heterogeneous political character of the French Delegation.

THE GRAND MANŒUVRES.

The discussion which is now occupying military minds, as to whether or not the new French Army organisation, with its one year's service, is able to provide an army capable of defending France's frontiers pending the mobilisation of the reserves, makes specially interesting the manœuvres which are in progress this week. Manœuvres there have been, of course, every year since the war. But since 1918 never before on so large a scale. The beginning of the week saw a preliminary canter along the Italian frontier, when amid the magnificent scenery of the high Alpine region on the French side of the Mont Cenis some 18,000 Alpine troops were for three days engaged in mimic attack upon and defence of the town of Modane.

The Grand Manœuvres, however, began on Thursday in Lorraine, and until next Wednesday the country between Metz and Lunéville will be alive with the 45,000 troops which, under Generals Mittelhauser and Duffieux, are respectively mimicking a force covering the concentration of a strong army round Metz, and playing the part of an army trying to break through this "couverture" from the direction of the Vosges. The scheme is therefore very realistic as representing what might happen were France to be invaded from the East, and it is being executed on ground that was, in fact, fought over at the beginning of the war. With the demand for increased credits for equipment and a controversy about the respective merits of conscripts and professional armies this year's manœuvres are arousing more than usual interest. Large as is the number of troops engaged the operations would have been on a still larger scale had it not been for the epidemic of infantile paralysis which has been affecting the Eastern provinces of France.

COSTES AND BELLONTE.

But for the last few days it is neither military matters nor politics that have interested the French public. Since Monday only one thing—the flight of Costes and Bellonte—has mattered. "Costes telephones to his wife"; "Costes is congratulated by the President of the Republic"—these and similar headings have been staring out from the Paris newspapers and submerging all other news. For Costes and Bellonte are the heroes of the hour, while on Mme. Costes and Mme. Bellonte falls a good share of reflected glory. The enthusiasm for the success of the two airmen has been immense, and all the greater perhaps because it is looked upon as a satisfactory set-off to Germany's achievements with her Zeppelin. Luck Costes certainly had in the way of weather. But he was taking no chances. He was determined to succeed, and for months every detail of the Question Mark and its prospective voyage had been thought out by himself and his navigator Bellonte. It is in fact largely as a triumph of preparation that the flight is interpreted, while the minute care spent on all details by the two aviators is held up as a lesson to all their fellows.

Glory alone does not come to Costes and Bellonte as the result of their achievement. In prizes, contracts of all kinds, cinema and exhibition rights, and similar payments they are due, so it is reckoned, to receive about £400,000. How much of this, however, will be left to them by the time that the income-tax officials have had their fill remains to be seen. Should they exact their full pound of flesh, the French tax-collectors—not to mention the American—could alone demand, it is calculated, nearly half the total sum.

If you give university education to too great a percentage, you will get two results: you congest the universities and make their teaching mechanical; and you may produce an unemployed, or quite inadequately employed, intellectual proletariat, which is the mother of revolutionary movements, political and economic.—*Professor Ernest Barker.*

IRISH FREE STATE

TRADE STATISTICS.

HEALTHY ECONOMIC CONDITION.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

DUBLIN, Saturday.

Judged by her trade statistics, the Free State is at the moment one of the few bright spots in a world of general depression. Since 1926 total trade has shown a steady increase. At a figure of 109 millions in 1929, it is 11 millions less than the peak year of 1924, but, having regard to the fall in prices, probably greater in actual volume. The movement in the balance of trade is even more encouraging. The excess of imports over exports has shrunk from 19 millions to under 11 millions in four years. To meet this visible liability there are assets or invisible exports of some 7 millions arising from interest on foreign investments, from British Pensions and remittances from America. On the other hand there are invisible imports in the form of services rendered and expenditure of Irish tourists abroad which are difficult to ascertain.

At the time when our adverse balance stood highest an official calculation was made of these invisible items on both sides which left a gap unbridged and unexplained of 8 millions. This sum, if correct, must have been met by the export of capital. In all these calculations there is a large element of conjecture, but in view of the steady fall in the adverse balance it would be a justifiable assumption that all wastage has now ceased.

In the matter of unemployment the position is more obscure. The live registers are little guide because of the small numbers of persons engaged in insurable occupations. It is, moreover, asserted that the official figures even for insurable trades are illusory, because once benefits have ceased numbers do not trouble to keep their names on the register. A better test of internal poverty is afforded by the volume of poor law relief. This, standing at a figure of 40 per cent. increase in cost over pre-war, does not indicate any abnormal measure of distress. Last, but not least, there is a growing feeling of confidence in business circles. This may be in part an attitude of satisfaction in comparison with some less fortunate neighbours, but, taken in conjunction with recorded figures, it does support the belief that the country is at the moment in a healthy economic condition.

LIVING WITHIN OUR MEANS.

If this general assumption is correct it is interesting to try to discover how it has been brought about. At the outset two fashionable panaceas may be excluded. It is due neither to inflation nor to protection. In our currency we are parasitic on sterling, and the increased employment due to tariffs is officially stated to be only 13,000. Moreover, the Minister for Industry and Commerce has said an extension of tariffs to anything short of an absurd extent would only bring employment to a further 10,000. This total of 23,000 is less than 3 per cent. of the numbers actively employed in agriculture.

Our power of resistance and even of recovery seems to be in the very fact that we have avoided these enervating influences and have been compelled to face facts and live within our means. This has been the outcome, not of design—for no people will voluntarily do the unpleasant thing—but of circumstance. Having over eight persons employed on the land to one in manufacturing industry we have escaped the evils of labour restrictions, uneconomic wages, and sheltered benefits. The large mass of our workers have had to face the vigour of world prices. They have done so largely by their own unaided efforts. The co-operative organisation has been some help; a Government grant meets about one-third of the rates, but these would have been insignificant compared with all round personal sacrifices that have been undergone. The capitalist farmer has lost most of his war savings. The small farmer—and he is the mainstay of the country—has worked harder, saved little, and lived on the bare margin of subsistence. The farm labourer to-day is in some districts being paid as little as 8s. a week, cash wage, in addition to a meagre board, while 25s. is the normal wage for unboarded men in good class employment.

NATURAL LAWS.

There are political pundits and humanitarians who bemoan all this, call it slavery and a blot on civilisation. It appears, however, to be the inexorable and inevitable operation of natural laws. These people are less to be pitied than the congested pallid workers in the towns or the unemployed subsisting on State charity. Many of them enjoy the pride of possession, their food may be simple, but it is wholesome, and they are rarely faced by the fear of actual starvation. It is to these simple, unsophisticated folk that Ireland owes its comparative prosperity to-day. They have borne, and are bearing, the brunt of the burden. Like the *cultivateur* in France, this hard work and simple living is their accustomed life, and they pursue it with little concern for the complex urban society which they support.

If this analysis of the present position is correct, it contains a guide for future policy. In agriculture we possess an indigenous industry with great resisting power. Producing an exportable surplus, it must conform to world prices, and it cannot be artificially fostered except at its own expense. By its nature it cannot be industrialised beyond a certain point, and it employs a large amount of labour for each unit of production.

AS WE WERE:

"A VICTORIAN PEEPSHOW."

VIII.—ALFRED AUSTIN, GOSSE, AND SWINBURNE.

By E. F. BENSON.

The concluding instalment of excerpts from "As We Were: A Victorian Peepshow," by Mr. E. F. Benson, which will be published on Thursday by Longmans, Green and Co. at 18s.

My family were deeply interested in the appointment of Mr. Alfred Austin as Poet Laureate, for a short time before it was announced the poet had stayed with us at Addington. In anticipation of his visit we had acquainted ourselves with some of his pieces, and these had filled us with a horrid joy. We soon saw that he as well as his work was worth study, and I am afraid we formed the design of drawing out Mr. Austin when he came to the smoking-room that night and getting all we could out of him. But there was no need to put this treacherous scheme into practice, for Mr. Austin poured himself out, of his own spontaneous uncorking, with a fullness and a foam that our clumsy handling could never have accomplished. He laid himself down, all five feet of him, on the sofa, and began to tell us of "It." "It" was the poetic inspiration. Sometimes it left him altogether, and when that first happened he was terribly upset, for he feared that he would be able to write no more poetry, since he never wrote a line except when It directed him. But he had learned since then that, though It might leave him for a while, It always returned, and so he waited without fretting or attempting to produce uninspired stuff, until It came back. "It left me once," said Mr. Austin, "after the second act of the 'Human Tragedy.' I had just written the lines—

As for the twain they vanished in the rattle
Of jolting tumbrils and the joy of battle—

when It went. I could write no more, and so I put my pen away and waited. Then It came back and I went straight on. Let me see: how does the third act begin? Can any of you remember it?" Of course it was on the tips of all our tongues, and we snapped our fingers and said, "Tut! how stupid!" But then Mr. Austin luckily remembered it himself.

A Literary M.C.

Edmund Gosse was of that rare breed, a natural and instinctive man of letters, and English literature will always be in his debt for the acuteness and sanity of his critical faculty. The particular quality of it is rather hard to describe: I may perhaps get nearest it by saying that he was not appreciated in America. He wrote one book, rather a cruel one, of first-rate merit, "Father and Son," and one poem called "Tusitala," addressed to R. L. Stevenson, which will live long in English anthologies, but he had neither that tragic grip of life nor that deadly seriousness of aim out of which alone arise masterpieces. As he himself said in one of his graceful poems, "I hold it best in living to take all things very lightly," and he had no taste for "the singeing and the smoke," the struggle, and the suffocation of soul in which great original writers constantly labour.

For some years before his death he wrote a weekly review in the SUNDAY TIMES, which exhibited his method and style of criticism at its very best, urbane and cultivated, and with the intention, always apparent, of putting himself in sympathy with his author, and then turning himself into a delightful Master of the Ceremonies and introducing his reader to him as a charming fellow. Like all good critics, he was always advocate rather than judge, and never found it worth his while to assume the black cap or thunder from the critical Olympus. His object as a critic was to point out what was to be praised; there were plenty of myopic reviewers who could see nothing beyond motes in their author's eye by reason of the beam in their own, and triumphantly detected small misprints or lapses of grammar.

The Poet and the Cabman.

His companionship had all the charm and the stimulus of his writing, wit, and humour, and a most delicate and airy perception of the ludicrous. He had known with a revelling Boswellian intimacy most of the great literary figures of his day, and would tell you how Swinburne came to him one morning chuckling and twitching and snapping his fingers. "Emerson will be surprised," he said, "to receive the letter I wrote him last night, for I reminded him that he was a debilitated and now toothless ape, who, once hoisted into prominence on the shoulders of Carlyle, now spits and gibbers from a platform of his own finding and fouling."*

* This was Swinburne's account of his own letter to Edmund Gosse. The actual wording of it, I believe, differs slightly.

Swinburne's friendship with Burne-Jones, to whom he dedicated "Poems and Ballads," was close and unbroken throughout these unedifying and lyrical days when Swinburne's frail fingers were plucking such music from the lyre of English speech as had never been heard before, and will never be heard again till some new master of "beautiful things made new" comes over the hills of the dawn. He was only a man by pseudonym: some Greek Bacchanal or inspired spirit born of the Ægean Sea and nourished on the honey of Hymettan bees had wrapped itself, as with a cloak, in human form, and found it difficult to adapt itself to the modes of the later civilisation. He would drive down in a hansom to Burne-Jones's house at Hammersmith with a newly-written poem of portentous length in his pocket, and his arrival was often made known by shrill screams and cries, for he had a conviction, which nothing would shake, that the correct fare from any one place in London to any other was a shilling, neither more nor less, and so there was trouble with the cabman. My great friend, Sir Philip Burne-Jones, has often described to me his own boyish memories of Swinburne's epiphany at his father's house; how he was sent bundling downstairs with some more shillings for the indignant charioteer, and how his mother came down with soothings and consolations, as for a child that has seen a naughty bogy.

Enter Mr. Watts-Dunton.

Then there dawned that ever regrettable day when Fate, in the disguise of the admirable Mr. Theodore Watts-Dunton (*née* Watts) came knocking at the door of Swinburne's rooms. A country lawyer by profession, he was a fervent admirer of the pre-Raphaelites, and coming up to London had made the acquaintance of several of the group, including Rossetti, from whom he obtained a letter of introduction to Swinburne, and he went to Swinburne's rooms to present this in person. His tappings at the door met with no response, and he entered to find an empty sitting-room. But from the bedroom (presumably) beyond there were sounds of stirring, and after having again tried to procure permission to penetrate further, he opened the door. He found Swinburne stark naked with his aureole of red hair flying round his head, performing a Dionysiac dance, all by himself in front of a large looking-glass. Swinburne perceived the intruder, he rushed at him, and before Mr. Watts-Dunton could offer any explanation or deliver his letter of introduction, he was flying in panic helter-skelter down the stairs, and was driven by the enraged Corybant off the premises.

The Interned Bacchanal.

Such, so Edmund Gosse told me, was the true account of this first meeting, and it cannot be called auspicious. None could have expected that out of it would spring a lifelong and devoted friendship. But Mr. Watts-Dunton was not to be put off by a little misunderstanding of that kind, and he most generously overlooked the incident, and the acquaintanceship was formed. Swiftly it ripened into intimacy. Watts-Dunton took Swinburne's financial affairs in hand, straightened them out for him, attended to his business letters, which always goaded Swinburne into a frenzy of rage before he had ascertained whether they were pleasant or the reverse, and gradually made himself indispensable. Swinburne still retained what Plato in a different connection called "inward liberty," but in 1879 Watts-Dunton took charge of him altogether, and interned him (there is no other word to use) in a villa at Putney for the rest of his life, a period of over thirty years. At the time he went to Putney he was too ill to resist, but under that beneficent and deadly régime he became far more robust than he had ever been. But the very desire for liberty seems to have left him; there was no more dancing before mirrors, or of screaming at cabmen, but, alas, there was no more poetry.

(CONCLUDED.)

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OUTLAW OF THE NATIONS.

RUSSIA AND LENA GOLDFIELDS.

By J. H. MORGAN, K.C.

Continued from page 12, column 7.

practice, by the Soviet Government. *Hostis humani generis*, to apply the words of the Latin historian, they have consistently repudiated all laws, human and divine. What is then to be done, assuming, as appears to be almost certain, that the Soviet Government will not only refuse to pay the huge damages awarded in the Lena case, but will also confiscate the property in Russia of the Lena Company? The case was, it is true, a private dispute and the arbitration a private arbitration. But it is one of immense importance to the whole commercial world, and, more than that, to every one of those Governments who, like ourselves, have been unwise enough to "recognise" the Soviet Government.

FATAL RECOGNITION.

In my view recognition should be withdrawn if the Soviet Government makes default. It is the duty, as it has hitherto been the invariable practice, of our Government, in common with all other civilised Governments, to protect the interests of its citizens against what is, in diplomatic and legal language, called *denegation de justice* — i.e., denial of justice. Suspension of diplomatic relations is futile, because such suspension leaves the fact of recognition unaffected. And by our fatal recognition, in 1921, of the Soviet Republic we have lost much and gained nothing. A civilised State cannot afford to "recognise" an uncivilised State, which is what Russia now is. Indeed, until to-day such a thing was utterly unknown, and its reaction on the legal rights of British subjects has been utterly and completely disastrous. It is equally doubtful whether an "individualist" State, which every country of the civilised world still is in the sense that it recognises and protects private capital, can ever afford to recognise a "Socialist" — or, rather, a "Communist" State.

CHARTERED LIBERTINE.

The rule of international law that the property of one State is exempt from taxation, regulation, legal process, legal obligations, in the territory of every other State, means, in a case like that of Russia, that a Socialist State so "recognised" is a chartered libertine in the territory of every State which recognises it. Its State-owned ships are exempt from proceedings *in rem* or any other kind of legal redress to a party wronged, and so with all its other "instrumentalities." Those who have studied the vagrancies of The Jupiter Case in our Admiralty reports will know what I mean. At the present moment the Soviet Government in so far as it enjoys "recognition" is the spoilt child of international law—it obtains all the privileges and the benefits of such recognition without conforming itself to those rules of international law which are, or should have been, the very condition of its recognition. Among those rules one of the very first is, to quote a leading American case, "the obligation to make restitution."

A NOTABLE JUDGMENT.

Few people in this country, except lawyers, save, indeed, the many people in this country who have been ruined by the pompous plunder of the Soviet Government, have any conception of the gross and almost cruel artificiality created by our "recognition" of that Government. I cannot better illustrate what I mean than by quoting the judgment of one of our great masters of the law, Lord Sumner, in a case arising out of the Soviet policy of confiscation, decided in the House of Lords in 1926.

The case is too technical to explain here, but it is sufficient to say that a very strong point was made by counsel that if our own courts gave judgment for the one party, and that party satisfied the judgment, the Soviet courts might refuse to recognise the judgment and compel that party to pay over again.

A BINDING ASSUMPTION.

Nothing, indeed, could be more probable having regard to the total absence of justice in Russia, and, with it, of the recognition and enforcement in Russia of the "foreign" judgments of the courts of our own and other civilised countries. But their lordships could take no "notice" of that baneful probability. Our Government had "recognised" the Soviet Government, and such recognition is binding on our courts, who are thereby compelled "*to assume*," as Lord Cave put it, "that the Russian Government will be prepared to act in accordance with the rules of international law." Or, as Lord Sumner puts it,

The expectation [that the Russian Government would give effect to the judgments of our courts] *is not one of fact*, depending on the *probable* conduct of the courts of this or that country, but is one of law based upon that consideration for the judicial proceedings of other countries which legal administration, wherever situated, *ought* to adopt.

The fact that there is no "legal administration" in any judicial sense whatsoever in Russia is, legally speaking, quite irrelevant, once we have "recognised" her. She may, as she has done, violate all our treaties or "trade agreements" with her. She may commit any number of "unfriendly acts" against us, she may confiscate our fellow-subjects' property, she may, as in the present case, break her contracts with British shareholders, even to the point of ruining them. But so long as we continue to "recognise" her she is, despite all this, entitled to be regarded as a "comrade" in "comity," and our courts are bound to concede to her all the privileges of such a one in international law. I do not think I need comment on this.

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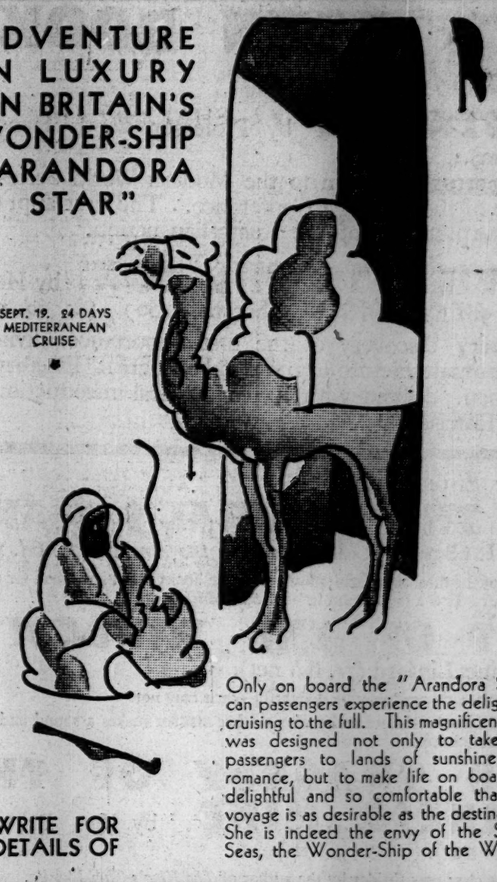

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PLAZA. Gigantic All-Talking Show. "LET'S GO NATIVE," with Jeanette MacDonald, Jack Oakie, Star Cast. A Riot of Love, Laughter, Song. Preceded by Madeleine Carroll, Basil Gill in "School for Scandal," Sheridan's Daring Romantic Classic. All Talking. To-night, 5 o'c. & 9. Open 5.30. Reg. 7201.

REGAL, MARBLE ARCH. To-night, 6-11. LUPINO LANE in "THE YELLOW MASK." Pad. 9911.

RIALTO. Picc. Circ. (Reg. 2588.) Dly., 12-11.30. "THE STORM," with Lupe Velez and "WHAT MEN WANT." Two Great Talkies.

STOLL, Kingsway.—To-night (Sun.), from 6 p.m. All Talking and Singing "CHASING RAINBOWS" starring BESSIE LOVE and CHARLES KING; Laurel and Hardy Comedy "Wrong Again"; Talking Nature Study.

TIVOLI. Temple Bar 5222. Continuous 6-11. Ronald Colman in "RAFFLES"; 7.0, 9.45. "The Message," with Arthur Wontner and Rosalind Fuller; 6.10, 8.35. Also British Movietone News, etc.

VARIETY HOUSES.

COLISEUM. (Tem. 3161.) 2.15, 5.15, 8.15. Phyllis Neilson-Terry and Co.; Nina Tarasova; George Gee; Houston Sisters; G. H. Elliott; Rosera Skelton, Max Theilon Troupe, etc.

MASKELYNE'S THEATRE, Ox. Cir. (Lang. 1545.) Dly., 2 and 8. "HULLO, MASKELYNE!" An ALL-MAGIC SHOW, including Finlay Dunn, Ben Said, and JASPER MASKELYNE.

PALLADIUM. Gerr. 1004. 6.30; 9. Mats., Tu., Th., 2.30. JACK PAYNE and his Famous B.B.C. Band; Burns and Allen; Adele Rowland; Randolph Sutton; the Digatanos; Murray and Irwin; Osborne and Perryer; Leslie Weston; Stetson.

VICTORIA PALACE. Victoria 5283-4. Twice Nightly, at 5.30 and 9. THE REPLY TO THE TALKIES. Revue.

CONCERTS.

NATIONAL SUNDAY LEAGUE CONCERTS.
PALLADIUM. TO-NIGHT, at 7.
ROYAL ARTILLERY STRING BAND, GRACE REYNOLDS, ENID CRUICKSHANK, JOHN TURNER, FREDERICK YEOMANS, JACQUELINE, SELWYN DRIVER, JACK WALKER, ARTY ASH. Resd. seats, 1s. 3d. to 5s. Box-office open from 11 a.m. Gerrard 1004.

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THE WORLD OF MUSIC.

Mr. Ernest Newman is away on holiday, but will resume his weekly articles next Sunday.

THE WEEK'S MUSIC.

The "Proms." by Ether and by Air.

When writing about the broadcasting of the Promenade Concerts from Queen's Hall, in this column, in the issue for August 17, I ventured to suggest that the reproduction had been by no means *facsimile*, inasmuch as the sound from certain groups of instruments was diminished, and from certain other sources augmented; also that the general effect was more satisfactory when received via the National than via the London Regional transmitter. It has been gratifying to learn, from my correspondence, that my experience is not singular, and that the case for more faithful reproduction was by no means over-argued.

I said, then, that it was a problem that was doubtless exercising the B.B.C., and, within a few days, I noticed that a fourth microphone had been installed in Queen's Hall, in the line of fire of the 'cellos, the most obvious of the "dead" areas. Thereupon, I determined to give both National and London another trial. Opportunities came on Tuesday and Wednesday, this week, and on both occasions the balance of tone showed marked improvement. But whether this might be accredited to the extra microphone, or to some other expedient on the part of the engineering staff, I am as far off as ever from knowing. For, on my next visit to the hall, on Thursday, it could not be descried!

Tuesday.

At all events, there was not nearly so much to complain about in the way of false perspective as regards the reception on Tuesday's concert. The wood-wind still had a little the best of it, but the bass strings were as clearly audible as the violins; nor did the pianoforte, in Rachmaninoff's second Concerto, in C minor, usurp prominence. It was particularly interesting to hear Solomon, one of our most assiduous recitalists, performing on this scale. He is certainly not oblivious either of the essentially romantic character of Rachmaninoff's music or the great cleverness of its structure. And as his adroitness was matched—in intention, and, to a large extent, in execution—by Sir Henry Wood, the experience brought a great deal of pleasure.

The symphonic work was Strauss's "Ein Heldenleben," and, in spite of the little mishaps that continue to bespeckle even the best-concerted efforts of the new B.B.C. orchestra, this was undoubtedly one of them. The picturesque details of the graphic score were kept, on the whole, well in their places.

Wednesday.

The Brahms night, on Wednesday, also showed the players in a favourable light. One could tell that Sir Henry was bringing out the rich texture, as of clouded amber, without sacrifice of the light touch needful if an impression of dullness is to be avoided. This deep-coloured music did, indubitably, come alive under his direction. But although—or, rather, all the more because—conditions on this evening, like those on Tuesday, were particularly favourable to ether-transmission, this broadcast (from London) revealed some symptoms noted a fortnight before. It was not nearly so well balanced, if one excepts the strings, as that of Tuesday. The wood wind, and particularly the soloists, masked much else that one should have been able to hear. For this reason it is impossible to hazard an opinion about what the orchestra made of the second piano Concerto, in B flat. Cyril Smith's treatment of the solo part was imaginative as well as accurate, and he is an interpreter who will be heard again with interest. It was not his fault that even in his most suave and restrained moments the piano-tone jumped out at the listener, practically obliterating everything else.

Thursday.

There was another British composers' concert on Thursday. It began with Lord Berners's joyous Fugue in C minor, which, conceived as a skit, ends by standing very much on its own merits. The playing can only be described as "bumpy." Then came Dame Ethel Smyth, to conduct first full-scale performances of two short works of her own. The first was the two interlinked melodies from her comic opera, "Entente Cordiale." The interlinking of the old French folk-tunes is of the most scholarly kind, while, at the same time, the general effect remains lighthearted. This was better done than the Anacreontic Ode, for baritone (sung with rather flaccid tone by Herbert Heyner) and orchestra. An essay in bacchanalian imagination, all the materials are there for a highly-effective climax. But the handling, both by band and singer, needed greater assurance.

Miss Beatrice Harrison gave expression so delicate and fine-drawn to the rather frosty 'cello concerto of Elgar, in E minor, as to verge upon the precious. Between this and the "Enigma" Variations, in many of which we could again easily see what the B.B.C. orchestra may—we hope, will—become, for at times they accomplished miracles of delicacy, came Constant Lambert's brilliant "Rio Grande," conducted by himself and with Angus Morrison at the piano. A further hearing reveals a good deal more than met the ear at the first. Prepared to find it no more than a clever synthesis of jazz rhythms, one recognises the actual fusion of the original materials to make something distinct and characteristic. The Wireless Chorus sang excellently, but the performance was a trifle over-vigorous.

H. F.

OUR FUTURE FOOD SUPPLY.

To the Editor of the SUNDAY TIMES.

Sir,—Professor H. E. Armstrong has made reference to the fact that Crooke's anticipation expressed thirty-three years ago in his presidential address at the British Association's meeting at Bristol has ended as a "great romance."

Professor Armstrong and I were both present at the still earlier meeting of the British Association at Bristol in 1875, when Sir John Hawkshaw delivered the presidential address, towards the end of which, after reminding his audience of an able scientist's earlier prophecy that "no steamboat would ever cross the Atlantic," he gave a warning note by saying that "the marvellous progress of the last two generations should make everyone cautious of predicting the future."

Had Hawkshaw lived to the present time he also would have been astounded at the work accomplished in respect of engineering since that time, and now Professor Armstrong assumes the prophetic mantle and expresses the view that in all possibility "we are very near to, if we have not already overstepped, the limits of useful production by machintry," and concludes by warning politicians about the available stores of phosphate and potash for agricultural use. Politicians do not heed such matters. Writing as a chemist I do not regard the situation as a grave one, and am of the opinion that just as these supplies have proved sufficient in the past, so they will prove in the future. Phosphorus and potassium are indestructible, and if at some future time they are not available in the same forms and places, they will be so in others, or chemical means will be found for solving the problem which appears to be so alarming to our doyen chemist.

Weybridge. C. T. KINGZETT.

OUR PARIS LETTER

M. BRIAND AND THE LEAGUE.

EUROPEAN FEDERATION AND ITS PROSPECTS.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

PARIS, Saturday.

Next week's meeting of the League, so far as French opinion is concerned, is practically synonymous with the discussion of M. Briand's scheme of European Federation. As author of the plan, the French Foreign Minister, in spite of the somewhat reserved character of a good many of the replies to his Memorandum, is naturally hopeful that the next few weeks will see a definite advance towards the practical development of his idea. A great deal he certainly does not expect from this first discussion, but he would be surprised and disappointed if Geneva did not produce a general approval of further action in the matter and probably the constitution of some body to examine more closely the establishment of a Federation of European States.

Public expressions of opinion must, however, have made it clear to everyone concerned that European Federation is a matter in which it behoves the French Government to walk warily. For while the Left would like to believe that the objections formulated to the scheme abroad will melt away at the first breath of M. Briand's eloquence, the parties which constitute M. Tardieu's strongest backing are extremely critical, and will certainly be on the look-out for the slightest sign of anything that can be interpreted as a surrender of French rights. From this point of view the dissolution of the Reichstag in July has certainly been disadvantageous for M. Briand. Electoral speeches in Germany, with their reiterated demands for Treaty revision, have only served to strengthen French suspicions of Germany's political aims. Taken in conjunction with the text of the German reply to M. Briand's Memorandum, the fear of the Moderates and Right in France is that, simply in order to make possible his idea of European Federation, the French Foreign Minister may be prepared to make concessions to Germany incompatible with French rights under the Treaty. Repeated statements in the Press that the foreign policy of M. Tardieu and of M. Briand is identical have not allayed these suspicions, nor has the announcement that the report which M. Briand will make at Geneva regarding this scheme has received the approval of the whole Government.

DELEGATION TO GENEVA.

Cabinet approval of a document of this nature was only natural. It came, however, simultaneously with the news of an innovation which M. Tardieu is introducing into the constitution of this year's Delegation to the League. Hitherto, France's representatives have always included members of the Left, some of whom—the Socialist M. Paul Boncour, for instance—have frequently taken a leading part in the discussions. Whatever Government has been in power, M. Loucheur, too, has been until this year one of France's regular spokesmen. But M. Tardieu has changed all this. Apart from certain experts, he has decided that only those people shall speak for France at Geneva who are members of the Government. The latter thereby becomes definitely responsible for any policy advocated by France at the League.

Like all innovations, this change of method has sorely displeased some influential politicians who, it is rumoured, would like to make M. Tardieu pay dearly for his new-fangled notions when the Chamber reassembles and the political ground becomes slippery under the Government's feet. Such future eventualities do not, however, worry M. Tardieu, who is evidently anxious to scotch any possibility of a charge that France was running simultaneously two policies at Geneva, as has sometimes been suggested in the past in consequence of the heterogeneous political character of the French Delegation.

THE GRAND MANŒUVRES.

The discussion which is now occupying military minds, as to whether or not the new French Army organisation, with its one year's service, is able to provide an army capable of defending France's frontiers pending the mobilisation of the reserves, makes specially interesting the manœuvres which are in progress this week. Manœuvres there have been, of course, every year since the war. But since 1918 never before on so large a scale. The beginning of the week saw a preliminary canter along the Italian frontier, when amid the magnificent scenery of the high Alpine region on the French side of the Mont Cenis some 18,000 Alpine troops were for three days engaged in mimic attack upon and defence of the town of Modane.

The Grand Manœuvres, however, began on Thursday in Lorraine, and until next Wednesday the country between Metz and Lunéville will be alive with the 45,000 troops which, under Generals Mittelhauser and Duffieux, are respectively mimicking a force covering the concentration of a strong army round Metz, and playing the part of an army trying to break through this "couverture" from the direction of the Vosges. The scheme is therefore very realistic as representing what might happen were France to be invaded from the East, and it is being executed on ground that was, in fact, fought over at the beginning of the war. With the demand for increased credits for equipment and a controversy about the respective merits of conscripts and professional armies this year's manœuvres are arousing more than usual interest. Large as is the number of troops engaged the operations would have been on a still larger scale had it not been for the epidemic of infantile paralysis which has been affecting the Eastern provinces of France.

COSTES AND BELLONTE.

But for the last few days it is neither military matters nor politics that have interested the French public. Since Monday only one thing—the flight of Costes and Bellonte—has mattered. "Costes telephones to his wife"; "Costes is congratulated by the President of the Republic"—these and similar headings have been staring out from the Paris newspapers and submerging all other news. For Costes and Bellonte are the heroes of the hour, while on Mme. Costes and Mme. Bellonte falls a good share of reflected glory. The enthusiasm for the success of the two airmen has been immense, and all the greater perhaps because it is looked upon as a satisfactory set-off to Germany's achievements with her Zeppelin. Luck Costes certainly had in the way of weather. But he was taking no chances. He was determined to succeed, and for months every detail of the Question Mark and its prospective voyage had been thought out by himself and his navigator Bellonte. It is in fact largely as a triumph of preparation that the flight is interpreted, while the minute care spent on all details by the two aviators is held up as a lesson to all their fellows.

Glory alone does not come to Costes and Bellonte as the result of their achievement. In prizes, contracts of all kinds, cinema and exhibition rights, and similar payments they are due, so it is reckoned, to receive about £400,000. How much of this, however, will be left to them by the time that the income-tax officials have had their fill remains to be seen. Should they exact their full pound of flesh, the French tax-collectors—not to mention the American—could alone demand, it is calculated, nearly half the total sum.

If you give university education to too great a percentage, you will get two results: you congest the universities and make their teaching mechanical; and you may produce an unemployed, or quite inadequately employed, intellectual proletariat, which is the mother of revolutionary movements, political and economic.—*Professor Ernest Barker.*

IRISH FREE STATE

TRADE STATISTICS.

HEALTHY ECONOMIC CONDITION.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

DUBLIN, Saturday.

Judged by her trade statistics, the Free State is at the moment one of the few bright spots in a world of general depression. Since 1926 total trade has shown a steady increase. At a figure of 109 millions in 1929, it is 11 millions less than the peak year of 1924, but, having regard to the fall in prices, probably greater in actual volume. The movement in the balance of trade is even more encouraging. The excess of imports over exports has shrunk from 19 millions to under 11 millions in four years. To meet this visible liability there are assets or invisible exports of some 7 millions arising from interest on foreign investments, from British Pensions and remittances from America. On the other hand there are invisible imports in the form of services rendered and expenditure of Irish tourists abroad which are difficult to ascertain.

At the time when our adverse balance stood highest an official calculation was made of these invisible items on both sides which left a gap unbridged and unexplained of 8 millions. This sum, if correct, must have been met by the export of capital. In all these calculations there is a large element of conjecture, but in view of the steady fall in the adverse balance it would be a justifiable assumption that all wastage has now ceased.

In the matter of unemployment the position is more obscure. The live registers are little guide because of the small numbers of persons engaged in insurable occupations. It is, moreover, asserted that the official figures even for insurable trades are illusory, because once benefits have ceased numbers do not trouble to keep their names on the register. A better test of internal poverty is afforded by the volume of poor law relief. This, standing at a figure of 40 per cent. increase in cost over pre-war, does not indicate any abnormal measure of distress. Last, but not least, there is a growing feeling of confidence in business circles. This may be in part an attitude of satisfaction in comparison with some less fortunate neighbours, but, taken in conjunction with recorded figures, it does support the belief that the country is at the moment in a healthy economic condition.

LIVING WITHIN OUR MEANS.

If this general assumption is correct it is interesting to try to discover how it has been brought about. At the outset two fashionable panaceas may be excluded. It is due neither to inflation nor to protection. In our currency we are parasitic on sterling, and the increased employment due to tariffs is officially stated to be only 13,000. Moreover, the Minister for Industry and Commerce has said an extension of tariffs to anything short of an absurd extent would only bring employment to a further 10,000. This total of 23,000 is less than 3 per cent. of the numbers actively employed in agriculture.

Our power of resistance and even of recovery seems to be in the very fact that we have avoided these enervating influences and have been compelled to face facts and live within our means. This has been the outcome, not of design—for no people will voluntarily do the unpleasant thing—but of circumstance. Having over eight persons employed on the land to one in manufacturing industry we have escaped the evils of labour restrictions, uneconomic wages, and sheltered benefits. The large mass of our workers have had to face the vigour of world prices. They have done so largely by their own unaided efforts. The co-operative organisation has been some help; a Government grant meets about one-third of the rates, but these would have been insignificant compared with all round personal sacrifices that have been undergone. The capitalist farmer has lost most of his war savings. The small farmer—and he is the mainstay of the country—has worked harder, saved little, and lived on the bare margin of subsistence. The farm labourer to-day is in some districts being paid as little as 8s. a week, cash wage, in addition to a meagre board, while 25s. is the normal wage for unboarded men in good class employment.

NATURAL LAWS.

There are political pundits and humanitarians who bemoan all this, call it slavery and a blot on civilisation. It appears, however, to be the inexorable and inevitable operation of natural laws. These people are less to be pitied than the congested pallid workers in the towns or the unemployed subsisting on State charity. Many of them enjoy the pride of possession, their food may be simple, but it is wholesome, and they are rarely faced by the fear of actual starvation. It is to these simple, unsophisticated folk that Ireland owes its comparative prosperity to-day. They have borne, and are bearing, the brunt of the burden. Like the *cultivateur* in France, this hard work and simple living is their accustomed life, and they pursue it with little concern for the complex urban society which they support.

If this analysis of the present position is correct, it contains a guide for future policy. In agriculture we possess an indigenous industry with great resisting power. Producing an exportable surplus, it must conform to world prices, and it cannot be artificially fostered except at its own expense. By its nature it cannot be industrialised beyond a certain point, and it employs a large amount of labour for each unit of production.

AS WE WERE:

"A VICTORIAN PEEPSHOW."

VIII.—ALFRED AUSTIN, GOSSE, AND SWINBURNE.

By E. F. BENSON.

The concluding instalment of excerpts from "As We Were: A Victorian Peepshow," by Mr. E. F. Benson, which will be published on Thursday by Longmans, Green and Co. at 18s.

My family were deeply interested in the appointment of Mr. Alfred Austin as Poet Laureate, for a short time before it was announced the poet had stayed with us at Addington. In anticipation of his visit we had acquainted ourselves with some of his pieces, and these had filled us with a horrid joy. We soon saw that he as well as his work was worth study, and I am afraid we formed the design of drawing out Mr. Austin when he came to the smoking-room that night and getting all we could out of him. But there was no need to put this treacherous scheme into practice, for Mr. Austin poured himself out, of his own spontaneous uncorking, with a fullness and a foam that our clumsy handling could never have accomplished. He laid himself down, all five feet of him, on the sofa, and began to tell us of "It." "It" was the poetic inspiration. Sometimes it left him altogether, and when that first happened he was terribly upset, for he feared that he would be able to write no more poetry, since he never wrote a line except when It directed him. But he had learned since then that, though It might leave him for a while, It always returned, and so he waited without fretting or attempting to produce uninspired stuff, until It came back. "It left me once," said Mr. Austin, "after the second act of the 'Human Tragedy.' I had just written the lines—

As for the twain they vanished in the rattle
Of jolting tumbrils and the joy of battle—

when It went. I could write no more, and so I put my pen away and waited. Then It came back and I went straight on. Let me see: how does the third act begin? Can any of you remember it?" Of course it was on the tips of all our tongues, and we snapped our fingers and said, "Tut! how stupid!" But then Mr. Austin luckily remembered it himself.

A Literary M.C.

Edmund Gosse was of that rare breed, a natural and instinctive man of letters, and English literature will always be in his debt for the acuteness and sanity of his critical faculty. The particular quality of it is rather hard to describe: I may perhaps get nearest it by saying that he was not appreciated in America. He wrote one book, rather a cruel one, of first-rate merit, "Father and Son," and one poem called "Tusitala," addressed to R. L. Stevenson, which will live long in English anthologies, but he had neither that tragic grip of life nor that deadly seriousness of aim out of which alone arise masterpieces. As he himself said in one of his graceful poems, "I hold it best in living to take all things very lightly," and he had no taste for "the singeing and the smoke," the struggle, and the suffocation of soul in which great original writers constantly labour.

For some years before his death he wrote a weekly review in the SUNDAY TIMES, which exhibited his method and style of criticism at its very best, urbane and cultivated, and with the intention, always apparent, of putting himself in sympathy with his author, and then turning himself into a delightful Master of the Ceremonies and introducing his reader to him as a charming fellow. Like all good critics, he was always advocate rather than judge, and never found it worth his while to assume the black cap or thunder from the critical Olympus. His object as a critic was to point out what was to be praised; there were plenty of myopic reviewers who could see nothing beyond motes in their author's eye by reason of the beam in their own, and triumphantly detected small misprints or lapses of grammar.

The Poet and the Cabman.

His companionship had all the charm and the stimulus of his writing, wit, and humour, and a most delicate and airy perception of the ludicrous. He had known with a revelling Boswellian intimacy most of the great literary figures of his day, and would tell you how Swinburne came to him one morning chuckling and twitching and snapping his fingers. "Emerson will be surprised," he said, "to receive the letter I wrote him last night, for I reminded him that he was a debilitated and now toothless ape, who, once hoisted into prominence on the shoulders of Carlyle, now spits and gibbers from a platform of his own finding and fouling."*

Swinburne's friendship with Burne-Jones, to whom he dedicated "Poems and Ballads," was close and unbroken throughout these unedifying and lyrical days when Swinburne's frail fingers were plucking such music from the lyre of English speech as had never been heard before, and will never be heard again till some new master of "beautiful things made new" comes over the hills of the dawn. He was only a man by pseudonym: some Greek Bacchanal or inspired spirit born of the Ægean Sea and nourished on the honey of Hymettan bees had wrapped itself, as with a cloak, in human form, and found it difficult to adapt itself to the modes of the later civilisation. He would drive down in a hansom to Burne-Jones's house at Hammersmith with a newly-written poem of portentous length in his pocket, and his arrival was often made known by shrill screams and cries, for he had a conviction, which nothing would shake, that the correct fare from any one place in London to any other was a shilling, neither more nor less, and so there was trouble with the cabman. My great friend, Sir Philip Burne-Jones, has often described to me his own boyish memories of Swinburne's epiphany at his father's house; how he was sent bundling downstairs with some more shillings for the indignant charioteer, and how his mother came down with soothings and consolations, as for a child that has seen a naughty bogy.

Enter Mr. Watts-Dunton.

Then there dawned that ever regrettable day when Fate, in the disguise of the admirable Mr. Theodore Watts-Dunton (*née* Watts) came knocking at the door of Swinburne's rooms. A country lawyer by profession, he was a fervent admirer of the pre-Raphaelites, and coming up to London had made the acquaintance of several of the group, including Rossetti, from whom he obtained a letter of introduction to Swinburne, and he went to Swinburne's rooms to present this in person. His tappings at the door met with no response, and he entered to find an empty sitting-room. But from the bedroom (presumably) beyond there were sounds of stirring, and after having again tried to procure permission to penetrate further, he opened the door. He found Swinburne stark naked with his aureole of red hair flying round his head, performing a Dionysiac dance, all by himself in front of a large looking-glass. Swinburne perceived the intruder, he rushed at him, and before Mr. Watts-Dunton could offer any explanation or deliver his letter of introduction, he was flying in panic helter-skelter down the stairs, and was driven by the enraged Corybant off the premises.

The Interned Bacchanal.

Such, so Edmund Gosse told me, was the true account of this first meeting, and it cannot be called auspicious. None could have expected that out of it would spring a lifelong and devoted friendship. But Mr. Watts-Dunton was not to be put off by a little misunderstanding of that kind, and he most generously overlooked the incident, and the acquaintanceship was formed. Swiftly it ripened into intimacy. Watts-Dunton took Swinburne's financial affairs in hand, straightened them out for him, attended to his business letters, which always goaded Swinburne into a frenzy of rage before he had ascertained whether they were pleasant or the reverse, and gradually made himself indispensable. Swinburne still retained what Plato in a different connection called "inward liberty," but in 1879 Watts-Dunton took charge of him altogether, and interned him (there is no other word to use) in a villa at Putney for the rest of his life, a period of over thirty years. At the time he went to Putney he was too ill to resist, but under that beneficent and deadly régime he became far more robust than he had ever been. But the very desire for liberty seems to have left him; there was no more dancing before mirrors, or of screaming at cabmen, but, alas, there was no more poetry.

(CONCLUDED.)

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Copies of previous issues can be obtained from the Publisher of the SUNDAY TIMES, 200, Gray's Inn Road, W.C.1, or through the usual newsagents and bookstalls.

* This was Swinburne's account of his own letter to Edmund Gosse. The actual wording of it, I believe, differs slightly.

OUTLAW OF THE NATIONS.

RUSSIA AND LENA GOLDFIELDS.

By J. H. MORGAN, K.C.

Continued from page 12, column 7.

practice, by the Soviet Government. *Hostis humani generis*, to apply the words of the Latin historian, they have consistently repudiated all laws, human and divine. What is then to be done, assuming, as appears to be almost certain, that the Soviet Government will not only refuse to pay the huge damages awarded in the Lena case, but will also confiscate the property in Russia of the Lena Company? The case was, it is true, a private dispute and the arbitration a private arbitration. But it is one of immense importance to the whole commercial world, and, more than that, to every one of those Governments who, like ourselves, have been unwise enough to "recognise" the Soviet Government.

FATAL RECOGNITION.

In my view recognition should be withdrawn if the Soviet Government makes default. It is the duty, as it has hitherto been the invariable practice, of our Government, in common with all other civilised Governments, to protect the interests of its citizens against what is, in diplomatic and legal language, called *denegation de justice* — i.e., denial of justice. Suspension of diplomatic relations is futile, because such suspension leaves the fact of recognition unaffected. And by our fatal recognition, in 1921, of the Soviet Republic we have lost much and gained nothing. A civilised State cannot afford to "recognise" an uncivilised State, which is what Russia now is. Indeed, until to-day such a thing was utterly unknown, and its reaction on the legal rights of British subjects has been utterly and completely disastrous. It is equally doubtful whether an "individualist" State, which every country of the civilised world still is in the sense that it recognises and protects private capital, can ever afford to recognise a "Socialist" — or, rather, a "Communist" State.

CHARTERED LIBERTINE.

The rule of international law that the property of one State is exempt from taxation, regulation, legal process, legal obligations, in the territory of every other State, means, in a case like that of Russia, that a Socialist State so "recognised" is a chartered libertine in the territory of every State which recognises it. Its State-owned ships are exempt from proceedings *in rem* or any other kind of legal redress to a party wronged, and so with all its other "instrumentalities." Those who have studied the vagrancies of The Jupiter Case in our Admiralty reports will know what I mean. At the present moment the Soviet Government in so far as it enjoys "recognition" is the spoilt child of international law—it obtains all the privileges and the benefits of such recognition without conforming itself to those rules of international law which are, or should have been, the very condition of its recognition. Among those rules one of the very first is, to quote a leading American case, "the obligation to make restitution."

A NOTABLE JUDGMENT.

Few people in this country, except lawyers, save, indeed, the many people in this country who have been ruined by the pompous plunder of the Soviet Government, have any conception of the gross and almost cruel artificiality created by our "recognition" of that Government. I cannot better illustrate what I mean than by quoting the judgment of one of our great masters of the law, Lord Sumner, in a case arising out of the Soviet policy of confiscation, decided in the House of Lords in 1926.

The case is too technical to explain here, but it is sufficient to say that a very strong point was made by counsel that if our own courts gave judgment for the one party, and that party satisfied the judgment, the Soviet courts might refuse to recognise the judgment and compel that party to pay over again.

A BINDING ASSUMPTION.

Nothing, indeed, could be more probable having regard to the total absence of justice in Russia, and, with it, of the recognition and enforcement in Russia of the "foreign" judgments of the courts of our own and other civilised countries. But their lordships could take no "notice" of that baneful probability. Our Government had "recognised" the Soviet Government, and such recognition is binding on our courts, who are thereby compelled "*to assume*," as Lord Cave put it, "that the Russian Government will be prepared to act in accordance with the rules of international law." Or, as Lord Sumner puts it,

The expectation [that the Russian Government would give effect to the judgments of our courts] *is not one of fact*, depending on the *probable* conduct of the courts of this or that country, but is one of law based upon that consideration for the judicial proceedings of other countries which legal administration, wherever situated, *ought* to adopt.

The fact that there is no "legal administration" in any judicial sense whatsoever in Russia is, legally speaking, quite irrelevant, once we have "recognised" her. She may, as she has done, violate all our treaties or "trade agreements" with her. She may commit any number of "unfriendly acts" against us, she may confiscate our fellow-subjects' property, she may, as in the present case, break her contracts with British shareholders, even to the point of ruining them. But so long as we continue to "recognise" her she is, despite all this, entitled to be regarded as a "comrade" in "comity," and our courts are bound to concede to her all the privileges of such a one in international law. I do not think I need comment on this.

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THE WORLD OF BOOKS.

Mr. Desmond MacCarthy is away on holiday, but will resume his weekly contribution on "The World of Books" on September 28.

THE INDIAN COMPLEX.

"The Reconstruction of India." By Edward Thompson. (Faber and Faber. 10s. 6d.)

Reviewed by SIR SIDNEY LOW.

Mr. Thompson, who has been lecturing to University audiences in the United States, has written this book to enlighten American readers, and those of his countrymen who need the lesson, on the realities of the Indian situation. For this task he has many qualifications. To both the English-speaking peoples he is already well known as a poet, a novelist, and an historian, who has written on India with insight and distinction. He has studied modern Indian literature and thought, and has many close associations with those cultivated Bengali writers and teachers with whom few Englishmen come into intimate contact. He is anxious to do justice to all parties, and to clear his readers' minds of prejudices and prepossessions largely based, as he holds, on historical misunderstandings. He pleads for more comprehension by Englishmen of the Indian character and temperament, and a generous regard for the aspirations of a people at length growing conscious of their nationhood. England has been a beneficent god-mother to four-fifths of the population, the silent, patient, much-enduring herdsmen and tillers, who wring a hard subsistence from the sun-smitten soil. But this, we are told, is not enough. We must bring satisfaction, and scope for self-expression, to the other twenty per cent., the articulate minority whom we have ourselves educated out of their "pathetic content" and inoculated with Western ideas of democracy and equality.

"Sympathy or Efficiency?"

In his resolve to hold the balance even, Mr. Thompson, it seems to me, has weighted it unduly against his own countrymen. He dwells on the errors of the British in India, their want of imagination, their narrowness of vision, their contempt in the past for Indian culture, philosophy, literary tradition, their invincible belief in the superiority of their own social and ethical codes. There is some ground for such criticism; but I think Mr. Thompson lays too much stress on these points, and not quite enough on the virtues which go, or went, with the defects. American readers might be tempted to exclaim:—"Well, anyway, what have these Asiatics to complain of? Are they badly governed?" Mr. Thompson does not say so. On the contrary, he believes that when the British District Magistrates and Forest Officers have all been superseded by native officials the districts will be worse managed, and the forests will deteriorate.

Again, the American inquirer may ask whether the peoples of India are ill-treated or oppressed. Is their taxation excessive compared with that of other nations? Are they debarred from the free exercise of their religions and the practice of their own social customs? Mr. Thompson would answer these questions in the negative. He assures us that governments in India are not tyrannical; that the authorities display an "incredible good temper and sense of justice"; and that "no revolutionary movement—anywhere in the world's history—was ever handled with greater patience" than the outbreaks in Bengal, with their shocking catalogue of assassinations, murderous assaults, riots, and robberies. This patience may well be deemed excessive. No other administration would allow itself to be openly defied, its officials and agents to be abused and insulted in public, its military forces to be indecently caricatured and vilified, its great cities to be beset by processions of demonstrators shouting treasonable cries and bearing rebel emblems. The unrest on the frontier is largely due to exaggerated accounts of these incidents circulated by Congress emissaries among the tribesmen. Forbearance and contemptuous toleration may be carried too far, particularly in the East.

The Military Difficulty.

The English have established and preserved order in India, kept it free from foreign aggression and violent turmoil, given security to the masses of the population against oppression, developed the natural resources of the country by roads, railways, irrigation, and public works, and enabled it to enter the circle of modern industrialism. Could any independent national government maintain these conditions or improve on them? It could not—at any rate, at present—for reasons which can be gathered from Mr. Thompson's chapters. There is the military difficulty, on which he writes as strongly as the authors of the Simon Report. The Indian Army is drawn mainly from the Punjab, the United Provinces, and the non-Indian state of Nepal. Bengal, which intends, and confidently expects, to "boss" an exclusively Indian Parliament, does not contribute a single recruit. Much as Mr. Thompson admires his Bengali friends, he feels bound to ask them whether they suppose that these Northern provinces "would police the whole of India without abusing their overwhelming military strength?" It is interesting, and rather amusing, to find this very open-minded, sympathetic, and ultra-modern observer falling back upon the old argument of the retired official and the colonel in the smoking-room: "If we were to leave India to-morrow," and so on.

Then there are the communal divisions. The rival races and sects would be at one another's throats if there were no impartial Power strong enough to keep them apart. And there are the Ruling Princes, of whose position and importance Mr. Thompson shows a just appreciation.

The Gravest Evils.

These difficulties and obstacles are lucidly set forth in Mr. Thompson's pages; and some of them he emphasises by quoting a striking passage from the speech of a progressive Nationalist politician, Mr. Sen Gupta, in 1928:—

> We live a life divided into compartments; our patriotism is communal; our unity amounts to mere juxtaposition; steeped in the prejudices of a mediæval age with half the nation losing its vitality behind the *purdah*, and in its turn devitalising the other half; disintegrated by warring castes and creeds which condemn a population more than that of the United Kingdom or Japan as Untouchables. . . . The entire social fabric requires a thorough overhauling, and has to be revolutionised; no amount of tinkering, or super-imposition of piecemeal reforms, would serve the purpose.

Apparently Mr. Thompson accepts and endorses this scathing indictment. Yet he thinks that the vast aggregate of communities, so rent, and torn, and weakened by social disabilities, ought to be told forthwith that it is to have Dominion status, "automatically," and "without the humiliation of further Enquiries and Commissions," at a fixed date. In ten years the new status should be in force "in every last detail"! I can scarcely believe that the intelligent American or British reader will regard this suggestion as a logical deduction from what has gone before. He is more likely to see that India is still entirely unfit for complete self-rule; nor does it seem by any means probable that the evils of many centuries will be rooted out in a decade. And he will conclude that, while keeping the ideal of responsible native government before us for the future, the best we can do at present is to establish some such scheme of controlled provincial autonomy and All-India federalism as the Simon Report has outlined.

To this, of course, the Round Table Conference will not agree. But it is quite as unlikely to agree upon anything else.

THE PALACE OF MINOS.

"The Palace of Minos at Knossos," Vol. III. By Sir Arthur Evans. (Macmillan. £5 5s.)

Reviewed by HUMFRY PAYNE.

Sir Arthur Evans's monumental publication of the Palace of Minos at Knossos proceeds with a rapidity analogous to that of his restoration of the Palace itself. It is barely two years since the second volume appeared; now the third, somewhat shorter, but with the same profusion of illustrations as its predecessors, lies before us. The principal theme of this third volume is the description of certain N.W., N., and Eastern sections of the Palace; but, as usual, there is a vast quantity of supplementary and illustrative material, which illuminates the relation of Knossos with the rest of the contemporary world.

One of the most striking features of the Palace, now presented in detail for the first time, is the great Bastion which overlooks the northern approach to the central court. This has permitted of a very full reconstruction, of which excellent drawings are given; we now see it not simply as it stood after excavation, as one of the most impressive features of the outer periphery of the Palace, but also with loggias on an upper floor, which were decorated with remarkable life-size reliefs of painted stucco. A great fragment of a bull's head from one of these is one of the finest, as it is certainly the most powerful, of all Minoan mural decorations that have come down to us. The whole restoration of this approach to the Palace gives a singularly vivid impression of the monumental aspect of Minoan architecture of the last middle Minoan period.

Frescoes.

A sanctuary not very far away yielded remains of several frescoes showing a style which, though contemporary, stands in sharp contrast to that of the loggia-reliefs. These "miniature" frescoes are pictures of outdoor scenes; one was certainly a public function of some kind, such as may well, as is suggested, have been the occasion of the favourite Minoan sport of bull-leaping. Its most remarkable feature, however, is the vast crowd of spectators, male and female, whom the artist has made an extraordinarily bold attempt to indicate by countless repetitions of heads, in an effect which is certainly reminiscent of photographs of crowds packed in a modern stadium. This Minoan "Frith's Derby Day" is paralleled by another fresco, reconstructed in colours like the first, which seems to represent a "sacred grove and dance," likewise in the presence of innumerable spectators. There is nothing in the whole range of ancient art which is really parallel to these representations of massed groups, or to the remarkably enterprising spirit in which the artist has approached his problem.

The immense wealth of fresco fragments of characteristic Knossian style which the Palace has produced has again provided a long and remarkable series of illustrations, including many reconstructions. It is impossible to do more than select for mention one or two of them (such as the great shield fresco which is now restored in its position on a landing of the main staircase, and the girl from a bull-leaping scene, both of which are reproduced in colours), or to give an idea of the variety of the new matter of other kinds here illustrated and discussed.

Ivory Figures.

A large section of the later part of the book is concerned with an account of the ivories from the Palace, and with two ivories which were not found in excavation: the goddess in Boston, and the youth which, as Sir Arthur Evans points out, must have been made to go with her. The last section is devoted to some very interesting fragments of high relief, like the bull-relief already mentioned of very powerful style, and to a discussion of the possibility that in some fragments of coiled bronze we have remains of a great statue of the mother goddess.

MAARTEN MAARTENS.

"The Letters of Maarten Maartens." Edited by his daughter. (Constable. 22s. 6d.)

We may be very sure that no new book of the season would have given greater pleasure to Sir Edmund Gosse than the account of his very cultivated friend, Maarten Maartens. They first encountered each other in the summer of 1891, and they met or constantly corresponded till Maartens's death thirty-four years later, while Lady Gosse was one of his "greatest admirers."

Joost Marius Willem van der Poorten Schwartz, for that was his full name, hungered for such an understanding friendship as the Gosses gave him, for they wholly understood that touch of internationalism which was at once his charm and his misfortune. The son of a German Jew turned Christian and a Dutch mother, he spoke Dutch, English, German, French, and Italian with equal fluency, and preferred to write all his books in English, which antagonised his fellow Netherlanders, who are only now beginning to appreciate him. Not that he cared to write at all, for he disliked the labour of either letters or novels. Then he suffered, as "Q." points out in a perfectly balanced literary appreciation, from the "opposing inward pulls of his sensitive artistic nature and an inherited puritan-patrician strain." That made him very antagonistic to the French realism which was the craze of the moment.

These conflicting influences "tore his life," in the fine phrase of "Q.," to whom he gave the impression of "a great soul obscurely saddened in a man who anxiously sought affection, possessing every unconscious grace of courtesy and affection." They hastened his death in 1915, for war came down like a wolf on the fold, and he felt Dutch to the core, writing—strangely enough, as it turned out, from Doorn—to Sir Edmund Gosse, on the never-to-be-forgotten fourth of August, 1914, this pathetic little note:—

> If you can do anything to prevent this little country being trodden down in dirt and blood under the feet of two contending Saxon forces—for God's sake and humanity's do it.

The conflicts within him are reflected by the story—one of many in his letters—told him by his old friend, Sir William Ramsay, whom he first met in Syria, of a man in Aberdeen:—

> He had received a telegram that he must break to his sister the news of her husband's quite sudden death. He went straight to her house, burst in, and said: "Lizzie, I've got very bad news for you about John. He's in Heaven!" I think that an absolutely perfect story. Quite touching and so funny.

There was much in poor Maartens himself, charming and wistful, which was at once touching and funny, and these qualities make his very cultivated letters a sheer delight.

LEADERS OF LOCARNO.

"An Ambassador of Peace." Lord D'Abernon's Diary: The Years of Recovery. (Hodder and Stoughton. 21s.)
"Briand, Man of Peace." By Valentine Thomson. (Hutchinson. 18s.)

Reviewed by J. M. BULLOCH.

Most wise men will agree with Lord D'Abernon that Locarno was "one of the most surprising strokes of good fortune recorded in history." It forms the central theme of the third and concluding volume of the diary of his historic spell of service in Berlin (1920-26); and by another "stroke of good fortune" it is twinned by Mlle. Valentine Thomson's study of M. Briand, to whom the Pact stands as the realisation of a life-long instinct for Peace. The two books, observed closely by interpreters on the very spot, therefore complement each other by introducing us to the German and the French scene, with valuable sidelights on the British contribution, to which, though he does not say so, Lord D'Abernon clearly gave valuable assistance.

Stresemann.

Lord D'Abernon has the highest opinion of Briand and of his services to the cause of Peace, but he thinks Stresemann entitled to the highest place, not least because, as his countrymen would say, he had to develop a totally new "orientation," whereas, according to Mlle. Thomson, Briand appears "one of the few men who has remained faithful to his first beliefs." The German, as his physiognomy continued to suggest, began life as a "pugnacious student of the full-blooded type, a militant and aggressive Nationalist"; but he had a great power of adaptation to the necessities imposed by changing circumstances. Lord D'Abernon, whose real friendship with him began in 1921, had an immense admiration for him, discovering in him a strong resemblance to certain Greek types:—

> There was in him a definite note of freedom from superstition and a very marked directness based upon complete incapacity for self-deception. Moreover, the humanist bias was with him in all that he undertook. If he idealised it was the idealism of common things. Vague imaginings never clouded his conception of life.

He points out how Stresemann's springboard, as it were, differed from that of Bismarck and Bülow. They had at their disposal military force and military prestige, while with Stresemann these conditions, no less than high rank and social status, were completely lacking. Yet he triumphed:—

> Stresemann may claim to have raised Germany from the position of a stricken and disarmed foe into that of a diplomatic equal, entitled to full consideration as a great Power, and enjoying international guarantee for the protection of her frontiers. . . . Germany has never had a wiser or a more courageous adviser.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald.

Lord D'Abernon is also impressed with Mr. MacDonald, of whom he says that the irony which appears to underlie so many of the workings of Providence was rarely made more manifest than when it cast him for the rôle of Labour Foreign Secretary. In physical appearance he was "more distinguished than most of his predecessors in office; in intelligence he had none of the deficiencies anticipated." He describes him as possessing "a tired, reflective air, suggestive of an exhausted aristocratic strain," and he is extremely shrewd in such touches as these:—

> Marked subtlety and some slyness. . . . Somewhat unsimple and indirect—always calculating several moves ahead—a system which enables him to escape the danger of receiving an immediate checkmate, but which has also led to missed opportunities for a decisive stroke.

It is easy to understand how Lord D'Abernon himself helped to steady Germany. He is a man of the world, shrewd, witty, humane, interested in everything—he even discusses racehorses—an excellent mixer, and a good listener. Most of these qualities were new in diplomacy to Germany, and they serve to make his diary a fascinating record, which, while missing no point in the very intricate and delicate diplomatic game, also shows him an intensely interested spectator of all aspects of the life of his time. That hatred of humbug and self-deception which he admired in Stresemann comes constantly out in his estimate of men and manners, as when, on visiting the Pless palace at Fürstenstein with its retinues of servants, he says: "Personally I detest display and find it irksome to have two servants at my door. Magnificence should be reserved for rare—very rare—occasions."

How good too, are his generalisations on his old friend, Curzon, whom he had known at Eton, when he says: "C.'s misfortune was to have the lofty manners of a minor royalty without the incapacity with which they are normally associated. Everyone resents pretension accompanied by real ability."

M. Briand.

While contributing so greatly to the success of Locarno, M. Briand, whose very name of Aristide suggests those resemblances with Greek types which Lord D'Abernon found in Stresemann, is a very different man from his German *vis-à-vis*; and Mlle. Thomson has written a very different type of book from the Ambassador's diary. In no sense a formal biography, it is an interpretation of the great Breton's career, showing how, amid many apparent changes of mood, he is consistent as a lifelong apostle of Peace. Mlle. Thomson, who, as the daughter of the well-known French Minister of Marine, M. Gaston Thomson, has been reared in a political atmosphere and has known M. Briand all her life, takes much for granted and does not attempt to explain, as an English writer would do, the bewildering complexities of French politics; but she does bring out the main trend of M. Briand's mind.

WHOM THE GODS LOVE.

"The Life of Madame Roland." By Madeleine Clemenceau - Jacquemaire. Translated by Laurence Vail. (Longmans, Green. 18s.)
"William Pitt the Younger." By P. W. Wilson. (Stanley Paul. 10s. 6d.)
"Stonewall Jackson, the Good Soldier." By Allen Tate. (Cassell. 15s.)

Those whom the gods love may die young, but their fame lasts long. Thus, amid much new biography with which the season opens, we get new books on personalities who have already had a great deal written about them. But, young as they were—Mme. Roland died at 37, Pitt at 47, and Stonewall Jackson at 39—these remarkable people played such a large part in history that readers apparently cannot have too much of them.

The sketch of Madame Roland, which is by Clemenceau's daughter, is by far the most distinguished of the trilogy, and finds ample excuse in Madame Roland's own phrase that the story of her life "would greatly aid an understanding of the human heart and teach lessons to sensitive people." As an example of her present appreciator's insight, one may quote this gloss on her marriage:—

> Her case was one of those which falls between two categories. At twenty-five and unmarried, an intellectual love, stimulated by resistance, deceived her as to her own feelings. As a young wife she was reduced to seeking happiness in the performance of her duty. Like nurses who find gratification in consecrating their lives to the ailing, so was her fondness for Roland a result of the good she did him.

Mr. Wilson's book on Pitt, written by an American for Americans, is curiously elementary, reminding you of a sort of magazine "story." Mr. Wilson is prone to dot his i's, as when he speaks of "a shaggy Scotsman called Thomas Carlyle writing English as a jargon of genius," and he shows the true film touch in describing Pitt as "the complete Machiavelli entrenched in Downing Street." Still, there may be people in our country who, having never read their Stanhope, Macaulay, or Rosebery, may be as glad to know what Pitt was like as any American school ma'am.

The book on Stonewall Jackson is even more elementary than the one on Pitt, but perhaps with more excuse, for the ordinary reader cannot be expected to take easily to the classic study of the great soldier by Colonel Henderson, whose vindication of Jackson in the matter of the Seven Days (June 26—July 2, 1862) Mr. Tate rejects.

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"THE MARVELOUS BOY."

"Thomas Chatterton, the Marvelous Boy." By Esther Parker Ellinger. (University of Pennsylvania Press: Humphrey Milford. 8s. 6d.)

Reviewed by DILYS POWELL.

Were it not for a romantic charm and an unshakable self-respect in the character of Thomas Chatterton, "the marvelous boy" might well be the hero of a modern psycho-analytical novel. Certainly his story has the necessary elements of oddity, ignominy, and supreme wretchedness. A life which, after a succession of glittering hopes and black disappointments, ends with arsenic in a garret—what more could the novelist want? One small thing alone will not fit: the boy has genius. Miss Ellinger is at pains to explain the invention of "Thomas Rowley, secular priest" and author of so many graceful archaic verses, as "an 'abstracting fiction,'" which provides the neurotic with "a means of transportation between the real and the ideal planes." Possibly. "Rowley's world" may have been "a dream state in which the poet sought refuge whenever reality became too difficult or disappointing." The ordinary reader will be content to postulate an imagination which finds its most convenient outlet in the resurrection of a past age and a genius for language which delights in the involutions of archaic diction.

Unconquerable Pride.

It is, indeed, a melancholy tale. At the age of 5 the child is morose, unreceptive, subject to day-dreaming and fits of weeping. He grows up with a taste for churchyards and tombstones. At school he spends his pocket-money on "books from the circulating library—chiefly history and divinity." At 11 he begins a career of literary forgery by presenting his favourite master with a number of manuscripts "written 300 years ago by T. Rowley, secular priest." Apprenticed at 14 to a Bristol attorney, he salves his pride by drawing up "a description of the Chatterton arms, illustrated with nine sketches of various Chatterton escutcheons." But gradually the failure of his hopes of rapid fame breaks his spirit; and in February, 1770, when he is only 17, he resolves to put an end to himself. Failure again: the discovery of his intention is a new humiliation:

> No! it is my *Pride*, my damn'd native, unconquerable Pride, that plunges me into distraction. You must know that the 19/20th of my composition is pride: I must either live a slave, a servant, have no will of my own, no sentiments of my own which I may freely declare as such: or DIE. Perplexing alternative! but it distracts me to think of it. I will endeavour to learn humility, but it cannot be here. What it may cost me in the trial, Heaven knows!
>
> I am,
> Your much obliged, unhappy humble servant,
> T. C.

So he writes to a friend: but humility is not so easily learnt, and three months later his resolution to die (ironically enough, on the Feast of the Resurrection) is again frustrated. Finally, four months in London convinces him once and for all that "tigers are a thousand times more merciful than man." This time he does not fail; and on the morning of August 25, 1770, he is found dead in his garret, fragments of the Rowley manuscripts scattered about the floor, his last written words a few despairing verses:—

> Farewell, my Mother! cease my anguished soul,
> Nor let Distraction's billows o'er me roll!
> Have mercy, Heaven, when here I cease to live,
> And this last act of wretchedness forgive.

An Interpretation.

Miss Ellinger's competent book interprets this headstrong life in terms of neurosis, and makes "the marvelous boy" the subject of an Adlerian diagnosis. The attempt is interesting, and some people may find it necessary. The last section of the volume consists of the text of "The Exhibition," the satire which Chatterton wrote in three days just after his arrival in London. "This brilliant piece of savagery, described in Anderson's "British Poets" series as "too indecent for publication," partakes of the pathological nature of much eighteenth century satire. The Bristol worthies against whom it was written were certainly paid out for their humiliation of Chatterton.

SEVEN GREAT LOVERS.

"Procession of Lovers." By Lloyd Morris. (Chapman and Hall. 15s.)

Mr. Lloyd Morris, who some time since secured for himself an appreciative audience among the literary dilettanti on both sides of the Atlantic with his story of "The Rebellious Puritan," makes another bid for the approval of the same public with "Procession of Lovers." The book is made up of seven stories, each of which deals with the master passion, immortal and persistent as the song of the bird, which, according to the old Greek epigrammatic poet, is the one thing over which Death is powerless. In the dusk of a garden in the environs of Nice, seven different people recite episodes from the amorous experiences of seven of the *grands amoureux* of all time: Sappho, Mary Magdalene, the Empress Theodora, Abelard and Héloise, La Grande Mademoiselle, Christopher Marlowe, Lorenzo. All the stories are told with an ease and assurance of touch which are eloquent of an intimate acquaintance with the characters with which they deal and the epochs in which the figures moved. Perhaps the best among them is the last, which ends with the unanswered and unanswerable question whether Lorenzo, "the man who loved his fellow-men overmuch," or Savonarola, to whom he was only a fleeting, negligible dream, had chosen the better part.

NEW FICTION.

COUNTRY AND TOWN.

"Sorrowstones." By W. R. Calvert. (Putnam. 7s. 6d.)

"Apples Be Ripe." By Llewelyn Powys. (Longmans. 7s. 6d.)

"Seventeen." By Alaric Jacob. (Methuen. 7s. 6d.)

"Lady of Daylight." By G. M. Attenborough. (Cassell. 7s. 6d.)

"Dress by the Day," By William Barnett Logan. (Marriott. 7s. 6d.)

"The Story of Leonora." By Lady Troubridge. (Collins. 7s. 6d.)

Reviewed by RALPH STRAUS.

"Sorrowstones" is the story of a Cumberland farm. It is not a work of genius, its theme is not strikingly original, and it introduces you to no very memorable character. But it is a more than ordinarily good story, vigorous and dramatic and unsentimental. Its people are alive, and it is told in an engaging way. You feel that Mr. Calvert, who already has two countryside books to his credit, though this is his first novel, is to be trusted. He knows and understands these Lakeland folk as well as he knows their surroundings. His panorama is authentic.

The Tysons' farm does not differ materially from hundreds of others lying far away from main roads. A Tyson built it more than a hundred years ago, and a Tyson is expected to remain in charge until doomsday. Unfortunately John Tyson dies without a son. His widow, Janet, nobly carries on, and their daughter Beth as nobly assists her. But Janet is gored by a maddened cow, and the lambs mysteriously die off, and something drastic has to be done. Half-jokingly Dr. Spedding suggests another marriage, and for the sake of the farm Janet marries a swaggering if superficially attractive cousin who has had his own farm in Australia. But the coming of Spencer Tyson to Sorrowstones seems likely to spell nothing but tragedy.

He ill-treats his wife, makes love to a startled Beth—an episode which Mr. Calvert treats boldly and well—and shows no willingness to play the part of Prince Consort. Beth herself would have been well advised to marry the doctor's son, himself newly qualified, but in her eyes the only possible husband is a farmer. And when poor Janet dies, and Spencer disappears—his end is sufficiently horrible—it would seem as though Sorrowstones must succumb. But the doctor's son (in spite of a vampish Gladys—a cruel though not exaggerated portrait) is ready to take a hand in the business. Luckily for him farming has not yet fallen under the category of professional misbehaviour, and so at long last all is well. The book is a distinguished piece of work.

BREAKING LOOSE.

With Mr. Powys, too, we are for the most part in the country, and even on a farm, but here the countryside is more a symbol for freedom than anything else. As readers of his previous books may have gathered, Mr. Powys has no love whatever for the respectabilities, and in "Apples Be Ripe" he does not hesitate to say so. Anything to be freed, thinks his young schoolmaster, from the soul-deadening round of hypocritical correctness. Anything to live away from those who imagine that good or bad "morals" can refer only to matters of sex. He is, perhaps, an injudicious young man. He certainly ought never to have married his headmaster's niece. Admittedly it is a less dangerous procedure than marrying one's landlady's daughter while still *in statu pupillaris*, but it can lead to trouble. Adela is thoroughly "nice." She is so exceedingly "nice" that she drives her husband to fury, and when a good opportunity presents itself, he abruptly walks out into such wide and open spaces as England has managed to retain.

And his rebellion, I suppose, must be said to succeed, even though the gods see that the wanderer dies young. He works hard for his keep, and the women he meets are sufficiently romantic—if that be the right word—for a "free" man. Conceivably some readers, who share none of his views, will regard his early exit from the scene as thoroughly deserved. They may even call him a nasty-minded cad. But there are men like young Holbech, whose consciences remain clean, and Mr. Powys's portrait is etched in with no little skill. The story is rather too loosely constructed, but it is the work of a man who has something to say.

ANOTHER SCHOOL STORY.

Mr. Alec Waugh was only 17 when he wrote "The Loom of Youth." Mr. Alaric Jacob was the same age when he wrote "Seventeen." This new picture of school-life, as the "middle" boys see it, is occasionally callow and sometimes amusingly pretentious. Masters are politely put in their places, and we are told just what the Public School system requires if it is to survive. But apart from these little precocities, there is much in this book which is of very real interest. The story may be slight, but the portraits are good, and for a change the young hero is permitted (during the holidays) to experience quite a bad attack of calf-love. The question of school-friendships, which is by no means ignored, is treated sanely and well. "Seventeen" will not repeat the success of "The Loom of Youth," but it is a remarkable book for a boy to have written

MISTRESS DAINTY.

Mrs. Attenborough describes her new novel, "Lady of Daylight," as a portrait in

Continued on next column.

A CYNICAL POLONIUS.

"Advice to His Son." By Henry Percy, Ninth Earl of Northumberland (1609). Edited with biographical introduction by G. B. Harrison. (Benn. 8s. 6d.)

Reviewed by H. C. MINCHIN.

The personal equation counts for so much in this treatise that it is necessary, as Dr. Harrison sees, to know something of the career of its author. The countenance which looks out from Vandyck's portrait bears the stamp of disillusion; and disillusion pervades the ninth Earl of Northumberland's "Advice to His Son." It is interesting to speculate on the respective parts played by temperament and circumstances in producing this attitude. The position of a great nobleman in the reigns of Elizabeth and James might seem enviable; but its very loftiness incited to ambition, ambition led to carelessness, and carelessness, too often, to a fall. It was Henry Percy's disregard for the royal authority, rather than any overt defiance, which brought about his long imprisonment in the Tower. Of course, he put the blame on others, particularly the cousin and retainer who was implicated in the gunpowder treason; but his own haughty and overbearing disposition was partially at fault.

The first part of the "Advice," which preceded the second by fourteen years, may have been written even before the birth of his first son, who died in infancy. It strikes one as an attempt by the writer to clarify his own ideas on the subject of education. The range of studies prescribed is wide, but that of "Universal Grammar" is weakly recommended by the faulty construction of many of his own sentences. Often, in his avowed intention to achieve fine writing, the artifice is palpable.

"Autobiography with Comments."

The second part was written in the Tower, where also his son, now a child of six, was lodged. Northumberland, as Dr. Harrison shrewdly remarks, "had lost his interest in style, and therefore writes better." In the interim he had known both splendour and adversity. "He has become," writes Dr. Harrison, "a kind of cynical Prospero, contemplating his own failure from the confines of a cell. His 'Advice' is no longer a treatise on educational method, but autobiography with comments."

Northumberland suffered from deafness, which led him to despise music and singing as instruments of education and from a fiery temper. He was on bad terms with his mother and his wife, he quarrelled with his equals. He disliked his brothers so much that the wish to exclude them from succession to the title was a leading element in his desire for a son. He married, from political motives, a sister of the turbulent Essex. She possessed a spirit that would not brook control, and the pair were constantly at loggerheads. He admonishes his son never to allow woman to have a say in his affairs. He ascribes his misfortunes to his own father's having kept him in ignorance of the details of a great inheritance, and having given him no instructions how to deal with those who managed it. With an income of £3,000, in a year and a half, thanks to extravagance and wild courses, in which he was abetted by interested counsellors, he owed £17,000. Hence his determination to enlighten his son on the management of his estates, and (with singular frankness) on the crooked ways of men and women.

Continued from preceding column.

blue and gold. It has the picturesque embroidery of "The Rich Young Man," but not its depth or virility. You can never quite believe in the story of Mrs. Dainty of Crown in the County of Rutland, and of her son, who so nearly marries his dead father's mistress. It is all just a little too near to fairyland's next-door neighbour. On the other hand you can delight in the fragrance of Crown and its lady, and enjoy the fruits of Mrs. Attenborough's wide reading. A book of essays from so charming a pen strongly suggests itself.

NAVAL OCCASIONS.

Only by courtesy can "Dress by the Day" be included amongst my list of novels. It is really the diary of a young surgeon in the Navy during the war, with only a touch here and there of necessary camouflage. But Mr. Logan has the keen eye and understanding of a novelist, and the scenes he describes are amongst the best of the kind I have read. Jutland as he saw it, his own very remarkable escape from death when about to board an innocent-looking Dutch ship, the rescues of passengers from torpedoed liners—the affair of the baby cannot easily be forgotten—the dreadful effects of shell-fire on board, a visit to Admiral Hall, and finally the surrender by the German fleet—these are some of the episodes which help to make up a vivid and exciting story.

THE LAST GENERATION.

Taking a look back to the eighties Lady Troubridge shows us the astonishing powers that parents had no hesitation in wielding. "The Story of Leonora" is the story of a girl who was not allowed to marry the man of her choice, but it is also the story of a savagely jealous mother. In these days, of course, there would be no question of father's permission or of letters not allowed to be delivered: Leonora would quietly take her marquis off to the nearest registry office, and the fact that he had once believed himself to be in love with her mother would be a matter only for smiles. But they ordered things very differently in those days, and Leonora was not the only one of her generation to suffer. It is a strangely aloof picture that Lady Troubridge paints, but by no means undramatic or without a charm of its own.

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The Secret Attic *FRANK R. ADAMS*
"Skilfully balanced between romantic comedy and adventure mystery."—*Aberdeen Press.* 7/6

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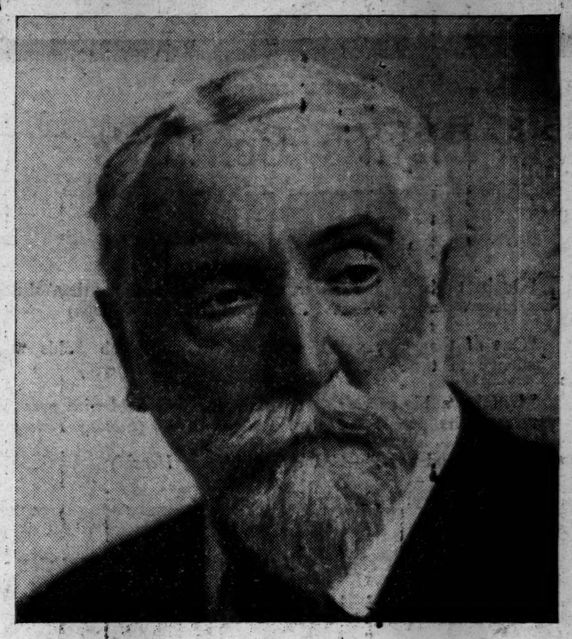

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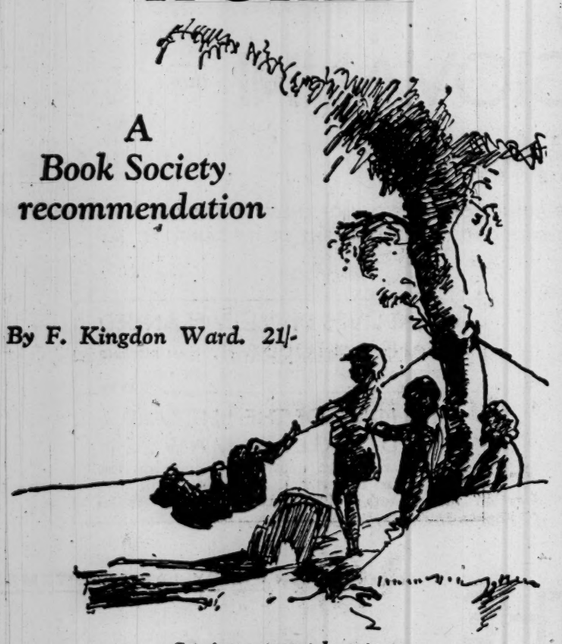

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MAN AND HORSE.

"The Fellowship of the Horse." By Lieut.-Colonel S. G. Goldschmidt. (Country Life. 12s. 6d.)

Reviewed by MAJOR THE HON. J. C. DARLING.

The author of this book propounds certain theories concerning the training and riding of horses, most of which are already well accepted by those who have studied the subject, but some are either a bit different or expressed differently from the usual run of thought. The main question that seems to be under discussion all through is whether a horse is a 'willing slave" or an "affectionate co-operator." Col. Goldschmidt contends that he is the former, and is scathing and often amusing in his condemnation of books and stories founded on the assumption that the horse is deliberately helpful from an affection for man. I cannot myself see that this question matters very much, and I cannot see that the answer to it makes any very great difference to how we treat our horses. Still, the discussion is interesting and amusing, and includes accounts of acrimonious letters that seem to have been written in the Press and elsewhere.

Choosing a Horse.

There is a chapter on the choice of a horse, but what it really seems to come to is that though certain bad faults must be avoided, yet what suits one man may not suit another. There follow examples of "a good horse," a "bad hunter," and one that is described as "not a hunter at all." This chapter is most amusing and well written, but really contains no serious advice on the question discussed at length by Mr. Jorrocks, "the choice of an 'oss." On the question of breeding hunters or polo ponies, it is maintained that make and shape of sire and dam matter more than character, but this is all in accordance with the main idea of the book, which seems to be to remove romance from matters connected with horses. There is a chapter on "Equestrian Tact," which contains some very useful rules and hints on the riding of horses, and also seems to me to lay unnecessary stress on the idea that horses are stupider than children. Personally, I never doubted it or even gave the question any serious consideration.

Polo Ponies.

It is probably in the training of polo ponies that the author has achieved his most remarkable successes, and he gives valuable advice on this subject, together with instances of the success or failure that attended certain treatment or that was caused by certain mistakes. Great stress is laid on the importance of avoiding and immediately detecting injuries to the pony's mouth. I should like to add that in my experience the owner should examine every mouth almost daily, as I have never discovered a groom who did it properly. The importance and advantages of a riding school for the training of both horse and rider is pressed with great insistence and at some length. I must say I cannot altogether agree. In bad weather it is, of course, a luxury, but personally I would sooner instruct either the human or the equine pupil under natural conditions. The great thing for children is to start young and learn by slow degrees. The army recruit who joins a mounted unit having never ridden has, of course, to be taught a lot in a very short time, and in his case I admit a school is of the greatest use.

The chapter on "bit, whip, and spur" is very good, but I must disagree with one rule. It is laid down that the whip must always be carried in the right hand. This accounts for the fact that nearly all horses that "refuse" a jump do so to the left. As a newly joined subaltern, I read in a book on horsemanship that a whip used in the left hand was recommended for a refuser. I had the opportunity at the moment to get a horse that was a brilliant jumper but a confirmed refuser. I got him, and carried a cutting whip in my left hand. As long as I was so armed he never again refused a fence out hunting, or even in the show ring, and was without a doubt the biggest and safest jumper I have ever had.

Children's Riding.

There is an interesting chapter on whether women should ride astride or side-saddle, but I think it very bold of a mere man to discuss a question which I am sure the fair sex can settle better for themselves. Considerable attention is paid, and rightly so, to the question of children's riding, and it is well worth reading by all concerned in the matter. I must disagree on two points. Six years old is given as the age at which to start. Why wait till then? Both my boys sat on my hunter and rode their Shetland pony in a basket regularly from the age of 2, and I have never had cause to regret this early start. Too much stress is laid on the part the groom plays in the exercise and training of the pony and in the teaching of the young rider. I maintain that if parents have time to hunt they have time to see to these things themselves. It is astounding what a weight a small pony will carry. Surely during the term a man would be better employed backing on to the meet on his boy's pony than going there in a motor-car. I am not ashamed to be seen in a red coat on a 13-hand pony, and why should others be?

There are remarks on children's classes in the show ring, and reference is made to the undue influence exercised on judges by the obvious sympathies of the crowd round the ring. I can only say that in my experience I have never noticed this. Judges cannot, of course, please everyone, but, personally, I have never seen one who did not do his best to be just, and "to do his duty without fear, favour, or affection." There are illustrations to the book, some of which are very good, as, for instance, "the voluntary or the most involuntary act of a man on horseback." I must add that I like the story of the lady who arrived home having left her habit in a brook, and was met by her husband's remark—"My darling, this is too much," not a very suitable allusion to her costume.

WHAT AILED THEM?

"De Mortuis: Essays, Historical and Medical." By C. MacLaurin, M.B., C.M. (Cape. 7s. 6d.)

How far are men and women influenced in their careers by their health? Extremely interesting attempts are now being made to answer the question by diagnosing retrospectively; indeed, some genealogists are now including death certificates. Dr. Chamberlin made good use of the method in his books on Queen Elizabeth, and we have had some striking examples of it in the investigations of Professor Karl Pearson, notably in the skull of Robert the Bruce, and the work of Sir Arthur Keith on the spinal cord of Napoleon.

A popular statement of some of these investigations has been made by Dr. Charles MacLaurin, of Sydney, in two books, "Post Mortem," first issued in 1923, and "Mere Mortals," 1925, and so successful have they been that they are now reissued in one volume entitled, "De Mortuis." Dr. MacLaurin, who was formerly lecturer in Clinical Surgery in the University of Sydney, deals with thirty different notables, from the Empress Theodora and Joan of Arc to Nietzsche. Sixteen of his subjects are kings and queens, the reason being that we know very much more about sovereigns than about ordinary people. The others include Luther, Mr. and Mrs. Pepys, Gibbon, Fielding, Spinoza, and Schopenhauer. Some of the troubles of these are well known, such as the hydrocele, which worried Gibbon, but in most of the older cases the diagnosis is more or less shrewd guesswork.

For example, it is suggested that Queen Elizabeth's amazing precocity is best explained by the new science of ductless glands, endocrinology, while her father's troubles are even more recognisable. There are some curious generalisations, as, for example, the statement that blood pressure, and cognate troubles, are prone to attack statesmen. Dr. MacLaurin has written an extremely interesting and useful book, which explains many hitherto very obscure states of character often of tragic import when the sufferer was a sovereign.

JESUS AND THE RABBIS.

"Rabbinic Literature and Gospel Teachings." By C. G. Montefiore. (Macmillan. 15s.)

Reviewed by EDWARD SHILLITO.

It would take a Rabbinic scholar with a learned journal at his service to estimate this book: all that is possible here is to indicate what is the range which is covered and what is the practical value of the treatise for the student of the New Testament. The name of the author is a guarantee both of scholarship and intellectual sincerity. He is a Liberal Jew, and, as he confesses, looks through spectacles coloured to *some* extent by Liberal-Jewish prepossessions. In some way the book resolves itself into a careful re-examination of the classical book on this subject, the commentary, by Strack and Billerbeck, which is written from a Christian standpoint. The material collected there is revalued here in many places and supplemented. It may be said at once that students of the New Testament will find carefully arranged an immense volume of illuminating passages from Rabbinic sources.

When the contradictions which are to be met in Rabbinic teachings come into evidence the author admits that they were inconsistent, but he contends that living religion may depend upon the individual carrying within him, working upon, and believing in the truth of unharmonised (and perhaps humanly unharmonisable) positions and doctrines. This is one out of many *obiter dicta* which are thrown out in the course of the minute discussions of texts. These are often most valuable; but sometimes the author goes beyond the limits which he sets himself.

Gospel Teachings.

He has not intended to discuss the question whether the teaching of Jesus, where it is off the Rabbinic line, is in itself good or bad. But he *does* discuss this question when he deals with the teachings of the Gospel upon love and hatred. And he goes far outside his limits when he maintains that in the life of Jesus there is no love shown by Him in *action* towards His enemies. This contention raises many other questions about the character and range of the Gospel; and it comes as a passing judgment which is strictly irrelevant. The standpoint of the author towards Jesus is one, indeed, of reverence, but at the same time one of a very definite character, far removed from the interpretation given by Christian thinkers; and this fact will be always present in the reading of the book.

He remarks, for example, upon the absoluteness of the teaching of Jesus, but he sees this as a source in others not only of grand and noble actions, but of many doubtful, or even bad actions. Now and then the author breaks away to express his own mind on great theological issues; sometimes, as in his references to the doctrines of grace, he seems to avoid entering into the real last arena of the struggle, and is only skirmishing. At the same time, nothing could be more generous than the spirit of the writer; he is frank, but nowhere is there a trace of bitterness.

A RECORD OF HOPELESS HEROISM.

"The White Army." Translated from the Russian of General A. Denikine by Madame Zvegintstov. (Cape. 15s.)

Reviewed by HENRY MURRAY.

This is an excellent translation of a most interesting book, certainly one of the best narrative volumes which have been inspired by the tumultuous history of Eastern Europe during the last twelve years. It deals principally with the personal experiences of General Denikine, first as the devoted lieutenant of his chief, General Kornilov, of whom he speaks with a constant and well-deserved admiration and affection, and afterwards as his successor as Commander-in-Chief of the White Army through a struggle as desperate and as hopeless as that of the Chouans of La Vendée. He and his small band—pathetically small and feeble when contrasted with the overwhelming forces, physical and moral, with which they were surrounded, fought neither for the Government nor for the Revolution, but, in General Denikine's brief and reiterated phrase, "to save Russia." What, he asks, was the explanation of the feeble resistance offered to Bolshevism? He answers his own question briefly but convincingly.

> Absolute war and turmoil; weariness; widespread dissatisfaction with existing conditions; the not yet outlived slavish mentality of the masses; the inertia of the majority as opposed to the boundless and daring activity of an organised unprincipled, and strong-willed minority; alluring catchwords; "power to the proletariat, land for the peasants, factories for the workers, immediate peace," and "rob the robbers." Such, roughly speaking, were the main causes of the Russian people's acceptance of, or, rather *non-resistance to*, the advent of Bolshevism. Power dropped from the Provisional Government's feeble hands, and, save for the Bolsheviks, not a single organisation throughout the country proved itself capable of asserting its right to take up the burden of its heritage. It was this fact which, in 1917, pronounced the verdict upon the country, the people and the Revolution.

Legacy of Hate.

General Denikine's book is mainly, as already stated, a personal narrative, and its author for the most part eschews matters political and sociological, but the last two sentences of that citation shed a flood of light on the last twelve years of Russian history. Tsarism, once disintegrated by its own inherent rottenness, left nothing definite but the hatred it had engendered and the programme of ruin hatched in the garrets of Paris, London, Berlin, and New York. Such brains and will-power as were left in the country outside the Bolshevik ranks were hopelessly bewildered. The Bolsheviks knew what they wanted, and knew, too, how to play upon the passions of a people sick of long centuries of oppression and mad with vague and unformulated hopes.

It is a story of extraordinary interest, full of moving episodes, which General Denikine has set himself to tell, and he tells it well, and with an admirable modesty and a generous recognition of those who helped him in his heroic and hopeless enterprise. There is no fine writing in the book, it is the plain record of

> Un soldat qui sait mal farder la vérité,

and frightful as the record is, there is no melodramatic exaggeration of the horrors with which it has frequently to deal.

THE ARTHURIAN LEGEND IN ITALY.

"The Arthurian Legend in Italian Literature." By Edmund G. Gardner. (Dent. 12s. 6d.)

"The Arthurian legend," writes Professor Gardner, "came to Italy, as John Herschel said the molecule came to man's knowledge, with 'the essential character of a manufactured article.' But it contained within it elements that are lost in the lands where it originated, and, on Italian soil, it entered into fresh combinations, with rich results in the literature of the closing Middle Ages and the Renaissance, and touched finely to fine issues the two greatest poets of the nation—Dante and Ariosto." The aim of this scholarly work is to give an account of the forms which the "matter of Britain" assumed in Italy from the early Middle Ages. Echoes of the Arthurian stories are found at a very early date. The names Arthur, Gawain, and Merlin occur in documents throughout the twelfth century. The cathedral at Modena has a bas-relief, showing "Artus de Bretania" as a knight on horseback, which was probably executed before Geoffrey of Monmouth wrote; and Godfrey of Viterbo's "Pantheon," written between 1186 and 1191, ends the section on the Angles and Saxons at the point at which Arthur is about to be born. Beginning with these early examples of Arthurian material, Professor Gardner shows us how the stories of Arthur, Merlin, Tristan, Lancelot, and the Grail-seekers play their part in Italian literature from the poets of the thirteenth century Sicilian school, through Dante, Boccaccio, Boiardo, and Ariosto down to Leopardi. A valuable contribution to Arthurian studies.

LEONE EBREO.

"Leone Ebreo: Dialoghi d'Amore; Hebräische Gedichte." Edited by Carl Gebhardt. (Oxford University Press. 40s.)

Reviewed by LAURIE MAGNUS.

I wonder if I can interest readers of the SUNDAY TIMES in a Dutch book by a German scholar on a Hebrew poet who wrote in Italian. The German scholar is Dr. Gebhardt, who has furnished the text with a critical apparatus of introduction, notes, etc.; the patrons of the work are the Spinoza Society, and the Hebrew poet whom they honour was Leo Hebræus, whose "Dialogues of Love" formed the forecourt of Castiglione's "Courtier."

That "Cortegiano" (let me cling to him in the Babel which I am evoking) was the mirror of fashion in the sixteenth century. He was the model courtier to Machiavelli's model prince. "Il Cortegiano" and "Il Principe" were contemporaries, and they were also complementary. The prince and the courtier together made the Italian Renaissance what it was. The trouble was they were not always found together. They fitted better in literature than in life. Indeed, outside "Utopia," which was Sir Thomas More's contribution to the same epoch, it is doubtful if courtier and prince have ever fulfilled their whole destiny in one State at one time. There have been princes—Queen Elizabeth, for instance—who have had to behead their courtiers; and courtiers—Bismarck, for instance—who could not fit their princes with a head.

Platonic Love.

But this perception, whether sound or not, does not touch the excellence of Castiglione, whose book was published in 1528. So excellent has it proved that Sir Walter Raleigh, who died in 1922, could declare in his posthumous book: "Our proudest title is not that we are the contemporaries of Darwin, but that we are the descendants of Shakespeare; we, too, are men of the Renaissance, inheritors of that large and noble conception of humanity and art to which a monument is erected in the book of 'The Courtier.'" Castiglione, by this token, who was the mirror of fashion to his own century, is the common ancestor of gentlemen to-day.

Yes; but who influenced Castiglione, whose book of "The Courtier" was rendered into English by Sir Thomas Hoby in 1561? A full answer to this question will bring us to Leone's forecourt. The perfect courtier, let us observe, was *ex hypothesi* a perfect lover. But here a certain difficulty arose. Perfect love did not consist with the hot impulses of youth. Witness Romeo, for example, who did not survive to adorn a court. So a kind of love-discipline had to be invented for the training of the complete courtier, who should correct those heats without submitting them to the cold touch of time. This alternative discipline, literary rather than actual, was found in the rarefied love which transcendental philosophers drew from the hidden founts of Plato. Hence, returning to our text, and keeping to the evidence of Sir Walter Raleigh, Castiglione "broke at last into the high mystical exposition of Platonic love which closes the long debate" on courtesy. In that theme he necessarily had recourse, among less identifiable sources, to Leone's "Dialoghi d'Amore," which learned Spinozists recognise as one of the mystic books in the line of ascent for their master.

A Hebrew Hellenist.

Leo the Hebrew—Leone Ebreo—was born about 1460 and died before 1525. The exact dates are not fixed, but he was older than Castiglione (1478-1529) and More (1478-1535), and a few years senior to Pico (1463-1494) and Machiavelli (1469-1527). He belongs to their set and their circle, though his origin was very different from theirs. He sprang from the Abravanel family, a distinguished line of Spanish Jews, who had rendered service in Spain and Portugal before the expulsion of 1492, and who were still represented in Holland and Germany in the 18th and 19th centuries. Don Isaac, Leone's father, offered his fortune to the King of Spain for a revocation of the expulsion decree, but the offer was refused, and he went out with his kind. He tried Naples, Messina, Corfu and settled finally in Venice, leaving behind him a brilliant record as scholar and Biblical exegete. His eldest son, Judah, practised medicine, and wrote under the Latin name of Leo, which was italicised to Leone Ebreo. Leading Platonists in Italy, who eagerly consulted Greeks and Jews, drew Leo into their circle. His Hebraism helped Pico's aim of reconciling Socratianity with Christianity, and it was a compliment in those days to speak of Plato as "Moses Atticus." Leone Ebreo was a Hebrew Hellenist in the Platonic Academy at Florence.

I must not linger in its pleasant precincts. The temptation to divagate is too strong; but Leone's "Dialoghi" have been described on competent authority as "a favourite philosophical book of the age," and they were known to Burton of the "Anatomy" and to Borrow of "Lavengro." For the rest, readers who are interested will possess themselves, by purchase or loan, or by such other honest means as may be available, of this sumptuous edition of his works.

A JONSON MASQUE.

"The Masque of Queenes." By Ben Jonson. With the designs of Inigo Jones. (Eyre and Spottiswoode. 75s.)

The art of modern book production reaches a high point with this "King's Printers'" edition of Ben Jonson's famous masque. The volume contains, in addition to the text, a facsimile of Jonson's manuscript—"a delicious piece of brilliant but unaffected penmanship by one who was at once a scholar and an artist. Jonson employed the new Italian cursive which was rapidly coming into fashion, and driving out the older English gothic script; but every here and there in the manuscript are traces, tricks, and letters of the old style." And there are twenty magnificent collotype plates, reproductions of the original Inigo Jones sketches for costumes and scenery, all displaying the great designer's airy and flowing grace and feeling for theatrical decoration. "The Masque of Queenes," which was given at Whitehall on February 2, 1608-9, by James's Queen and her ladies in honour of Prince Henry, was "the first in which the Antimasque is developed into a supporting part of the whole confection." Indeed, the witches, proceeding from the "ougly Hell, wch. flaming beneath smoak'd unto the top of the roofe," and "sustaining the persons of Ignorance, Suspicion, Credulity, etc., the opposites to Good Fame," add a skilfully contrasted "spectacle of strangeness," to the subsequent spectacle of the House of Fame. And the "charmes" with which the masque opens are delightful.

> The Owle is abroad the Bat and the Toade,
> And so is the Cat-a-Mountaine;
> The Ant and the Mole sit both in a hole,
> And Frog peepes out o' the fountayne.

And Jonson's marginal notes make the piece a delight to read.

A MIGHTY RIVER.

"Amazon and Andes." By Kenneth B. Grubb. (Methuen. 18s.)

It is curious that that vastest and noblest of rivers, the Amazon, which has a length of 4,000 miles, which drains an area of two and a-half million miles, of which a tributary, the Rio Nego, in time of flood, measures twenty-five miles from bank to bank, and whose current is distinctly sensible 200 miles from its entrance into the ocean, should have so small a volume of literature consecrated to it. But if small in bulk, it is great in more important respects, and there are few finer travel books than those in which Wallace, Bates, and Agassiz recorded their experience of this colossal stream. Mr. Grubb has produced a book worthy to stand alongside these predecessors, the record, he tells us in his brief preface, of many years of travel and toil as a missionary. Crammed with varied information, written in a clear, businesslike, unpretentious style, and lavishly illustrated by many scores of excellent photographs, "Amazon and Andes" is an altogether admirable addition to the literature of travel.

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By Heinrich Mann. (Secker. 7s. 6d.)

This is to be a good week, bringing us, among other books, Mr. E. F. Benson's sparkling "As We Were," which Longmans will publish on Thursday. Another view of the Victorian scene will be presented by Sir Frederick Ponsonby in "Sidelights on Queen Victoria," which comes next week from Macmillan, who will also give us Mrs. G. H. Bell's book, "The Hamwood Papers of the Ladies of Llangollen and Caroline Hamilton."

* * * *

The war book is anything but over. Indeed, it will get a new impetus from Mr. Siegfried Sassoon's "Memoirs of an Infantry Officer," which is, I hear, setting up new records in Russell Square, where Faber and Faber will publish it next week. From Peter Davies we shall get "The Kitchener Armies," by Mr. V. W. Germains. Sir Ian Hamilton has shortened his thrilling "Gallipoli Diary, 1915," for Edward Arnold. "The Paris Gun," describing how Paris was shelled at a range of seventy-five miles, is dealt with in a Harrap book by Colonel Henry W. Miller, chief engineer of the American heavy artillery.

* * * *

The war is also dealt with in fiction this week by Mr. Ernest Raymond in "The Jesting Army," to be published by Cassell, and also by a German novel, "The Furnace," by Franz Schauwecker, to be issued by Methuen. A story dealing with the grim aftermath of war by William Mackay, entitled "Ex-Soldier we are Dead," comes from Mr. Marriott. The Bodley Head will re-issue in its excellent week-end Library Lieut. E. H. Jones's Turkish War story, "The Road to En-Dor."

* * * *

Lord Askwith, who was one of his closest personal friends, has, I hear, got some very important historic material in his "Memoir of Lord James of Hereford," which Sir Ernest Benn will publish next week.

* * * *

A great range of English history was summed up in the career of Lord John Russell, of whom Mr. Wyatt Tilby has made a study for a Cassell book to be published next week. I cannot help wondering what Lord John would have thought of his grandsons, Earl Russell and Mr. Bertrand Russell. Their father, Viscount Amberley, was certainly a puzzle to him.

* * * *

Miss Storm Jameson gives a new view of Puritanism in her book, "The Decline of Merry England," which Cassell will publish next week, for she views it not as the spontaneous rising of people exasperated by religious and political persecution, but as "an attack on Governmental authority, organised for selfish ends by the middle classes." She suggests that Puritanism laid the seeds of the fight between Capital and Labour.

* * * *

Mr. James Huneker was such an individualistic thinker that there is good scope for the introduction which Mr. H. L. Mencken has written for the collection of his essays to be published shortly by Mr. Werner Laurie. Another lively American will be dealt with by Mr. Willis Fletcher Johnson in his biography of Colonel George Harvey, which Allen and Unwin will publish this week with an introduction by President Coolidge.

* * * *

What is Germany thinking? An answer will be given by the Rev. Dr. Tudor-Jones, in his book, "Contemporary Thought of Modern Germany," which Williams and Norgate will publish on the 23rd. On the same day the same publishers will publish a book on "Tudor England Through Venetian Eyes," by Miss E. Gurney Salter, and also Mr. Justice Piddington's book on "Bapu Gandhi."

* * * *

The latest anthology is one of "Essays of the Year," which the Argonaut Press is issuing next month. It contains essays, by thirty-one writers, including one by Mr. Birrell on Lord Balfour, and it will be introduced by an essay on "Essays" by Mr. Squire.

* * * *

The recent capture by Germany of the Blue Riband of the Atlantic lends peculiar interest to a book by Mr. F. Reid Corson on "The Atlantic Ferry in the Twentieth Century," which Sampson Low are publishing this month. The same house is also giving us a book on "Triumphs and Wonders of Modern Engineering," by Mr. G. Gibbard Jackson.

* * * *

The choice of the Crime Club for this month is "Sir John Magill's Last Journey," by Mr. Freeman Wills Crofts, who established his reputation with his first book, "The Cask." The other books recommended by the Club for this month are "The Body on the Floor," by Nancy Barr Mavity, and "The Folded Paper Mystery," by Mr. Hulbert Footner. They are all coming out next week.

J. M. B.

PROGRESS IN FLYING.

"The Air Annual of the British Empire, 1930." Founded and edited by Squadron-Leader C. G. Burge. (Gale and Polden. 21s.)

So far as flying is concerned, the pessimistic mood of the moment is peculiarly out of place, for the second issue of the "Air Annual" opens with the cheering statement that the year 1929 showed "a remarkable increase in the development and progress of British aviation in all its branches":—

> The British Empire is the unit for the just comparison with such as the United States of America, France or Germany, and in only one sphere of activity, that of the number of air-route miles in operation, does the British Empire not lead, and even in this sphere it is doubtful whether even those countries operating more mileage can show the regularity and efficiency of British air transport.

In similar mood, Lord Thomson, in a foreword, declares that "as our store of experience in aviation grows, it becomes increasingly evident that the British Empire will derive greater benefits from the air than any other nation." Twenty-one experts contribute articles to the "Annual," one of the most interesting for the lay reader being Mr. R. Bourne's summary of the general conclusions reached in air survey within the Empire; others deal with gliding and airships. With its 838 pages and seventy-six illustrations the "Annual" is a wonderful guinea's worth.

TEACHING HISTORY.

"The Tracks of our Forefathers." By A. F. C. Bourdillon. (Methuen. 5s.)

Mr. Bourdillon has hit upon a really ingenious idea for the teaching of the history of England during the period he has selected—that extending from the year 450 to the year 1450, the period during which the foundations of the actual England we know were being slowly and laboriously established. He shows great events and important personages as beheld through the eyes of different generations of an imaginary but typical family living in a typical village, and by that process secures an almost dramatic vividness of presentation certain to appeal to the imaginations of the young people of both sexes for whom his book is primarily intended, although its writer is not without a hope that their teachers may also find instruction in its pages, less regarding the facts with which he deals than by suggesting to them how historical study may be made interesting to their pupils. Clearly and vividly written, the book is worthy of high commendation.

TASKS FOR THE IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

TRANSLATING "EQUALITY OF STATUS" INTO ECONOMICS.

A CONCEPTION OF EMPIRE TRADE.

By MAJOR WALTER ELLIOT, M.P.

At the end of this month a new Imperial Conference will open. It has to face a situation changed almost beyond recognition from that which prevailed when the Conference last met, under the chairmanship of Mr. Baldwin. International trade is entering upon a new phase which is likely to last for long enough. The unconscious mass movement of goods characteristic of the nineteenth and early twentieth century is being increasingly canalised, regulated, and even arrested, as each of the world-states becomes more and more self-conscious. The main problem nowadays is not "Who can produce," but "Who will receive?"

This is only partly due to increased nationalism. It is mainly due to the vast advances of science making it a simpler and simpler business to produce the staple requirements of modern society from elements which in the main are present everywhere. Products as diverse as fertilisers and silk stockings can be made, starting from only water, air, and heat (not merely coal-heat, but oil-heat and water-power heat)—from raw materials of the grossest character, with the aid of some unskilled labour and a few machines. The need for skill has been transferred from the man who makes the product to the man who makes the machine which makes the product. And the man who makes the machine cannot live save by selling the machine elsewhere and thereby putting all the world on the same level. Gone is the need to smuggle silk or silkworm's eggs from China—a forest of spruce trees and a waterfall will give more silk than a city can consume. Gone is the American dream of an increased demand for her grain products by Europe's crowded millions. Europe is not becoming more dependent upon America for grain. It is becoming less. This is only to say that the modern phenomenon of glut—a permanent surplus of commodities—is reflected in all the products in which international trade has hitherto been carried on, and most of all in food.

All the World Watching.

The bearing of this on an Imperial Conference is not far to seek. An Imperial Conference is an international meeting to which all the participants come in good faith. Every part of the British Commonwealth of Nations feels stronger in proportion as each part is strong—a proposition which is by no means self-evident as regards France and Germany or Lithuania and Poland. We are in this respect half a century, or a century, in advance of the rest of the world. All the world is watching to see what success will attend us. Watching—with none too cordial a hope. "On thy house and my house is half the world's hate." We have to be pattern-makers, without assistance or models, for the twentieth century. It is an experiment in a new kind of international relationship.

First of all, let us grasp quite firmly that the arguments about political relations between members of the British Commonwealth are over and done with. "Equal in status, various in function" that was the central achievement of the last Conference. Here, in London, meet not His Majesty's Government—and other people, but His Majesty's Governments in Great Britain and in Canada, His Majesty's Governments in Australia, in South Africa, New Zealand the Irish Free State. "His Majesty" does not merely mean the Sovereign of the United Kingdom. The new conception covers the relation of the whole of the Empire to any one of its parts; those parts which advise His Majesty direct do so without the intervention of any other body—certainly without the intervention of the Parliament at Westminster.

Facing the Facts.

This was the proposal carried by Lord Balfour, the real forward-looking man of the last Conference. When it was pointed out to him that this dissolved the legal bonds of Empire to an unprecedented extent his answer was: "I have no reliance on wooden guns." The Conference does not, of course, truly cover the whole of the Empire. It covers that part of it known as the British Commonwealth of Nations. The two huge Empires of India and Africa are, so far, an affair between themselves and us at Westminster, and stand outside this meeting altogether. But the Commonwealth is the very kernel of Britain's contribution to world politics. The problem at issue is whether this widely separated group of States will face the facts of to-day and work increasingly with one another, or whether they will fly off into limbo like so many slung stones.

The protagonists are all interesting men. The representative of Canada, Mr. Bennett, comes fresh from a General Election where he has overthrown the ten-year Government of Mackenzie King. His victory was won largely on the issue of unemployment, on which he has not only gained a national majority but has carried 24 out of 65 seats in French Quebec. Quebec has been for years as solid as was Nationalist Ireland. It is as though the Conservatives had just returned a Tory member for every third seat in Wales. Hertzog and Cosgrave, from South Africa and the Irish Free State, represent much the longest-lived Governments of the Conference. They are the only two who have attended this meeting before. It is no accident that they both represent predominantly farmer States. Each, however, stands on a tight-rope. Hertzog is in power with a safe Parliamentary majority, but an actual minority of votes cast, and owes his Premiership to the weighting of the farmer vote against the men in the towns. Cosgrave has a majority of some half-a-dozen, but the memory of the Civil Wars—the Troubles which reconciled men to strong and continuous government, is dying down. Yet the national attitude behind these two, plus their experience, will count for much next month.

Sick Man and a Sick Continent.

New Zealand is represented by a minority Government, also returned on the unemployment question, and a Premier who fell heir to his predecessor's seals of office and has not yet won them for himself. Lastly (of the major overseas units) there is Australia. Mr. Scullin, by an uncanny coincidence in the true vein of the Immortals' sport, is being carried hither across the world—a sick man representing a troubled Continent. Both he and his country have enough on their shoulders. Australia is in the grip of a situation such as scarcely any English-speaking nation has known except in war. The unbalanced Budget is reappearing in the fall in their trade and import statistics. These re-appear further in the statistics for unemployment. Already high, these will go higher. It is anticipated that they will go proportionately *above* those of Great Britain. So much for the argument of unemployment being due to overcrowding—three people to the square mile in Australia, with more unemployment than the hundreds per square mile over here.

Stern Measures.

Sir Otto Niemeyer has just visited Australia and explained to the inhabitants that they need more pessimism and worse conditions. This naturally means a sweeping reduction in their import purchases, British as well as foreign. The reaction against this is only beginning. Mr. Scullin has to chew on these bitter proposals, afloat and ashore. When he returns he has to face the riotous dockers of his great towns, and the Civil Service, docked of a quota of its pay, and the tropical British of Queensland, and the wool growers, and the wheat growers. For ten years all Australia has ridden on the price of wool, on the sheep's back. Now the animal has lain down. The nation has to get off. The question is whether it shall get off and walk or get off and crawl. That discussion will undoubtedly not be concluded by a few lectures on arithmetic from an eminent banker.

To say all this is only to say that an Imperial Conference is more than desirable, it is necessary. The Oversea Governments will encounter here, as is fitting, an Englishman, a Welshman, and a Scot—Mr. Snowden, Mr. Thomas, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald. (Recollect Lord Birkenhead, Mr. Lloyd George, and Lord Balfour and you will see that the more these figures change the more they remain the same thing. The Scot supple, aristocratic, interested, aloof; the Welshman argumentative, vigorous, resourceful; the Englishman heavy-handed and direct). Behind them stand the incomparable Civil Service of Whitehall, the bankers and experts of the City, soldiers, diplomatists, trade unionists, employers, unemployed. These men have the handling of the home market, the greatest consuming area that exists. Of all men or women producing goods for export anywhere in the world, every sixth person is producing to send to this one island. Think of what power lies there.

Well Garnished Stage.

The stage is well garnished. The problem, as was said above, is not only: "Who can produce?" but "Who will receive?" The contribution which an Imperial Conference can make is called in current jargon "Inter-Imperial rationalisation." This means an attempt to allot, by planning and will, certain activities to certain nations, and to translate "equality of status, variety of function" from politics into economics. It is suggested, for instance, that Canada would have a greater outlet for her trade if she took Welsh anthracite and increased the purchasing power of the Cardiff dockers and the stricken villages in the mining glens. It is suggested that Australian motor-cars, though assembled as far as possible from Australian standard parts, should have certain essential parts, not yet so efficiently produced in Australia as in Coventry, admitted duty free. It is suggested that hosiery might be considered as a secondary industry, which Australia may reasonably desire to foster and protect, whereas heavy electrical plant should be considered as a line where the Australian market is too small to support the large mobile production, nowadays essential. Therefore, these latter goods might be admitted at the lowest possible rate, and that rate guaranteed, so far as possible, to run for a reasonable term of years.

The Central Conception.

These instances may not be exact, may not be feasible. They are examples of transactions which will have to be closely examined. The central conception is that of agreements on a semi-political, semi-economic foundation, and an attempt to consider both production and consumption on the basis that over-production instead of pouring plenty from a cornucopia has a queer way of jamming the bottle at its neck. The producer, unable to send anything out, is unable to absorb anything back. Turning a bottle vertically upside down is not the most efficient way of giving exit to its contents. Whether at a Saturday night tramcar crush, or in the queues of a cinema, or at the docks of a continent, a regulated stream often pours the quickest.

All this requires a specialist staff; a standing secretariat, such as the League of Nations already enjoys, and panels of practical men who can suggest and criticise. It needs efficiency of the highest degree in the producers who are to co-operate as is proposed. Research and organisation are indispensable, and the most meticulous attention to complaints, traced back from shop counter to fields, factories, or workshops. These things alone will not suffice unless they are working to some end. The end they must work towards is a planned conception of Inter-Imperial trade. The fact that this is very difficult and that such attempts have failed again and again should not daunt us. We are not met to circulate platitudes about irrelevancies. It is a question no longer of cakes and ale—even of bread and butter. It is a question for ourselves, and every Dominion, very nearly of life and death.

I want to get rid of the obnoxious idea that there is something essentially indecent about mental disease.—*Minister of Health.*

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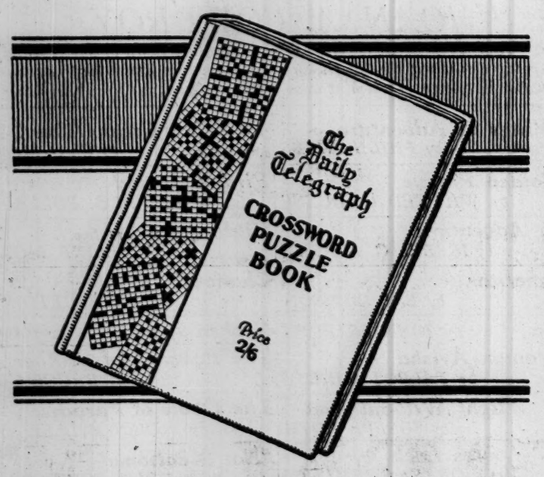

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TRAVELS IN SCOTLAND.

THE RETURN OF THE NATIVE.

AND WHAT HE SEES.

By a LONDON SCOTSMAN.

When Englishmen visited the Scots in the old days they met so many wonders that they wrote books and called them "Travels in Scotland," so implying a spice of adventure, or even of romance. A Scotsman, revisiting his native land after some years' absence, sees so many changes, encounters so many little surprises, that he may also think of himself as a traveller in Scotland.

The great change is the sweeping of the "North Countree" into the modern world, and so the decline of what used to be obstinate racial characteristics. The Scots hills still shoot towards Heaven, and the heather on them is as red and glorious as ever, this September Sunday. But somehow the native returned sees a flattened-out Scotland, as if it had been rolled smooth, like an Oxford College lawn. Old friends left in the old places say to you: "Yes, we are being Anglicised, what with the London morning papers here at breakfast time, the names of our Scottish railways lost in organisations with their headquarters in London, and the rejoicing cinema and its pictures everywhere." There is truth in that, but it is not Scotland being Anglicised so much as Scotland being modernised, for this is a universal mass age.

A NEW GENERATION.

One found a certain quiet resentment of it among Scotsmen and Scotswomen old enough to belong to the last generation. There it is, however, and the young Scots generation take it for granted and probably get a better time out of it than they would have had a quarter of a century ago. Call at some small inn, in some

Mr. E. V. Lucas is on holiday, but will resume his weekly causerie on September 21.

rural valley, and you most likely get "preserved cream" with your tea; certainly cakes from a bakery in the nearest town. Almost gone is the delicious tea with home-made scones, home-made jam, home-made butter, and only the tea got from the outside world. Scots teas and Scots breakfasts are still worth having, but their ancient delectability is not what it was. How can it be if the young folk hurry from their work to the cinema and are content when it is over with a cold supper of "tinned goods"?

It was a restless, devil-take-the-hindmost social Scotland that one discovered on Sundays, instead of the aforetime restful Sunday Scotland. Motor-buses are on every road, even that fine one from Perthshire, up Glenshee, by the Devil's Elbow, and down Deeside. The foot-driven bicycle remains more plentiful than in England, and the "pillion girl" is, therefore, less in evidence, because she prefers a motor-cycle. Everybody gets about somehow, and there need be no grumble about that even if it lands you among a Glasgow mob, "where Veneker in silver breaks." The real complaint is that, gaining perhaps materially, Scotland is a little in danger of losing its full Scots soul, though to it the new war shrine at Edinburgh Castle is a testimony of surpassing beauty.

CANNY SCOTS.

Golf knits the land from the Solway to John O'Groats, and a wonderful thing it is in the life of the country, because it helps to keep it human and democratic. Your true Scot resents golf on a luxury basis, and he very definitely resents the element of luxurious hotel-living which has got into the "Scotch season." But, Scots-like, he is logical, and he says, "Well, it's the way of the world, and probably it will give way to some other simpler way of the world." The Scots mentality continues among the young folk, notwithstanding the cosmopolitan "movie" and other things, and a ghillie, met on a fishing day, made this clear in his conversation. "Oh, aye, may be!" He was taking time to think a question over, or he had thought it over, but would not commit himself one way or another. He was a good-looking fellow, and therefore it was natural to rally him about the lassies. "Oh, aye, sometimes," was his answer, and it left you wondering, as any person who puts a too curious question should be left.

THE THREEPENNY BIT.

The original Scots humour must change with a changing time, because it is a thing of circumstance, as we are all creatures of circumstance. But Scots humour persists, and, as always, it finds two main texts—in religion, supposed to be innate in the people, and in money, about which they are supposed to be "grippy," though nowhere does it flow in hospitality more generously than beyond the Tweed. North, as southland here, there has been an odd plague of threepenny-bits, which can be associated with religion because they are traditional coins for the church plate on Sundays. Also, they answer well for "sma' tips," and a full experience of this led the waiters in a famous hotel in Scotland to organise a defence. They decided to put all the threepenny-bits given them into what may be called a dead chest; that is to say, stop them circulating, until they could bank them in London against big money, and thus lessen the plague of "sma' tips." They counted without some Scot, who, hearing of this, got a thousand pounds' worth of "threepenny-bits" out of his bank and sent them circulating as fast as possible.

STREAM OF CHANGE.

Stands Scotland where it did? No nation does. None of us do. The world is not built to stand still, but sometimes old good things and old good characteristics pass away in the moving, growing stream of change, and there, perhaps, most Scotsmen, seeing Scotland to-day, will have certain lamentations for the Scotland of yesterday. Out of that we may see political developments, for one heard heralds and omens; but not just yet, because the time is not ripe and a merely bad Scottish "season" will not ripen it.

"Jeter Son Bonnet au Dessus des Moulins."

Sir,—Can anyone say how we came in the first instance to throw our caps over the windmills, who first managed to do so, where did the custom originate, and why has it fallen into disuse? Is it possible that the importation of American flour and wheat has caused the decay of those wind and water mills which once covered this England of ours?

Then, how sweet was the bread made from the flour these old mills ground; but that is another story.

Whitby. FRANK M. SUTCLIFFE.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

A Memory of Wilhelm I.

Sir,—My husband and I read with interest your remarks about Lord Methuen probably being one of the few who remembers the old German Emperor Wilhelm I. Perhaps it may interest you to know my husband, aged 75, was in the theatre in Berlin when the whole Court was present, including Wilhelm I. and the Crown Prince Frederick, with all the Generals, Von Moltke and Bismarck, in compliment to a popular actress who was taking her farewell.

Bath. DINA PONTIFEX.

Tennyson's Double.

Sir,—I should be most interested if anyone will tell me if there was ever a double of Tennyson who frequented the West End.

I very well remember dining at what was then Challis's Restaurant, Rupert Street, and having opposite me one whom I should have taken for granted was no other than Tennyson, had not Tennyson then been dead.

Sevenoaks. H. M.

The "Balliol Manner."

Sir,—The "Balliol manner," the recognisable existence of which is doubted by "Atticus," was admitted by the late Earl of Oxford and Asquith, who defined it once and for all time as "the obvious consciousness of effortless superiority."

Bolton. H. P. HOLLINGDRAKE.

Sir,—Mr. John Buchan was not educated at Balliol, for he was a contemporary of mine at Brasenose.

Cockfield. C. H. P. LAMOND.

[Letter also received from Richard Gillbard (Willesden Green N.W.).]

National Park Scheme.

Sir,—I read with pleasure the suggestion for National Parks in various centres of England. In cities of ten to twelve thousand people one finds a small park or open space with seating accommodation for about fifty to 100 persons, and no place where children can play games of cricket, etc. Neither are there cricket pitches available for the ordinary man.

Those who die leaving money remember most kindly and rightly the hospitals and the sick; might I suggest that money be left for these delightful open spaces, free for young and old, for ever?

Elspeth Road, S.W. JOHN BURGESS.

St. Augustine.

Sir,—While gladly doing homage to the memory of the great Augustine, in the 1500th anniversary year of his death, one must not, in justice, overlook the fact that he was, as much as any man, responsible for that official intolerance which for centuries was the bane of the Christian Church in the West. At one period of his career, it is true, he had declared that "no one should be compelled into union with Christ; that we should fight with arguments." But in his epistle to Vincentianus he retracts (several times) what he had formerly written, being convinced that "corporal penalties might stimulate the will to believe." Here we have, in a nutshell, that disastrous principle which led to the establishment of the Inquisition and, consequently, the age-long persecution of "heretics."

Winchester. E. H. BLAKENEY.

Two Jowett Stories.

Sir,—Mr. E. F. Benson relates an anecdote in which the famous Master of Balliol and Professor Blackie are the characters.

There is another version which was current in Oxford in the early nineties of last century. It was, I think, in 1892 that Professor Blackie paid a visit to Oxford as the guest of either Sir Henry Acland or Dr. Jowett, and gave a public lecture in the Taylorian on the utility of modern in the study of classical Greek. I remember the joy of the Professor at having among his audience a Scholar of Balliol who was conversant with modern Greek, amongst other modern languages, and who had already made his mark in classics as winner of the Hertford, Ireland and Craven Scholarships with the Gainford Prize and the Boden Sanscrit Scholarship, and also the Taylorian Scholarship for German. I allude to the late William Marten Geldart, afterwards Eldon Law Scholar, Fellow in turn of St. John's and All Souls, and Vinerian Professor of English Law.

It was reported in Oxford at the time that in the Balliol Senior Common Room the Professor propounded the question "And what do you at Oxford think of our system of teaching Greek at Edinburgh?" and that to this the Master gave the innocently heartless reply mentioned by Mr. Benson: "We don't think of you at all."

Maidenhead. F. W. LANGSTON.

Sir,—Mr. Benson assigns to Jowett and Balliol an incident connected with the psalms for Good Friday. Of course, it may have happened more than once, but it certainly happened in the Chapel of Trinity College, Cambridge, in the year 1886 (or possibly 1885). When the recitation of the first psalm ended, the Chaplain had forgotten which was the second special psalm, and spent what seemed a very long time in turning over the pages of the calendar and the psalter. Then just before he completed his search, the grave tones of the Master (W. H. Thompson) were heard beginning the psalm with the appropriate words, "I waited patiently——." I can testify to this occurrence, for I was Junior Dean of the College at the time and I was present at the service. A. H F. BOUGHEY.

Trinity College, Cambridge.

"Our Legitimist" Sovereign.

Sir,—A popular error is very difficult to destroy, and in correcting Dr. Bulloch, while he is right in saying that the present "de jure sovereign" derives his shadowy claim to the British throne from Princess Henrietta Maria, daughter of Charles I., Mr. G. W. St. George Saunders is himself in error in stating that this "sovereign" is Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria.

In my book, "Scotland's Royal Line," I added a special chapter on the cadet branches of the Royal House of Stuart at the request of several interested persons, and therein I pointed out that there are at present over one thousand living persons whose "legitimist" descent is more direct than that of the present Royal Family, and gave, in extenso, the order of precedence of the various cadet branches, barred by the "Act of Settlement," or other disability.

Prince Rupert of Bavaria's claim would be entirely barred in England by the fact that, although in 1807, on the death of Cardinal York, the heirship was vested in King Charles Emmanuel of Sardinia, and following him in his brother, King Victor, whose eldest child was Princess Mary Beatrice, the ancestor of Prince Rupert, that lady married, on June 20, 1812, her mother's brother, the Duke Francis of Modena, and this transgression against the laws of kindred and affinity would, in this country, invalidate the claims of the Modena and Bavarian families altogether.

Further, I stated, with authority, that in 1904 Princess Louise of Bavaria (Prince Rupert's mother) had personally averred that she made no claim, lawful or unlawful, to such succession, and was herself displeased with the assertions of so-called "English Jacobites" on her family's behalf.

It was then, and is still, considered that if there is any "de jure sovereign" that person would be Henry, the present Duke of Parma, whose claims would derive from his great-grandmother, Mary Theresa, Duchess of Parma (died 1879), as the successor of Princess Mary Beatrice of Sardinia on the latter's death in 1840.

Guildford. GRANT R. FRANCIS,
Recorder of the Royal Stuart Society.

A Byron Parody.

Sir,—In reply to Dr. Cole Baker's inquiry,

The Australians came down like a wolf on the fold,
The Marylebone "cracks" for a trifle were bowled
Our Grace before dinner was very soon done,
And our Grace after dinner did not get a run,

appeared in *Punch* in 1878—the year of the first Australian tour in England.

These lines of parody were inspired by the visitors' sensational nine-wickets' victory at Lord's over a powerful eleven of M.C.C., captained by W. G. Grace. The match, which was finished in a day, was played on May 27, 1878, and is thus described in P. C. Standing's "Anglo-Australian Cricket, 1862-1926":—

The turf was wet, and it was a low-scoring game. The respective totals were: M.C.C. 33 and 19, Australia 41 and 12 for one wicket, so that an almost "England" side could only muster 19 runs at their second attempt, Spofforth and Boyle bowling unchanged. For that matter, Shaw and Morley bowled unchanged through *both* innings of the visitors, and only Midwinter (10) for the winners and Mr. A. N. Hornby (10) and Flowers (11) for the losers, could score double figures in either innings. Spofforth's record was ten wickets for 20, and Boyle's nine for 17. The modest gate-money of £119 7s. was handed to the winners without deduction the M.C.C. paying expenses.

London, W.C. A. F. A. HOWE.

Sir,—The correct version is:—

The Australians came down like a wolf on the fold,
And their cohorts determined they would not be bowled
Now the Ashes return with them over the sea,
To a place on the map far beyond Galilee.

Fowey, Cornwall. T. H. L. HONY.

Sir,—The quotation is doubtless a contortion of an old ditty which runs:—

The plumber came down like a wolf on the fold,
His pockets all jingling with silver and gold.
Nine hours and a-half he made love to the cook,
And twenty-one shillings he charged on his book.

Ipswich. PHIL. W. THOMPSON.

[Letters have also been received from J. St. Patrick Teather (Worthing), T. W. Cox (Cricklewood), Dorothy Edwards (Cleveland Mansions, W.), J. Suffield (Moseley), George H. Lane (High Wycombe), P. Jeffery (Harrow), L. E. Fawcus (Royal Societies Club, S.W.), H. Hughes-D'Aeth (Cambridge Street, S.W.), Neale Lindop (Liverpool), Hubert Dwyer (Banbury), I. Watson (Cheshire), W. P. P. Hills (East Sheen), E. G. Barry (Norwich), "A Lov of Quotations" (Hyde Park, W.), E. E. Cargill (Bushey Heath), Percy E. Seddon (Fife) Oxford, John Fairweather (Newcastle-on-Tyne), H. Askew (Spennymoor), L. Cole Baker (Waterlooville), M. Heritage (Hythe), Sherwood (Derby) R. James Parker (Brockley, S.E.), O. A. Byrne (Monte Carlo), and Alfred Stratton (Marlborough).]

The Preserver of Charles II.

Sir,—Several errors have crept into the interesting article by Janet Adam Smith. Richard's father was William Pendrell of Hobbal Grange, and he was not alive at the time of the Battle of Worcester. It was Richard's eldest brother—William—who was steward at Boscobel House on behalf of the Giffard family, when King Charles II. sheltered there from Cromwell's soldiers.

It is true that the date, July 8, 1661, appears on the tombstone in St. Giles-in-the-Fields, but Richard Pendrell died either on February 8 or 9 of that year. The burial took place on February 11, and is so recorded in the register at St. Giles-in-the-Fields. His will was proved on February 14, 1661. The mistake probably arose when the present stone was placed over the old one, which can still be seen underneath.

It is a mistake to suppose that Richard was the most indefatigable of the loyal Pendrell family. All six brothers and their two sisters spent themselves in the service of the King, and, parenthetically, it is ever to the credit of that much-maligned monarch that on his return to prosperity he never forgot their services in the time of his adversity.

R. W. MAHOOD.

Burscough Bridge, Lancs.

Sir,—The Stuart Records of the Exchequer show that Charles II. authorised the Exchequer to make a grant towards the expenses of Pendrell's funeral. In one of the surviving post-Restoration Order Books (Pell's)—the Exchequer books which record all issues of public revenue—there is an entry dated March 19, 1672, which states that an order for £100 was made out to Mary Pendrell "relict of Richard Pendrell," towards defraying the funeral expenses of her husband because of—

his loyalty and fidelity in being instrumental in his Maties escape after the Battle of Worcester.

Cambridge. R. D. RICHARDS.

[Letters also received from H. Askew (Spennymoor) and Rowland H Hill (Hinderwell).]

Monmouth's Legitimacy.

Sir,—The advocate of the grandfather of the present Duke of Buccleuch found the wedding certificate of Charles II. and Lucy Waters and took it to the Duke, who, fearing that it might create some unpleasantness, told him to burn it. This paper proved the legitimacy of Monmouth and makes Buccleuch the senior line existing from Charles I., not Rupprecht of Bavaria nor any other.

Cookham. A. SCOTT.

Sir,—Your correspondent's statement that the portraits of Charles and his son, in the National Portrait Gallery, are fortunately hung almost over one another brings back memories of the old sociables and tandems. These tricycles, on their first appearance, produced as great a thrill as aeroplanes and airships. A man I knew, in a hurry to describe the difference between a tandem and a sociable, said he had just seen a tricycle with both riders sitting behind each other!

Eastbourne. JAS. SMITH.

[Letters also received from Dorothea Mapleson (London, W.) and H. P Hollingdrake (Bolton).]

"The Sun Set."

Sir,—The verses about which "C. W. T." London, inquired are by Ralph Waldo Emerson, and form the prelude to his essay on "Character" (No. xv.):—

The Sun set; but set not his hope:
Stars rose, his faith was earlier up:
Fixed on the enormous galaxy,
Deeper and older seemed his eye:
And matched his sufferance sublime
The tacit unity of time.
He spoke, and words more soft than rain
Brought the Age of Gold again:
His action won such reverence sweet,
As hid all measure of the feat.

Barnes, S.W. K.

The Accident to Mr. Huskisson.

Sir,—The interesting account given by Mr. L. S. Mason may be supplemented by an extract from a contemporary diary, that of Absalom Watkin, a leading citizen of Manchester, who wrote on September 15, 1830:—

To see the opening of the railroad I went with Joseph Makinson and Edward [his son, at that date aged 11, in after years Sir Edward Watkin—a well known in the railway world] to some ground belonging to Mr. Isherwood on the edge of the railroad in Oldfield Lane. The assemblage of people was very great. . . . We waited as patiently as we could a long while, and at length came the engine with Lord Wilton for a surgeon for Mr Huskisson. As nobody was aware of the accident that had befallen that gentleman, and as the time for the appearance of the procession was already much exceeded, this engine was considered as a precursor of the procession, and when after a short stay, it dashed back again, there arose a doubt as to whether the procession would take place at all, and after a while the rabble became tumultuous. Stones were thrown, the constables driven back, and the railroad, which had hitherto been kept clear, was covered with people. Some of our party retired into Mr. Isherwood's house; I remained with Edward, and after some time and rather unexpectedly, the carriages containing the directors, with the Duke of Wellington, etc., etc made their appearance. They moved rather slowly along, without music, and the crowd, of course made way, but where we stood some stones were thrown. The Duke stood in the front, and replied to the partial but hearty shouts with which he was greeted, by touching his hat with his finger, and slightly moving his head, sometimes to one side, sometimes to another. After the carriages had passed, we went to Mr. Isherwood's and dined. While we were at dinner, the other carriages which should have made up the procession came past. . . .

The D. N. B. does not agree with Mr. Mason that the famous Rocket was the engine involved in the accident; it was, according to that authority, the less famous engine named the Dart.

Wrexham. W. E.

A Greedy Map.

Sir,—It may interest Mr. E. V. Lucas to know that in 1926 "a gastronomic map of England" was offered by an English cook to one of our great London dailies and refused! Also that there is an English Folk Cookery Association (initiated also by an English cook!), the aim of which is to search out, collate, classify and place on record all information obtainable connected with traditional English food and cookery (local, county and national), together with the special reasons, occasions, and customs with which they are or were connected. Arrangements have been made to keep this record when sufficiently advanced in one of our great national libraries. F. WHITE,

Hon. Sec., English Folk Cookery Assoc.

Earl's Court, S.W.

Sir,—I think Mr. E. V. Lucas must be thinking of "Everton," not "Eversley" toffee. The former has been famous for over a century—the latter is quite unknown. The more recently celebrated Harrogate toffee he quite omits. Also Doncaster butterscotch, Yorkshire pudding, Eccles cakes, Bath Oliver biscuits, Bakewell pudding, "the old ancient Devonshire White Pot," as it is called in antique cookery books, Ormskirk gingerbread, and many a score of good old dishes and comestibles. And is it possible to forget the sacred name of Melton Mowbray in connection with the pork pie of old?

MARGARET C. BEVERLEY.

Rosslyn Hill, N.W.

Sir,—Mr. E. V. Lucas would, I am afraid, have to search his map, whether gastronomical or Ordnance Survey, for a very long time, and still not find a "Helston River." He intended, of course, to write "Helford River."

Incidentally, a "carte gastronomique" of the West of England would be fairly well filled. We can boast many delicacies, apart from cider and oysters. There is, for instance, our cream (common to both Devon and Cornwall), squab pie, pasties, saffron cake and buns, tough cakes, pilchards, strawberries, and a host of other things good to eat. Then there is Plymouth gin, by which the Royal Navy swears

Chipstead R. V. W.

[Letters also received from Cecil Brooking (Green Room Club, W.C.), and Jenkin T. H. Jenkins (Barnes, S.W.).]

Kings and Queens Verse.

Sir,—The version quoted by Lady Woodhead is not complete. It should read:—

When will his stupid head remember just how easy each ende your remains, having had help eclipsing every reasoning, harassing, hazy egotist's methods elaborately jumbling clear concise junctures with a great grand gravity giving wit vexation?

West Drayton. M. P. SWIFT.

[Letters have also been received from W. E. St. L. Finny (Kingston Hill), F. I. Kenning (Birmingham), P. Horace Moss (Canonbury Place, N.), John R. Burton (Perkstone), Philip Kent (Winchester), Florence E. Williams (Southampton), H. Keith Ballantine (London, N.), and F. Linney Webber (Blackheath).]

Crossing the Boot.

Sir,—I have heard my father (who is a West country man) speak of the custom of crossing one's toecap with the wetted finger as a cure for stitch when running, but not as associated with horses of any colour.

Perhaps the bending of the body and the momentary rest from exertion are sufficient to effect the cure—the more deliberate the crossing the longer would be the rest and the more complete the cure.

Bury St. Edmund's. MARK JENNINGS.

Sir,—I am reminded of a somewhat similar custom, observed by us when we were young. Whenever we saw a white horse we repeated a simple rhyme:

Good luck to me, good luck to thee,
Good luck to every white horse I see.

We then placed the first finger of the right hand beneath our lips and spat. If our finger was unwetted at the end of this, we assumed that good luck would attend us till we saw another white horse.

Bury, Lancs. T. L. SPENCER.

[Replies also received from E. Gaved Stocker and H. Askew (Spennymoor).]

"I'd Whip Her with a Feather."

Sir,—The correspondent who inquired where he could find a verse containing the line

I'd whip her with a feather

will find it at the commencement of "Pet's Punishment," in that very amusing collection of verse entitled "The Lazy Minstrel," by J. Ashby Sterry.

Sutton. JOHN HIGHLEY.

Phonetic Latin Verse.

Sir,—The following stanza, written by a public school boy many years ago in competition, was awarded a prize and eventually appeared in the "Journal of Education" (I am doubtful about line three):—

For a curate, his is an excellent mare,
It has fine pace, for a tandem rare.
Luxuriant mane, a delicate stride,
It has no vice—is fine for a ride.

Brighton. SCHOOLMASTER.

[Letters also received from L. S. Morton (Maidstone), L. C Noble (Milford-on-Sea), and H. Alec Badham (Tewkesbury).]

Earwigs.

Sir,—To exterminate earwigs insect powder should be freely used with a sprinkler. Also dahlias should be rigidly excluded from the garden, apart from the single varieties. The same applies to the Oriental poppy.

Hythe, Kent. M. HERITAGE.

Sir,—Pour some oil of pennyroyal on small pieces of wadding or raw cotton and place them in corners and on shelves, bureaus, etc., and earwigs will soon disappear.

London, S.W. E. E. N.

Sir,—Turpentine sprinkled well over the floors, especially in corners and round skirting boards, will, I think, get rid of earwigs.

Brook Green, W. D. McMANUS.

An Old Riddle.

Sir,—I have the old riddle about which "Antiquarian" asks in an old book, "The Wise, the Witty, and the Beautiful," vol. i. In this book the reading is as follows:—

Can you tell me why
A hypocrite sly,
Can better decry,
Than you or I,
On how many toes
A pussy-cat goes?

[ANSWER.]

The eye of deceit
Can best counterfeit,
And so, I suppose,
Can best count her toes.

Camberley. A. K.

Sir,—The Hon. Hugh Rowley, in his "Puniana," ch. xlviii., gives the old riddle in full, but not the author. "Puniana" was published in 1866.

A LOVER OF QUOTATIONS.

Hyde Park, W.

[Letters have also been received from W. A. Godfrey (Edmonton) and Ralph J. Beevor (St. Albans).]

Readers' Queries.

[The number of readers' queries that reach us is now so great that a small proportion only can be published, and we endeavour, therefore, to make a selection of those of most general interest.]

Can any reader tell me about the old game of "Spellicans," played with carved ivory or bone pieces?—TOWNLEY SEARLE (London, W.).

Can you help me to the source of these lines?:—

Some fancy from a flower-bell
Some unfinished ending from Euripides.

—PUZZLED (London, N.W.).

Who painted, and when, a picture which depicts a workman sitting on his doorstep with his bag of tools in front of him, while his wife stands in the shadow inside the house? The inscription at the foot of the picture reads: "Oh God! That bread should be so dear and flesh and blood so cheap." This has been used in recent elections, but I think it was painted in the early part of last century.—P. (Preston).

That a stone—white—quarried near Bath becomes Bath stone—or brick—is obvious. But why bath-chair, bath-bun, bath-chap?—WILLIAM R. POWER (Stamford Hill, N.).

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FOREIGNERS IN CHINA.

DANGER OF ILL-TIMED SURRENDERS.

EXTRATERRITORIALITY PROBLEM.

By O. M. GREEN
(Late Editor of the "North China Daily News").

The official announcement that Sir Miles Lampson, British Minister in Peking, is to spend most of this month in Nanking discussing, with other questions, "that of extraterritoriality, on which it is hoped that he will be able to submit certain proposals to the Nanking Government," reads strangely in contrast with the civil war and brigandage rampant in China, and especially with all that Great Britain has written to Nanking on this subject in the past twelve months. It is safe to say that no one knows better than Sir Miles himself how dangerous and untimely such discussions are.

On April 27 last year Dr. C. T. Wang, Nanking's Foreign Minister, wrote to the Powers asking them to agree to extraterritoriality being abolished. The first civil war of the Nationalist régime, that against Wuhan, was then seemingly coming to an end. But events showed that it was merely a prelude to the autumn's war with Feng Yu-hsiang; the revolt of Chang Fa-kuei and his "Ironsides"; and, branching naturally out of these, as China's civil wars do, the present hopeless struggle with the North. For eighteen months civil war has practically been continuous, during which authority has been paralysed and protection of foreigners outside the Treaty Ports impossible. Fighting will never finish civil war in China. The causes of it lie deep in the system of government now being attempted by the Nationalists; and no Chinese politician has tried to grapple with them yet.

BRITISH TERMS.

The British reply to Dr. Wang's Note on August 10 was admirably reasoned and conclusive. It recalled the circumstances in which extraterritoriality came into existence—China's intolerance and ignorance of Western ideas; the "many disabilities" and "grave humiliations" to which early traders were subjected; the restriction of foreigners, which is still in force, "to a limited number of cities known as Treaty Ports"; the idleness of stressing reform of legal codes while law courts are dictated to by every general and political faction.

Not until these conditions (of reform) are fulfilled in a far greater measure than appears to be the case to-day [says the British Note] will it be practicable for British merchants to reside, trade, and own property throughout the territories of China with the same equality of freedom and safety as these privileges are accorded to Chinese merchants in Great Britain.

America's reply was equally emphatic, no one's less so. France merely said that she would watch with pleasure the growth of reforms outlined by Dr. Wang: she did not even deign to mention discussion of his request.

Undaunted, Dr. Wang sent out new Notes on September 6. He dwelt particularly on the advantages—Chinese friendship and freedom to trade—enjoyed by peoples who have lost extraterritorial rights, such as Germans and Russians. The facts are that Germans confine themselves to Treaty Ports where they get foreign protection, and settle all their differences by arbitration, never going to law if it can be avoided; while the unhappiness and oppression endured by Russians from Chinese officials are notorious in the Far East. Columns could be written on the subject.

NANKING'S MANDATE.

On November 1, Sir Miles Lampson replied to Dr. Wang that he was still waiting for the Chinese Government, as previously requested, to "put forward concrete proposals to serve as a basis for negotiation." Without these, he intimated, extraterritoriality could not fruitfully be discussed.

There is no evidence that Nanking has ever put forward the desired proposals. It knew better. On December 28 it published a mandate declaring extraterritoriality abolished, a flagrant violation of the usages of civilised nations. The British Foreign Office replied on December 31 with a warning of the "grave misfortune" it would be if anything untoward happened as the result of this mandate. A few days later Commander McBride, R.N., while driving a car in Hankow, accidentally knocked down a Chinese boy, who subsequently died. The officer was submitted to the humiliation of being dragged through the streets to a Chinese police station. The British Consul managed to extricate him. But the relatives of the dead boy were not allowed to bury him. The body was stuck up in a tree, where it remained for months as an awful example of "foreign imperialism"; and eventually a Chinese court tried Commander McBride in his absence, and condemned him without a word said on his side.

CONDITIONS NOW WORSE.

Why, it may well be asked, when Nanking has pointedly ignored two requests for proposals as a basis of discussion, is Sir Miles Lampson going to offer proposals of his own? Why does the Foreign Office rush him into doing so, in defiance of all its own written cautions and hesitations and of the glaring facts of the state of China?

Conditions there are far worse than when Dr. Wang opened his campaign. In the past year over twenty missionaries have been carried off by Communists and brigands. Some have been murdered, some escaped, some rescued by the devotion of Chinese Christians: in no case was Chinese official help of the slightest avail. In the recent sack of Changsha by Communists, the local foreigners were saved by their own gunboats. The Government could not even save its own city. While civil war remains endemic, as for the reasons given above it is likely to do, these conditions will continue, huge tracts of country being absolutely at the bandits' mercy.

The boasted reform of the Chinese Legal Code is a paper reform only. Even in Shanghai, in the eye of all the world, the Provisional, now District, Court records teem with instances of judges terrorised by the politicians. Three Presidents of the Court have resigned sooner than carry out the orders from Nanking to seize—without excuse, still less trial—the fortune of the deceased millionaire Sheng Kung-pao.

FRUITS OF WEAKNESS.

There are many good, earnest men in Nanking, but they stand no chance against the badness of the whole system and the multitude of "go-getters" and grafters throughout the country. Not one of the promised reforms has taken shape. Taxation is unbridled and the Chinese people in despair.

It appears to be feared by our Foreign Office that any firmness on our part would be visited by the Chinese with riots, strikes, boycotts, and anti-foreign risings. These are the fruits of weakness, not of strength. The Chinese always have a clear perception of the rights and wrongs of the case; and never resent an opponent standing by what they know to be his rights. A decisive statement by the British Government that it would stand by its repeated warnings that concessions to China must depend upon the reality of reform in China would never do harm. Rather it would stimulate the politicians to set their house in order.

It is most earnestly to be hoped that extraterritoriality will not be allowed to be treated as a purely departmental matter; and that Parliament will have ample freedom to pass judgment upon any proposed surrender which, if too hastily made, would prove disastrous for British trade in China and for tens of thousands of our countrymen who are labouring to uphold British interests in the Far East.

THE ST. LEGER.

LAST OF THE CLASSICS.

FAMOUS VICTORIES.

By HENRY BENSON.

The St. Leger will be run next Wednesday. The year 1776 may be said to be the most important date in the history of Doncaster Races, which were then run on Cantley Common. There was three days' racing in September and a new event for three-year-olds was inaugurated on the opening day. Two years later the races were removed to the Town Moor, and the three-year-old event was named the St. Leger, in honour of Lieut.-General St. Leger, who then resided at Park Hill. The christening ceremony took place at the Red Lion Inn in the market-place, and the "infant's" prosperity was toasted in flowing bowls of punch.

Lieut.-General "Jack" St. Leger—his real name, by the way, was not Jack, but Anthony—was a wild, devil-may-care Irish soldier and sportsman. He was the most popular sportsman of his day in Yorkshire, while his horsemanship was unrivalled. Moreover, he was an intimate friend of King George IV., and the founder of the notorious Hell Fire Club. His family is still represented in the peerage by the ducal house of Rutland and the viscounty of Doneraile. Again, when William the Conqueror first set foot on these shores it was the arm of a St. Leger that assisted him ashore, and at a later period a St. Leger married a sister of King Edward IV.

A GHOSTLY LEGEND.

It was a common legend among poor "Jack" St. Leger's associates that when he reached the end of human tether—and a terribly sad end it was—the Prince of the Nether Regions attended in person to superintend his removal; and even to-day in certain parts of the West Riding there is a superstition that on dark winter nights his ghost may be seen on the moors driving a four-in-hand, the horses, driver, passengers, and footmen all being headless.

Many remarkable people have won the St. Leger, among the most notable being Colonel Mellish, who secured the race in two successive years with Sancho and Staveley. Mellish was a veritable "Admirable Crichton." He beat Lord Frederick Bentinck in a footrace over Newmarket Heath. He was a clever painter, a superb horseman, a brave soldier, a scientific farmer, and a wonderful whip.

HEAVY PLUNGING.

At the zenith of his career Colonel Mellish had thirty-eight racehorses in training, seventeen coach-horses, twelve hunters in Leicestershire, four chargers at Brighton, and innumerable hacks. He lost a huge fortune in attempting to win the St. Leger for the third time, and he gambled heavily at dice and cards. On one occasion at Brighton he lost £40,000 at one throw of the dice to the Prince Regent, and in the end met the fate of most reckless plungers. He was forced to sell his ancestral home at Blythe, and died friendless and penniless while following the humble occupation of ostler at a London tavern.

Of St. Leger winners, the young Lord Eglinton, who won a fortune with a filly whose very existence he had forgotten, was one of the most famous. He won races when he was 19, and won his first classic when he was 22. That was when Blue Bonnet won the St. Leger in 1842. As a two-year-old the filly had been travelled from racecourse to racecourse, only to break down, and Lord Eglinton finally forgot all about her. One Saturday, at Doncaster, before the meeting began, his trainer, George Dawson, paraded all his other horses, and then led out a beautiful bay mare. "Is that mine? Who is she?" asked Lord Eglinton. "Blue Bonnet," said the trainer, who declared her as sound as a bell and a certainty for the St. Leger.

LORD FALMOUTH'S VICTORIES.

That was enough for Lord Eglinton, who hastened to the betting rooms, where he took from Crockford £10,000 to £150. Those were the days when bookmakers were willing to lay prices for his lordship followed this up with £10,000 to £200 and £10,000 to £300 the following day. The mare started at 8 to 1, and won easily. The coup helped to lay the foundation of Lord Eglinton's fortune. Twice after that Lord Eglinton won the St. Leger, in 1847 with Van Tromp, and two years later with that great horse, The Flying Dutchman.

Big wagers were easily won and lost in those days, but there were exceptions to the plungers, who staked their all on the issue of a race. Lord Falmouth, who won the St. Leger with Silvio in 1877, with Jannette in the following year, and with Dutch Oven in 1882, only had one bet in his life, and that was one of sixpence. There was no luckier owner on the turf from the "seventies" than Lord Falmouth. Between 1870 and 1893, with Matt Dawson as his trainer and the great Archer as first jockey, Lord Falmouth won fourteen classics. For thirteen successive years his horses never won less than £10,000 in stakes in any one year.

ARCHER'S SUCCESSES.

Silvio's Derby in 1877 was Fred Archer's first classic win and Silvio's St. Leger his first St. Leger. From this start Archer went on to twenty-one "classic" victories—five Derbys, four Oaks, six St. Legers, four Two Thousand Guineas, and two One Thousand Guineas—a marvellous record by the greatest jockey who ever rode. Passing over Robert the Devil, Bend Or's great rival, and winner of the St. Leger in 1880, Melton and Ormonde, the winners in 1885 and 1886 (both ridden by Archer), we come to Kilwarlin, who was left at the post by 100 yards, but won by half a length.

There is no need to recall the deeds of the great Donovan, the Duke of Portland's colt. Donovan won £55,000 in two seasons, coming in first in eighteen of his twenty-one races.

Common, another famous St. Leger winner, trained by John Porter, was bought by Sir John Blundell Maple for 15,000 guineas. A few days afterwards Sir John received this wire: "Would you accept 20,000 guineas for Common? Wire reply Walpole, Vienna." The reply sent was: "Thanks for offer. The English Turf requires Common's services. Money will not tempt me. Blundell Maple."

Although their St. Leger victories were won round about a generation ago, the deeds of Persimmon, Galtee More (a "triple crown" winner), and those two peerless fillies Sceptre and Pretty Polly are fresh in the memory.

AT LONG ODDS.

The St. Leger has produced many surprise winners at long odds. One of the earliest was Mr. T. Parr's Saucebox, who started at the very remunerative odds of 40 to 1. Mr. Parr purchased Saucebox at 100 guineas. In 1861 the "dream race" winner Caller Ou, was returned at 1,000 to 15. Another remarkable victory was that of the Marquess of Westminster's Touchstone. The horse was not backed for a shilling by his connections, and he was ridden by a young apprentice, Galloway, who, when he found himself lengths in front, glanced behind, because, to quote his own words, he felt sure that the earth must have swallowed up his opponents.

More recent years have produced Night Hawk (1913), 50 to 1; Polemarch (1921), 50 to 1; and Royal Lancer (1292), 33 to 1. The longest-priced winner, however, was Mr. Petre's Theodore, who, in 1822, secured for his owner the first of four St. Leger victories. The horse started at £1,000 to a walking-stick, or, officially, at 1,000 to 5.

Immense harm has been done by the cinema among the native races of the world, notably in the tropics.—*Sir Hesketh Bell.*

If I had a chance to be born again, I think I should ask to be born of rather casual parents rather than those who would smother me with love.—*Professor A. E. Heath*

MEN, WOMEN, AND MEMORIES.

ROYAL ADMIRALS—THE SPOONER LEGEND—CENTENARIANS—MR. JOHN BUCHAN—THE EMPEROR OF ETHIOPIA.

By ATTICUS.

The promotion of the Prince of Wales to be a Vice-Admiral in the Navy, a Lieutenant-General in the Army, and an Air Marshal in the R.A.F., will be popular in all three services. With two of them his association is not merely ceremonial. In the Great War he was a lieutenant and captain in the Grenadier Guards, and not only held staff appointments, but went through the hard and dangerous ordeal of the trenches like any other young regimental officer. He has also had some professional training for the Navy, having served for several months as midshipman on a cruiser and a battleship. He becomes Vice-Admiral at a rather earlier age than his father, who was 38 before he reached that rank.

King George was a real "sailor prince" in his earlier manhood, and at 25 was in command of a gunboat, and eight years later he took charge of the Crescent, light cruiser, during the naval manœuvres—a duty which could not be entrusted to any young captain who was not thoroughly competent. If his brother's death had not called him to other responsibilities, the King, like his uncle, the late Duke of Edinburgh, would no doubt have become Commander-in-Chief of the Mediterranean or Home station, and might have flown an Admiral's flag in the Battle of Jutland.

THOSE "KINKERING KONGS."

Enough has been said of Dr. Spooner and his alleged verbal jumbles. Everybody knows a number of them, and most people also, by this time, know that few of them were really uttered by the distinguished scholar and eminent educational administrator to whom they were attributed. But Spoonerism, now admitted to the Oxford Dictionary, will, I suppose, continue to signify a peculiar confusion of speech, though we shall forget its origin. We still talk constantly of boycotting, but nobody now recollects the somewhat obscure Irish landowner, Captain Boycott, who gave his name to the word. And an electioneering orator could hardly get on without accusing his opponents of "bunkum," quite unconscious of the long-forgotten American Senator Buncombe, who enriched our political vocabulary with this expressive term of abuse.

NOT-OUTS WITH A HUNDRED UP!

My recent note on centenarians and supercentenarians has brought me letters from several correspondents, who tell me of people alleged to have lived more than 106 years. But I have my doubts as to the authenticity of some of these examples. There is, at any rate, nothing mythical about Mr. William Mugfur, of Fowey, Cornwall, who was 106 and four months at the time of his death, thus beating Mr. Bening Arnold, on whom I lately commented, by a month. My informant says that he called on Mr. Mugfur on his 100th birthday, and on each of the succeeding anniversaries. He could be seen, at the age of 102, walking alone in the Fowey streets with an erect bearing and a sprightly step; and had never suffered from serious ill-health till he was 105.

There is somebody still with us who has surpassed the term of these remarkable old gentlemen. She is a woman, the Hon. Katherine Plunket, daughter of the second Lord Plunket, Bishop of Tuam. She was born in 1820, and, of course, her dates must be deemed authentic. This venerable lady is a proof that human life can be prolonged beyond the years imputed to the elephant and the crow. But the genuine examples are extremely rare. I wonder if anybody is known, on indisputable evidence, to have exceeded the 110 years of Miss Katherine Plunket.

A GRAND OLD LADY.

Women, as is well known, and as the life-insurance offices recognise, have a better chance than men of attaining extreme longevity. One very fine example is that of Dr. Harriet Clisby, whose career was sketched in the SUNDAY TIMES last week. Dr. Clisby is the oldest member of the medical profession in the world. She was born in Australia a hundred years and a week ago, and took her diploma in America in 1865. She has practised in New York, in Boston, and in Geneva and elsewhere, and is quite vigorous enough in mind and body to go on practising still if she cared to do so. She has worked hard all her life, found many interests, and cultivated regular habits, with strict moderation in food and drink.

Perhaps this last is the best prescription for old age—if there is one. Of the various very elderly persons I have known, some were vegetarians and some were not, some were strict teetotalers and some took alcohol, some smoked freely and others rigorously avoided tobacco. But nearly all were small eaters. Even this rule has its exceptions. I remember a certain active and intelligent old gentleman who used to consume three ample meals daily, with wine and plenty of meat. He was in excellent health, and abounding in vitality, at 80, when he was cut off prematurely by a motor-car accident.

ANOTHER ACADEMIC "MANNER"?

My observations last week on the alleged "Balliol Manner" have roused the resentment of several correspondents who point out, with excusable indignation, that it is Brasenose, not Balliol, which can claim credit for that brilliant, versatile, and amazingly industrious man of letters and affairs, Colonel John Buchan, M.P. I apologise to B.N.C. I don't know whether there is a Brasenose Manner. It must be a very good one if Mr. Buchan is a typical exponent of it. Or is it the Glasgow University manner which he expresses with so much geniality and wit? For Mr. Buchan had studied by the banks of the Clyde before he turned to the Isis. At any rate, he is a loyal and affectionate Oxonian. One afternoon in February last I listened with delight to Miss Lilian Braithwaite's perfect recitation of Mr. Buchan's admirable verses at a matinée in aid of the Oxford Preservation Trust. They uttered a plea for the fair city's immunity from the excessive noises of mechanical locomotion.

> Where once the modest pilgrim strode
> Immodest myriads throng my road,
> Not borne on horse or foot, but such
> As nurse the inviolable clutch.

Meanwhile Oxford is noisier and more traffic-infested than ever.

A MOST ANCIENT "EMPIRE."

When the Queen of Sheba paid a call upon King Solomon at Jerusalem she brought with her a "very great train," not to mention "the camels that bare spices." The Duke of Gloucester, who will attend the coronation of Ras Tafari, Emperor of Ethiopia, will not have a great train, but it will be quite adequate, including some distinguished officials of the Royal Household and the Diplomatic Service. The compliment paid him by the visit of the King's son will no doubt be appreciated by the occupant of the Queen of Sheba's throne.

Mr. E. F. Benson, in the Reminiscences he is publishing, tells us of a well-known Cambridge don who described Kaiser William II. as "one of the nicest Emperors I ever met." Nowadays, even with the best introductions, one cannot meet many Emperors. They have grown too scarce. His Ethiopian Majesty is one of the very few left. His "Empire," somewhat limited in extent, is of extreme antiquity, and perhaps does really trace back to King Solomon's friend, the lady of the camels and spices.

It is also one of the most picturesque and romantic tracts on the earth. Some Englishmen of the right type have fallen under its strange and mysterious spell. One such was William Pennefather Holland, H.B.M.'s Consul at Maji, who has recently died at his remote and isolated post. Holland was himself a hero of romance, a man of splendid physique, superb courage and a wonderful personality, which powerfully impressed the primitive savages and wild robber barons among whom he lived. It is comforting to reflect that our race can still breed men of that mould, and sometimes find scope for them in the South and East.

"THE TOWN": MEN AND INTIMACIES

By "AUTOLYCUS."

People come to Town from Scotland say the season there, if the good weather lasts, is likely to be longer than had been anticipated. The Highlands were never so green, thanks to the summer rains, but now the sun is bringing along the golden browns which belong to the autumn. Consequently Bonnie Scotland is living up to its name, and, at the moment, it is more Royalist than it has been since the days of Mary Stuart, Prince Charlie, or, at least, Queen Victoria's first stay at Balmoral. Why? Because the King and Queen and their family are all in the "North Countree"; and because a child has been born in it who might conceivably, some day, be Sovereign of Great Britain. Scots are democratic by nature, but by tradition they are Royalists and that tradition remains alive, certainly as sentiment.

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Sir Mountstuart Grant Duff, famous in Victorian days for his "Elgin Speeches," was never a "man about town," but some of us remember meeting him in the West End. He lived in an old house in Chelsea and he was a good clubman, with a particular love for Grillions, of which one never hears nowadays. Grant Duff wrote much about that lunch club in his diaries, from which we are about to get a volume of selections, with an introduction by Sir Arthur C. Grant Duff. One recalls Sir Mountstuart saying, "If I am remembered at all as a diarist, I would most like to be remembered as the John Evelyn of my time." He may not be that, but what was in his mind was that he, like Evelyn, was well-bred, and never, like Pepys and his breed, "nosey." Grant Duff, however, had a nose for good stories, and the best of them will be found in "A Victorian Vintage," where the original score of diaries are sampled.

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The Prime Minister may find himself in hot water with some of the extremists in his party at the news that he is spending part of his holiday with the Duke of Sutherland at Dunrobin Castle. I gather that considerable precaution was taken in the Prime Minister's household to attempt to prevent a leakage of this information, and it was only through his arrival at Dunrobin, and the local gossip which ensued, that the interesting visit became known. In the old days of fiercer political antagonism the then Duke of Sutherland was one of those most consistently attacked by the Socialists for his enormous possessions. He owned, of course, well over a million acres of land—and so does his successor.

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Another Labour man who is drawing a hornet's nest of criticism about his ears is that very independently-minded soul Colonel Josiah Wedgwood. It appears that he has promised Sir Ernest Benn to lead off at his Individualist luncheons, which begin next month. Labour folk are asking if Colonel Wedgwood's acceptance of Sir Ernest's invitation implies that he is departing from the Labour Party, or, otherwise, how can he place himself in the company of such opponents as Dean Inge, Sir Josiah Stamp, Mr. Duff-Cooper, and Sir Charles Oman? I am sure Colonel Wedgwood will declare that nothing is farther from his mind. He has always been an Individualist in the sense that he demands for every man and woman the right of completest self-expression. That is one reason why he has always been such a strong supporter of movements like small holdings.

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Mr. O. M. Green, who has lately retired after almost twenty years as Editor of the *North China Daily News*, is now in England, and contributes to this page an informative article on the situation in China. This well-known newspaper in Shanghai has just celebrated its 80th birthday, and to a special celebration issue congratulatory cables were sent by the King and Mr. Baldwin.

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Midget golf, to which I referred in this column three weeks ago, is already making a bid for public favour in London, where three or four indoor courses have speedily been opened. Nearly a score are already in use in the provinces, but a good many of these are out-of-doors, like that at Hove, and, therefore, depend on the weather. Last week I played a round on each of the eighteen-hole courses in Regent Street, and I must confess that I came away more than amazed that the game is reported to be so successful in the United States as to empty the cinemas and theatres. As an occasional trial of patience and the keeping of one's temper under extraordinarily trying circumstances, midget golf may be heartily commended, but as an evening amusement for hundreds of thousands of people night after night it is incredible—in this country at any rate. Furthermore, it is the opinion of many experts that midget golf does *not* improve one's ordinary game.

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It is characteristic of Miss Betty Hulton that, instead of bewailing the loss of no less than £18,000 worth of her jewels, she should elect to pay tribute to the "nerve" of the man who carried out the theft. Courage he must have possessed since, in order to find the key of the safe, he had to turn out the drawers of a table within a few feet of where Miss Hulton lay asleep with her Borzois dog at her feet. "Sporting" is a rather overworked term nowadays, but it is especially appropriate to Miss Hulton, who is one of her young brother's keenest supporters in his political career. Their mother, Lady Hulton, widow of the newspaper proprietor and racehorse owner, entertains hospitably both at Leatherhead (the scene of the burglary), and in London, where she recently threw open her house for a party in aid of the rebuilding scheme of Queen Charlotte's Hospital.

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Next Tuesday brings a birthday to the King's son-in-law, the Earl of Harewood—his 48th, and his first since his accession to the peerage. To be son-in-law of the Monarch is a position, whilst, of course, highly desirable, of some difficulty. Intensely happy in his home life, he has quietly pursued his career of usefulness, and after eight years he is firmly established in the nation's regard. His recent maiden speech in the House of Lords has shown him to be a man of affairs. He is Lord-Lieutenant of the West Riding of Yorkshire, and a Trustee of the British Museum. He is deeply interested in all artistic matters, while as a sportsman he races in moderation. Perhaps his keenest joy is his Mastership of the Bramham Moor Fox Hounds.

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Viscount Byng of Vimy, Chief Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police, will be 68 on Thursday. His has been a wonderfully varied and useful career. As a soldier he was one of the outstanding successes of the Great War, and the relations he established with the Canadians, who formed a part of his command, made him a most acceptable Governor-General of the Dominion. It was generally felt when he returned home from Ottawa that he was entitled to spend the remainder of his days in leisure. In response, however, to an urgent call from the Government, he consented to accept his present position—the first ex-Governor-General to hold it—and he has already infused a new and healthier spirit into the Force.

GARDEN CITIES.

RELIEF FOR CROWDED TOWNS.

PRESERVING NATURAL BEAUTIES.

By HAROLD COX.

In its September issue the *Journal* of the London Society publishes a report of an extremely interesting lecture by Dr. Raymond Unwin on the building of garden cities as a means of decentralising our great towns. The lecture opens with a very effective quotation from the late Lord Rosebery: "I am haunted by the awfulness of London, by the great appalling fact of these millions, cast down, at it would appear, by hazard, on the banks of this noble stream." That graphically expresses the way in which London has grown up. Starting primarily as a port, London has developed in the course of centuries into a great manufacturing centre. Few people indeed realise to-day what an enormous number of industries are carried on in London, and it is this fact which accounts for its overgrown size. London to-day contains over 8,000,000 people, nearly as many as the population of Canada, and considerably more than the whole population of Australia. This enormous growth is mainly, as Lord Rosebery said, a matter of hazard. Employers, finding a population on the spot, planted factories; people from the country outside, finding factories, drifted in to work there, and bit by bit the thing went on growing without any conscious plan.

LETCHWORTH AND WELWYN.

A further process is now taking place which is from many points of view at least as undesirable. Large numbers of Londoners, discontented with their urban surroundings, are drifting out into the country where they live in unattractive little bungalows ranged along the sides of our country roads. The result is that the overgrowth of London is not only condemning many millions of people to unhealthy conditions, but it is also to-day rapidly disfiguring the countryside.

By planning and building garden cities we can prevent both these evils. Within easy reach of London there are two excellent examples of the garden city, Letchworth and Welwyn. The older of the two, Letchworth, has, according to Dr. Raymond Unwin, established 110 factories and workships, and has a population of about 15,000 people. The Welwyn figures are rather more than half these. Each city stands in its own grounds, and the companies responsible for their building exercise a control over their development.

The ideal aimed at in both cases is, to give the residents the pleasures of rural life simultaneously with the opportunities of urban employment.

Care is taken that the factories should be built under such conditions that they will not destroy the amenities of the place, and consequently, the workman, while living in pleasant surroundings, is able to get to his work without the trouble of a long journey. With equal ease he can get to places of sport and amusement. From the economic point of view one primary boon of the garden city is that it gets rid of the waste involved in long daily journeys to and from work. From the health point of view the figures quoted in this lecture are very striking, showing very much lower death rates in Letchworth and Welwyn than in London. The infantile death rates are specially low.

FRIENDLY SOCIAL LIFE.

Even more interesting is the fact that because of the communal planning of these garden cities the inhabitants have developed a communal feeling of their own. There is a friendly social life such as could not be found in any part of London or its suburbs. Among other points which visitors to these gardens cities note is the respect paid by the inhabitants to one another's property. The residents can leave their gardens unfenced without any fear of the flowers being stolen. In view of the striking success achieved by these two already existing garden cities, it is greatly to be hoped that some public spirited manufacturers will get together and see if they cannot plan further garden cities for the relief of overcrowded London. There are many industries now being carried on in London which might, with great advantage, be transferred to the country. The Garden City movement is one which ought to have, and probably has, the active support of such bodies as the Council for the Preservation of Rural England; for a garden city by bringing work and workers into one circle, as it were, prevents that horrible ribbon development which is now disfiguring so many miles of rural roadway in the home counties. Also the garden city, by creating a higher social conscience, helps to promote all movements for the preservation of the beauties of England.

LITTER IN LONDON PARKS.

People living in a large town, out of social touch even with their nearest neighbours, naturally do not develop a social conscience. They look at everything from a selfish point of view, and in many cases behave with shameful disregard of the rest of the community. In public parks and open spaces like Hampstead Heath people fling litter about, regardless of the feelings of those who will follow, and even leave on the grass not only paper but broken bottles. According to the recent report of the National Trust, no less than 200 sacks of litter had to be removed from Box Hill after the Whitsuntide holidays. The same report quotes in the case of another open space the fact that a party of seven people on August Bank Holiday left three bottles, a quantity of paper, orange peel, etc., and when politely requested to clear up the refuse absolutely refused to do so. This is a matter with which the criminal law ought to deal. People who thus disfigure the places reserved for general pleasure ought to be liable to severe penalties. It appears that the local authorities have powers to deal with the matter, but evidently those powers are not sufficiently used.

ENCOURAGING PROGRESS.

Happily in many sections of the population the appreciation both of natural beauties and of the value of historic buildings is steadily increasing. The National Trust, which is a statutory body, frequently receives from private donors properties of great value which pass into its control to be permanently used for the benefit of the nation. It is satisfactory to note that Mr. Philip Snowden is giving sympathetic attention to the proposal that properties thus left shall be relieved from death duties. That is an obvious reform which ought to have been carried out years ago. It is only just that if a man bequeathes property for the use of the nation the rest of his estate should not be charged with death duty upon that property.

But though the various bodies for the preservation of our natural beauties and historic records are all making healthy progress they all need further support, and it is to be hoped that such support will be rapidly forthcoming. As is well said in a circular issued by the National Trust: "Precious as are Titians and Rembrandts, the face and the history of England are more precious still."

Next Sunday the Rev. Dr. Isaac Hartill will relinquish his seventeen years' charge of the Orange Street Congregational Church, in Leicester Square. Orange Street is one of the historic Nonconformist churches of London, having been built in 1693 by the Huguenots after they found hospitality in this country. It has since undergone many changes, and for eleven years, towards the end of the eighteenth century, was occupied by the Anglicans, when Toplady, the hymn writer, attracted large congregations. The Chapel owned the neighbouring Newton House, where Sir Isaac Newton lived for many years, and which was afterwards occupied by Dr. Burney, the musician, and father of Fanny Burney, the novelist.

BUY A NEW RECORD EVERY WEEK

Ah! I'm glad they've recorded that

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THEATRES.

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DEATHS.

TAYLOR.—On September 2, 1930, at "Oaklands," Laceby, Lincolnshire, Frederic Norman Innes Taylor, late 10th Foot (Lincolnshire Regiment), aged 84.

JACKMAN.—On September 6, 1930, at 105, Beaufort Mansions, Chelsea, after long illness, Ellen, widow of William Jackman, of Devonport. R.I.P. Requiem, Cheyne Row, 10, Tuesday.

GUTHRIE.—At his residence, Rowmore, Row, Dumbartonshire, Sir James Guthrie, Kt., yesterday. Funeral at Row Church on Tuesday.

Sunday Times

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SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1930.

THE NOTTINGHAM ALICES.

At the beginning of the week the Trades Union Congress at Nottingham began its annual deliberations in a mood of noticeable restraint and open-mindedness. Not only was "Socialism in our time" at a discount, but delegates showed a significant willingness to abandon the dogma of cut-and-dried Free Trade and examine certain well-known alternatives. By a majority of four to three the Congress adopted the famous Memorandum of the General Council on Economic Groups and Imperial Trade Development. Advocates of this policy were somewhat ostentatiously careful to dissociate themselves from the stigma of Imperialism, as they were at pains to make it clear that their views on economic co-operation within the Empire did not involve the principle of an Imperial tariff wall on the lines proposed by the champions of Empire Free Trade. But a well-reasoned debate did bring out a new and hopeful flexibility in the mind of the Trade Union movement, and what seemed like a very welcome willingness to recognise economic realities.

Alas for fond hopes! Just when reasonable men and women were beginning to congratulate each other and the T.U.C. on this happy state of affairs, to take courage at the signs that the Trade Union movement had learnt the lessons of 1926 and was bringing a new spirit to bear on its activities, what should the Congress do but shatter the whole edifice of illusion with a day of disastrous debate? Away went the clear thinking and clear speaking of Tuesday. Away went the readiness to face facts and advise in accordance with them. In their place was exalted the old, woolly, sentimental idealism that has done so much harm to the cause of the workers in the past and wrecked so many hopes of useful co-operation between Labour and Capital. It began, indeed, on the evening of the same day that had seen the wise debate on Imperial economics. At the close of these proceedings the Congress calmly adopted a resolution instructing the General Council to urge upon the Government that it is its duty to offer employment at trade union rates to all the surplus able-bodied workers!

Any hope that this was a piece of overnight foolishness was shattered as the Congress proceeded. It was, indeed, but the text of what was to follow. Things went from bad to worse, and by the end of the week delegates were wallowing in a riot of extravagance. Alice had migrated from Wonderland to Nottingham. Work for 2,000,000 unemployed at full trade union rates was a mere commonplace; was not money plentiful, were not times good? What, then, more reasonable than to call for a new grant of pensions? Accordingly, delegates demanded that the rigours of rationalisation should be met by "adequate State pensions" for all persons of 60 years of age or over, despite the warning of Mr. Bevin that he did not believe a Labour or any other Chancellor of the Exchequer would grant such a thing "for a long time to come." By this time mere probabilities had ceased to count. M. Albert Thomas, Director of the International Labour Office, had told the Congress earlier in the week that other countries were unlikely to be reducing their working week below forty-eight hours. Heedless of this friendly hint from an authority, the delegates proceeded to call for a working week of forty-four hours, including meal-times — meaning in effect a thirty-nine hour week. Demoralisation was complete.

People who wish the Trade Union movement well and the country well must rub their eyes with astonished disappointment at this lamentable performance. If this were the genuine reaction of trade union thought to a desperate situation we might well despair of the future. Those who have noted with encouragement the more reasonable tendencies in that thought and the stout common-sense with which the Nottingham Conference itself opened must refuse to believe that the subsequent collapse was more than a temporary, if most regrettable, aberration.

THE INDIAN FAILURE.

There will not be great surprise at the failure of the unofficial negotiations between Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. Jayakar on the one hand, and the Nehrus and Mr. Gandhi on the other, regarding a possible basis on which the Congress Party would agree with the Viceroy to call off the campaign of civil disobedience and send representatives to the Round Table Conference. Regret there must be that the efforts to reach an accommodation have broken down, and that the prospects of more or less immediate pacification and of a truly representative gathering at the Conference have been thereby disappointed. But few, if any, even of those most closely in sympathy with Indian aims, seem to have anticipated success for the discussions; and when the terms on which the extremists were alone prepared to agree are examined, it becomes more and more clear, not merely that a settlement was impossible, but even that, in a sense, it was almost undesirable.

What is meant by this the published accounts make clear. Nothing is plainer than the fact that the extremists wanted everything their own way. The Viceroy was to grant a political amnesty to all prisoners except those found guilty of violence whether recently or in the disturbances of 1920-21. Confiscated property was to be restored; dismissed village officers were to be reinstated; and all special ordinances were to be repealed. These conditions were described as "preliminaries," and were to be carried out before the composition of the Round Table Conference, or Indian representation at it, were even discussed. In return for these very great concessions—to be granted, it will be observed, without any assurance of compensating advantage—the extremists were prepared to consider certain terms of settlement. These terms covered a complete national government, responsible to the Indian people; this government to have control over defence as well as over economic policy; and the right to refer British claims and concessions under the settlement, including the Indian public debt, to the judgment of an independent tribunal. Over and above all this, the extremists made it an indispensable condition of agreement that the Government should acknowledge the right of India to secede from the Empire. These were the terms which the extremists were willing to discuss if the Viceroy first conceded the "preliminaries."

Of course the Viceroy has had no option but to refuse the terms outright. The claim to the right of secession, if nothing else, rules them immediately out of discussion. It is difficult to believe that Mr. Gandhi and his associates in formulating them can have had any honest desire for agreement; for their common-sense must have told them from the first that the claims they put forward were impossible.

HOPES FOR COAL.

The news that a delegation representing the British coal trade is to visit Scandinavia to study the prospects of increasing British coal exports to Norway, Sweden, and Denmark is welcome proof that the mining industry is alive to the needs of the moment. The announcement follows on a very hopeful report of the coal production figures for 1929. The Secretary of Mines in his review for that year notes an improvement in production over 1928 of 20½ million tons. What is particularly encouraging about this figure is the fact that roughly half of it represents an increase in exports. All this was, of course, before the operation of the new Coal Mines Act, and is ample proof that the industry, left to itself, was showing the necessary enterprise to reassert its position.

Under the new Act, district and central marketing schemes are made compulsory, and the owners are now engaged in bringing their schemes into conformity with the Act. Our Political Correspondent points out on another page that the Government is now hopeful that all the districts will come voluntarily into line, and that consequently the powers to compel under the Act will not need to be invoked. Unfortunately for the future prospects of the industry, a serious difficulty remains in the path in the form of a possible clash over wages. The Government has consistently relied on the improvement of trade which it was calculated would result from the operation of the Act, making it unnecessary to accompany the reduction of hours with any reduction of wages. The world slump has belied this hope: the marked improvement in the coal trade noted by the Secretary of Mines for 1929 has not been maintained. But there is no reason to suppose that, with the inevitable turn of the tide, aided by the reorganisation now being carried out, and such enterprise as that implied by the sending of the delegation to Scandinavia, the British coal trade will not in due course again hold up its head.

SMILES OF INNOCENCE.

The doctrine of original sin received a nasty jar from Professor Valentine in his lecture to the British Association on Friday on the subject of child psychology. Laughter, we are often told, derives in its most primitive form from the reprehensible human delight in the discomfiture of others. The irrepressible guffaw at the spectacle of an elderly party betrayed by a banana skin is the classic example of its kind. Now if there were validity in the theory of original sin; if children were born into this world alive little microcosms of depravity, who had to win through by toil and experience to the comparative virtue of the adult; then this sinful inclination to mock at the ills of others would assuredly find its maximum manifestation in the very young.

But what does Professor Valentine find? Observing his own infant, who must for the purpose of this investigation be considered no more virtuous than the normal, he found that what stimulated laughter in early infancy sprang from comparatively innocent causes. The first clear laugh was observed at the end of thirty-nine days, and was occasioned by the prospect of food. That is self-indulgent, if you like, but hardly vicious. The next recorded laugh was in response to the laughter of others, the third at being tickled, the fourth at the sight of a "bright or pleasing object" (say, its father): none of them grossly sinful in origin. It was not until the child had been an inmate of this wicked world for seventeen whole months—when it was, so to say, well on the way to years of discretion—that it first betrayed signs of that depravity of nature which impels mankind to rejoice in the misfortunes of his neighbour. At this age, said the Professor, his child gave loud roars of laughter at the sight of its mother falling down a grass bank. On this showing, the older we get, it would seem, the cruder grows our sense of humour!

BRITISH ENTERPRISE.

The energy and enterprise that are being displayed by the British motor industry are highly commendable, and might with advantage be noted by the leaders in other industries. The motor industry in this country has experienced lean years, but, instead of depressing, adversity stimulated those engaged in it to greater vitality. The engineering brains were directed to the task of producing machines which give the maximum of efficiency at a minimum of cost, but this in itself was only a means to an end. It is useless to produce a fine article unless you can sell it. In the past there were grave defects in the system of salesmanship, especially abroad, but the changes that have been wrought in this direction are bearing good fruit.

The time has passed when we can afford to ignore the wishes, or even the prejudices, of our customers. Complaints were common in the Dominions that British manufacturers persisted in building cars unsuited to local needs, but there is little cause for such a charge now. Models suitable for the requirements of other countries are now built, and there is a readiness to meet the varying needs at home—a tribute to the new progressive spirit.

WEST INDIES DISASTER.

Even the fragmentary reports from Santo Domingo leave no doubt as to the devastation caused by the hurricane in the West Indies. Destructive storms are of common occurrence in that part of the world, but this one has been more than ordinarily severe. In Santo Domingo there were over a thousand persons killed, and it is as yet impossible to say how many have lost their lives in the interior of the island. The storm was not confined to Dominica, and when the full report comes to hand it will, we fear, be found that its path has been strewn with death and destruction.

The centre of the storm was over Santo Domingo, and the extent of its fury can be gathered from the fact that the city has been almost wiped out of existence. In addition to the killed, there are over five thousand persons seriously injured, while only four hundred out of five thousand houses have been left standing. All that can be done to alleviate the sufferings of these poor people will be done, for such a heartrending disaster cannot fail to touch the deepest springs of human sympathy. Nothing that human ingenuity can devise will prevent a calamity of this kind, and all we can do is to extend our practical help to the sufferers, who find themselves without houses and, in many cases, without food.

DIRE EVENTS.

What penalties, in these law-abiding days, await the harmless offender against the Clock! Not enough that failure to respect the alarum leads to the cold sausage for breakfast and the cold shoulder from the employer. An ingenious fiend—not, one is thankful to say, an Englishman—has invented a device by which the sleeper is aroused at a stated hour by the liberation of a quantity of gas, inducing a violent fit of sneezing and driving the victim into the bathroom. Incredible, of course, that any reasonable person, knowing the consequences, should set the alarum:

Atqui scibat quae sibi barbarus
Tortor pararet. . . .

But there is no knowing. Man is "unwise and curiously planned"; better to make a stand before the danger grows. Shall Britons be slaves to early rising? Was it by the use of a gas-alarm that Wellington got up in time to win Waterloo? Up, sluggards, and at 'em!

BRITISH SHIPPING.

VALUE OF ITS SERVICES IN BRITAIN'S ECONOMIC LIFE.

LOWER PRODUCTION COSTS ESSENTIAL TO INDUSTRY.

By the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Inchcape, G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G.

At the time, early in the nineteenth century, when the introduction of machinery began the transformation of the English from a people engaged in agricultural production for local markets to an industrial society with world-wide connections, England had already had considerable experience of foreign trading, chiefly with the New World, with India, and countries further east, but her emergence as a world-power in commerce was yet to come. Her development in this respect was rapid and spectacular. A great impetus was given to her maritime development by colonial settlement, by the growth of her trade with India, and later by the discovery of gold in California. A factor making for the rapid extension of her manufactures was the existence beneath her own soil of abundant coal supplies. The substitution of coal for charcoal and the discovery of new processes in the making of pig-iron and steel were rapidly followed by an immense expansion of her iron and steel works.

Power of Steam.

On land the development of the steam engine for use in driving her mills, and at sea for the propulsion and regular transit of her ships (which for their movement had hitherto depended on the winds of heaven) gave her a further long stride towards economic prosperity. Steam power was the most important of the discoveries of the industrial revolution, and its application to mechanical inventions which superseded manual labour in her textile industries was for some time the most potent cause of the changes in England's social constitution.

The multiplication of her mills and factories made ever-increasing inroads into her rural population. The old peasant type of life, in which the tillage of the soil and village handicrafts went hand in hand, began to dissolve, and has to-day practically vanished. In the towns trade unionism began to make its existence felt, and, with it, but not always of it, periodical unemployment marched side by side. Inevitably, the new conditions, undesirable to old-fashioned minds, adverse in some respects, yet on the whole progressive in their enlargement of the life, the interests, and the opportunities of the individual, hastened the growth of Britain's shipping industry, of which her increasing need to import food and raw material for her manufactures would alone have been an important cause. Her shipbuilding yards soon became the best-equipped and most active in the world. She built ships for the service of foreign countries, but in a much larger degree she produced tonnage, steam and sail, which was employed in the carriage of goods between countries which as yet had but little or no maritime transport of their own.

Repercussions of Trade.

Britain's growing imports and their resulting trade debt were, for many years before the European war, more or less balanced by her exports of coal and manufactured goods, and in every post-war year, while trade statistics, as at first ascertained, have indicated an adverse balance, her invisible exports, in the shape of foreign loans, insurance of risks abroad, and shipping and other services, have, with one exception, produced a balance in her favour; so that, public debt apart, she has been almost continually a creditor nation and at the same time a free trader, admitting goods of foreign origin, with unimportant exceptions, without tariff restriction, or, one might say, without tariff obstruction.

Great Britain, from being more or less economically independent in the earlier years of the nineteenth century, is to-day a world unit affected internally by the repercussions of trade, manufacture and food production in countries far distant from her shores. The derangements of the great war have, for the nations, both victors and vanquished, provided heavy economic difficulties. In the case of Great Britain, her foreign trade has been eviscerated; her people reduced to idleness in a degree which she has never before experienced: and her Exchequer at the same time loaded with burdens, foreign and domestic, almost impossible to sustain. Her enforced withdrawal, during hostilities, from markets in which formerly she profitably disposed of her surplus manufactures, forced her customers to look elsewhere for supplies. Among importing countries with which she traded before the war, many of necessity set up their own industries, which, having been established, will doubtless be sustained for the working of indigenous or imported raw material.

Remedy in Labour's Hands.

Many of her former customers have resorted to protective tariffs, some of such forbidding magnitude that Great Britain can have but little hope of re-entry so long as these are maintained. The resulting arrest of her trade and employment has been accompanied by the sort of rationing of which stories of shipwreck provide an exact model, for in order that the life of all may be sustained until succour comes, those of her people who work are made to contribute to the preservation of those who have no work. The remedy for this state of things is being industriously sought by every responsible person or body in the country. The situation is not without hope. A large part of the remedy lies with employed labour itself. In the present grave national emergency concerted action, through its central body, by industry towards a small percentage (and not necessarily prolonged) reduction of wages, including those of the executive and administrative ranks, without recourse to shorter hours, should result in an all-round lessening of production costs and a rise in the value of money and wages, thus hastening the turn of the economic tide from its present state of slack water, and producing an expansion of trade and employment. Shipyards, steelworks, and other basic industries are to-day finding it difficult to make ends meet and are, in many cases, faced with the necessity of closing down.

As a Creditor Nation.

Out of the present welter of argument and legislation it is likely that the British genius for "muddling through" will come to her aid in "peace" as it did in war. From her late allies and enemies she can apparently expect but little help, for they, too, have—although in a lesser measure—their own difficulties. A British Empire Zollverein is being much canvassed, which would oppose tariff wall to tariff wall, giving Britain freedom to trade within the limits of the British Empire, unhampered by fiscal obstructions. Meantime, she must pay war pensions, provide for government and defence and honour her external debts, which mainly consist of obligations incurred during the war years, when destruction was the chief industry of civilised mankind.

I set out to write of British shipping. The good or bad credit of a nation is measured by its ability to pay its way. As has been shown, in each of the post-war years, with one exception, the year 1926, Great Britain has, by the operation of her invisible exports, continued in the position of a creditor nation. That position is, in view of the inroads of taxation upon her financial margin for lending abroad, becoming difficult to maintain. The effect upon employment of this shrinkage will be apparent when it is considered that her loans abroad have largely, by a series of intermediate transactions, taken the form of exports of manufactured iron, steel, and other goods.

Invisible Exports.

Of her "invisible" exports her shipping services have, during the past ten years, provided an average yearly proportion of 33 per cent. How important to her financial stability is the maintenance of her shipping earnings will be apparent from the following table; in which, no official figures being available, an average figure of total invisible exports has been found for 1921. It will be observed that, minus shipping services the net balance would, over the period of 1920-1929, have been on the debtor side.

Year.	Visible Adverse Balance of Trade (a) £ millions.	Invisible Total £ mill ons.	Exports Shipping Services, £ millions.	Net Balance (+ or −) £ millions.
1913	188	389	94	+181
1920	343	595	840	+252
1921	264	†(485)	†(150)	†+(191)
1922	170	325	110	+155
1923	203	300	110	+ 97
1924	349	435	140	+ 86
1925	395	449	134	+ 54
1926	477	465	120	− 12
1927	390	504	140	+114
1928	354	510	180	+156
1929	366	517	163	+151

(a) Including movements of bullion and specie. † Estimated.

In the face of all their apparent adversities, British liner companies continue to lay down new and costly tonnage, and their house flags are to be seen, no less than formerly, in the friendly harbours of all the maritime countries of the world, where, with one or two exceptions, they pursue their business on equal terms with the ships of other nations. Thanks to the co-operation of the maritime nations and the good offices of the British Chamber of Shipping as a convenor of international opinion, what is known as flag discrimination is almost, but not yet quite, a thing of the past.

Britain's inter-Empire trade is, under present conditions, not easily capable of expansion. Most important, therefore, is it that she should make every effort to maintain her international services in the carriage of goods for foreign nations.

Bertrand du Guesclin.

By LORD DARLING.

Alone lies here the valorous heart that flamed
To free from foes these ravaged Breton fields,
And to their lawful lords
Castle and town restore;

That singly courted combat; oft inspired
A beaten host to turn the tide of war,
And roll th' invader back,
In fatal ebb o'erwhelmed.

Still Dinan guards the heart she would not spare
When the strong limbs were laid the Kings among—
Saint Denys' shrine to share
Till France her trust forgot,

Found in new Liberty but licensed wrong
In brotherhood Fraternity of crime
And Equals all become
Who dared the dead despoil;

Scattered themselves ere long—their deeds undone—
When Buonaparte silenced every voice,
And, on their dust, rebuilt
A blood-cemented throne.

Brighter than votive lamp, that heart aflame
Lights yet the altar where the Bretons kneel,
In commune with the spirit of their race;
And daily guidance seek
From that soul-lifting star.

OUTLAW OF THE NATIONS.

RUSSIA AND LENA GOLDFIELDS.

THE INTERNATIONAL POSITION.

By J. H. MORGAN, K.C.

(Member of the Académie Diplomatique Internationale).

The award of the Arbitration Court in the Lena Goldfields case, and, in particular, its findings of fact, will surprise no one who has followed the numerous cases in the American courts, and, indeed, in our own, during the last nine years, arising out of the claims of British and American subjects consequent on the wholesale confiscation of their property by the Soviet Republic.

Vast commercial interests in timber, oil, shipping, foreign bonds, furs, to say nothing of the creditors for debts due from Russian companies "nationalised" by way of "dissolution" or "liquidation" under Soviet decrees, have found themselves utterly unable to obtain any redress or compensation for acts and defaults wrongful *per se* by the laws of every civilised country in the world. The situation of British creditors, concessionaires, and property owners, in the widest sense of the word, over here is, of course, much worse than that of American subjects in the United States because, owing to the ill-advised "recognition" of the Soviet Republic by our Government on April 20, 1921, our own Courts have been "disagreeably"—to quote Lord Cave's adverb in the Russian Bank case—compelled to accept as conclusive the decrees of a foreign Government, Russia to wit, compulsorily acquiring the property of British subjects so far as it is, or was, situate within Russian territorial jurisdiction, "on the basis of complete confiscation."

SPECIOUS PLEAS.

So much so, indeed, that the great oil companies in this country and abroad—I speak with a somewhat intimate professional knowledge—have had to look on while the proceeds of their confiscated oilfields were being sold openly over here under their very noses and (as the result of this diplomatic "recognition") could not even sue the consignees, whether British subjects or not, or anyone else into whose hands the confiscated property passed. The Luther v. Sagor case was decisive on that point.

But the Lena Goldfields case differs from anything preceding it, especially in the matter of "concessions," in that the Soviet Government now stands convicted before the world as "guilty" of a breach of its own contracts, amounting, indeed, to something much worse, both legally and morally, than a breach of contract. Until comparatively recently it defended its wholesale confiscations, in the matter of "concessions" at least, before the tribunal of the civilised world by the specious plea, bad alike in law and in morality, that the Revolution of 1917, in "creating a new social order" and "the sovereignty of an insurgent people," had "broken the succession of these civil obligations which were component elements of the economic relations of the social order now extinct."

Thus, prolegomenously and with characteristic unction, did the Soviet Delegation try to excuse its total repudiation of all the recognised obligations in international law of every State in the "comity of nations" when it sought the ear of certain civilised nations at Genoa on April 20, 1922. But in the present case even that excuse is wanting. The Soviet Government is not merely refusing to honour the obligations of its predecessor in title, but to honour its own. To the Lena Goldfields concession the Soviet Government was a party; it granted it, signed the agreement embodying it, consented to appoint an arbitrator (by a clause very usual in contracts of this kind) in case of disputes, and even went the length of appointing one, thereby according further recognition (although none further was needed) to the legal competence of the tribunal which has just delivered judgment.

ENFORCEMENT IMPOSSIBLE.

Legally speaking, that judgment, or "award," is absolutely binding on the Soviet Government. By the statute law governing arbitrations in this country there was a "submission" of the Soviet Government which was irrevocable. Unfortunately for the Lena Goldfields Co the arbitration proceedings were not within the sphere of English law at all, and, even if they had been, the *enforcement* of the award would, in the case of a foreign Government such as was this, have been impossible, and so will remain. The only remedy in such a case is, and always has been, either (1) "through diplomatic channels," in other words persuasion, or (2) by reference to a more or less international Court like The Hague Court or the General Claims Commission, established by the Mexican-American Convention of 1923. Or, thirdly, the foreign concessionaire—I have in mind a recent case of a California Oil Company operating in Mexico—may seek redress, or the enforcement of the award, in the courts of the offending country itself. But the second and third remedies are completely and literally "out of court" in the present case; the third because no Government can be compelled to submit to the jurisdiction of its own courts, much less of a foreign court, whether national or international, and it is a matter of common notoriety that there are no "courts" in Russia in any judicial sense of the word. Indeed, one of the most unpleasant features of the Lena Goldfields case is the revelation of the persecution of the concessionaires by the Soviet "courts," acting as the servile agents of the Soviet executive.

PRINCIPLES REPUDIATED.

The second remedy is "out of court" because there is no international or bi-national commission or court in existence to deal with such a case as this. The Hague Court has, of course, dealt with concessions, and alleged breaches of contract thereunder, as in the famous case of the Rutenberg and Madrommatic's Jerusalem Concessions. But the Soviet Government is no party to The Hague Court or "Statute," "optionally" or otherwise, and it is quite inconceivable that it ever would be. And neither The Hague Court nor the Mexican-American Commission directly entertains disputes between a person, whether individual or corporate, and a Government.

As for persuasion "through diplomatic channels," experience of the Soviet Government and our own dealings with it has shown that it is utterly useless. Every single principle of international law has been repudiated, both in theory and in

Continued on page 5, column 3.

WHITE FLAG HOISTED IN BUENOS AIRES.

VICTORY OF REVOLUTIONARIES OVER PRESIDENT IRIGOYEN.

THREAT TO BOMBARD CAPITAL

UPHEAVAL NOT EXPECTED TO AFFECT PLANS FOR PRINCE OF WALES'S VISIT.

Revolution has broken out in Argentina, and President Irigoyen's Government has been overthrown.

A Reuter telegram received late last night stated that the revolution had been successful, and that the Government had hoisted the white flag on Government House.

Apart from British interests in Argentina, which are great, this country will follow the developments with deep interest as the Prince of Wales has arranged to visit the British Empire Trade Exhibition, which is to be held in Buenos Aires.

SURPRISE FOR PRESIDENT.

MISLED BY HIS COLLEAGUES.

BUENOS AIRES, Saturday.

Open revolution has broken out in Buenos Aires.

The Navy joined the Army to-day in a united effort to oust once for all the 78-year-old President Irigoyen, and Admiral Storni, commanding a squadron of thirteen warships, sent a message to the Government that the Navy would fire in the event of opposition to their colleagues led by General Uriburu, the head of the disgruntled military forces.

The note was signed by every officer of the squadron and the entire Navy is said to have gone over to the revolutionary cause. The military garrison at Campo de Mayo is leaving by train for the capital.

Probably four-fifths of the populace are completely in the dark concerning the significance of to-day's developments, so quickly have they moved.

Air Officer Killed.

The first death in the revolt occurred in the suburban garrison of El Palomar. Lieutenant Francisco Torres, of the Air Force, was shot and killed by his fellow officers for refusing to join the movement.

The 1st Cavalry Regiment at Campo de Mayo at first refused to join the forces, but yielded under threats after half an hour.

President Irigoyen, believing he had the support of the Government, is astounded by the magnitude of the opposition against him. In view of the majority at his election, this is regarded as the greatest landslide that an Argentine president has ever suffered.

One of the reasons why he has been taken so much by surprise is that he lived a l ermit-like sort of existence which kept him out of touch with public feeling, and the sudden flare-up of the flames of revolt has absolutely staggered him. Moreover, the President, who has held almost dictatorial sway in Argentina since his re-election in 1928, is said to have been studiously misinformed by the small group of politicians who had his confidence.

The two Cabinet Ministers who are most intimate with him are bitter personal rivals, and it is believed that their intrigues for power have been largely responsible for keeping the head of the Government so long in the dark.

The outbreak of the revolution is the culmination of the discontent of the workers. It was this feeling of discontent which led President Irigoyen to take the recent extraordinary measures so as to prevent an upheaval in the capital.

Up to to-day Buenos Aires had been for some time in the hands of the naval and military forces, but the demonstrations against the Government continued, and the Ministers offered to resign collectively if the President also withdrew.

This he refused to do, but he ultimately changed his mind, and resigned when he was persuaded that this step alone would keep developments within the constitution. To-day's outbreak shows that his decision came too late.

Martial Law Proclaimed.

Dr. Enrique Martinez, it is reported, has taken over the administration, and martial law has been proclaimed. When rumours of the sudden change of Government were officially confirmed, the populace became wild with excitement. Syrens shrieked and maroons were fired from newspaper offices.

Immediately after he had resumed power, Dr. Martinez issued a decree proclaiming a state of siege in the capital for thirty days, with a view, it is stated, to restoring normal conditions. Rigid censorship has been established on cable despatches, and public gatherings in the streets are forbidden. Troops and police have been moving about on unknown errands.—*Reuter.*

The signal of the outbreak by the troops, a Reuter New York message says, was the arrival of an army aeroplane from El Palomar aerodrome, which reached Buenos Aires at 8 o'clock this morning, and flew over the Government Palace and the private residence of the President. A few minutes later twenty army aeroplanes flew round the city in formation, and later returned to El Palomar.

General Uriburu is the nephew of the former Argentine President of the same name.

MAN OF MYSTERY

IRIGOYEN'S DISLIKE OF PUBLICITY.

More often referred to as "El Homo" (the man) than by his name, President Hipolito Irigoyen has built up in his long public career a reputation unrivalled by that of any other figure on the political stage of Argentina. And yet this man is an almost complete mystery, even among his own countrymen.

His very age cannot be stated with certainty. It is generally accepted to be 77, but there are those who maintain that he is 82. The obscurity which surrounds the President is the result of his unconquerable dislike of publicity.

He scandalised the nation, after his re-election two years ago, by refusing to live in the Presidential Palace. Instead he remained in his flat over a shop.

The result of this reluctance to appear in the limelight has been the creation of a mythical personality who is immensely popular with the masses. Strangely enough the innumerable stories woven around Señor Irigoyen's past are remarkably free from scandal.

What little fact one can disentangle from the fable reveals that the young Irigoyen left the study of law to become a rancher, but he eventually drifted back to the capital. He was a history teacher when leadership of the Radical Party fell vacant through the assassination of its chief, and Irigoyen took his place.

He led two revolutions in the early years of the century—one in 1902 against the Buenos Aires provincial authorities, and three years later against the Federal Government. They failed, and it was not until the great Radical victory in 1916 that Irigoyen attained the highest office in the country.

Six Difficult Years.

He held the reins during six difficult years, fraught with labour troubles which he had the courage to treat with a firm hand, despite the fact that he represented a Left party.

His outstanding achievement as President, however, was to keep Argentina out of the World War. An unwritten law prevented his re-election in 1922. Dr. Marcelo de Alvear succeeded him as his nominee. But during the Alvear administration there came a rift in the Radical party, and in 1928, at the head of his own faction, the Irigoyenistas, he swept the country once again, though he had not made a single speech in the course of the electoral campaign.

PRINCE'S PLANS.

HOPE OF SETTLEMENT BEFORE HE SAILS.

The report that revolution has broken out in Buenos Aires raises the question whether it will affect the arrangements made by the Prince of Wales for visiting the British Empire Trade Exhibition there.

A member of the Executive Committee of the Exhibition stated yesterday that nothing has yet been decided as to the duration of His Royal Highness's stay in South America, or the route or method of travel which he will adopt.

The following cable has been received in London from the President of the British Chamber of Commerce in the Argentine Republic (Sir Herbert Gibson):—

> At the Chamber luncheon the Ambassador announced that the Prince of Wales has graciously consented to visit Argentina in March to open our Exhibition. Please convey to His Royal Highness on behalf of the Exhibition Committee here loyal and dutiful thanks for this signal honour. The announcement of the spontaneous wish of His Royal Highness to re-visit Argentina has aroused widespread interest, and has been received throughout the Republic with expressions of intense gratification.

Mr. Follett Holt, Chairman of the Buenos Aires Western Railway Company, Limited, who is also Chairman of the Buenos Aires Trade Exhibition, said last night:—

"There is little likelihood of the revolution interfering with the arrangements for the Exhibition. I hope that everything will have settled down again happily long before then. I received a cable to-day informing me that the disturbance had not interfered with the working of the British railways out there.

"In Buenos Aires, as in this country, if things go wrong, people blame the Government. In England that is usually as far as it goes, but in Buenos Aires people take steps to remove the Government. The crops have been rather bad in Buenos Aires recently. People there are not so accustomed to hard times as we are in England, so they are blaming the President for it.

"The disturbances will not affect the British residents. The British colony is a comparatively small one, composed largely of fairly wealthy people, who are very well liked and respected in Buenos Aires."

LINER RAMS LIGHTER.

LEVIATHAN'S MISHAP AT NEW YORK.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

NEW YORK, Saturday.

The United States liner, Leviathan, the pride ofth e American merchant marine, bound for Europe, had another stroke of bad luck to-day when at 10.40 a.m. she rammed a lighter. The Leviathan was carrying 528 passengers when the collision took place just after she left her pier, and in the presence of a big crowd of relations and friends of the passengers assembled to witness her departure.

The captain sounded the alarm, indicating that the vessel was not under control and warning all harbour traffic to make way. Reports spread on shore that the Leviathan had been damaged enough to prevent her sailing, and that some of her passengers had been injured; also that a diver had been summoned to make an examination.

Inquiry showed that the liner after the crash was escorted by tugs to quarantine, where the captain decided, after full investigation, that the vessel might proceed. The alarm signals created great excitement on shore and afloat, and the accident was responsible for nearly two hours loss of time. It was also stated that the lighter did not sink, but only turned turtle, and that tugs and barges, which rushed to give assistance, were able by means of cables to keep it afloat. The weather was perfectly clear at the time in the harbour, but there was a heavy mist off the coast.

WESTCHESTER POLO CUP.

BRITAIN'S BRILLIANT PERFORMANCE.

BALANCE TURNED BY LUCK.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

MEADOWBROOK, Saturday.

The most magnificent polo match ever witnessed in the United States was played to-day in the first round of the battle for the International Trophy. The score of 10 goals by America against Britain's 5 fails to indicate the comparative strength of the rivals, a little shade of luck in most cases turning the balance.

Pressure was exerted by both sides from start to finish, Britain leading in the first period by two goals to one, but in the last four periods Britain tended to be on the defensive and lost some of the remarkable speed they showed in the early part of the game.

There was a flexibility on the part of the British side such as we have never seen here in previous struggles for the trophy. The Americans could draw upon 105 horses compared with Britain's sixty-seven, but the latter, admittedly, were splendidly mounted.

BRITISH CONFIDENCE.

Despite the absence of Aiden-Rork, through illness, and J. B. Balding, through accident, the British players were as confident as if, like the Americans, they could draw upon ample reserves. The British team showed mastery of the backhand stroke, which the Americans could not match. Lacey, as usual, played superbly, but Guinness was the hero of the day with the crowd.

In the third period the American, Hopping, fell off his horse, and in the last Pat Roark was struck on the left hand by a mallet. Pat Roark rested for a few moments, and amid roars of cheers resumed his brilliant work. The pressure in the last three periods was terrific, men and horses obviously weakening under the strain.

Despite to-day's unequal score the prospects for another exciting match for the second game are undiminished. Given just a shade of luck and to-day's score may be easily reversed. There was only one penalty for a foul—when Hitchcock crossed Roark, just escaping a dangerous collision.

One handicap which the British suffered was that they had only played together just one game in practise, whereas the Americans, on their home ground, frequently played in the same formation seen to-day.

A full account of the match appears on page 19, col. 5.

NO RESTRICTION OF RUBBER.

DECISION OF STRAITS GOVERNMENT.

The price of rubber in London yesterday fell to the new low record of 4¼d. per pound. Compared with Friday's close the quotation is down 5-16d., being the largest net decline in one day for a considerable period.

The fall followed the receipt of a private cable from the East, intimating that the Governor of the Straits Settlements had made an adverse announcement regarding restriction, and this was later confirmed by a Reuter message from Singapore.

This stated that the Government of the Straits Settlements has informed the representatives of the Malayan rubber industry that it has decided that economic laws must be allowed to take their course, in the hope that by this means stabilisation of prices in the industry will be realised.

The above decision comes as a severe blow to those who had been hoping that some scheme of regulation of output or shipments would be sanctioned by the British and Dutch Governments.

Last month the Malaya producers appointed a deputation to confer with the Governor of the Straits Settlements. The deputation asked the Government to pass legislation providing for the restriction of output. Sir Cecil Clementi, the Governor, later visited Batavia, where he was to discuss the situation with the Governor-General of the Dutch East Indies.

Prior to his departure Sir Cecil said: "It is clear that no solution can possibly be achieved by unilateral action in Malaya. It is essential that we should know the views of the Dutch authorities. I hope that very soon after my return the Malayan Governments will be fully informed as to the views of the Dutch authorities and will be able to formulate a policy."

The Straits Settlements Government's statement is given on page 3.

THE KAISER AND BISMARCK.

PRINCE BÜLOW REVEALS FACTS OF DISMISSAL.

More important instalments of Prince Bülow's memoirs are appearing in the *Daily Telegraph* this week. The great Chancellor, who was the Kaiser's constant companion during twelve critical years, gives a penetrating analysis of the Emperor's character.

He describes the circumstances in which William II. delivered the notorious "mailed fist" speech, and reveals that the Kaiser ascribed all the criticisms in England to the personal enmity of Lord Salisbury.

Among a number of letters here published for the first time is a remarkable outpouring in which the Kaiser justifies his dismissal of Bismarck.

With the frankness that characterises the whole of his memoirs, Prince Bülow writes of the Emperor Francis Joseph and the Austrian Court, and of other Sovereigns and Ministers who ruled European politics at the dawn of the century.

WOMAN'S £10,000 GIFT TO VICAR.

SURPRISE IN WILL.

The Rev. Walter Ewart Bristow, Vicar of St. Luke's, Woodside, S.E., who, as reported on page 15, receives a legacy of £10,000 under the will of Miss Mary Mildred Glover, of Chester Terrace, Regent's Park, yesterday told an interviewer:—

"I really don't know why Miss Glover, who was an elderly woman, should have left me this money.

"It is, of course, purely a personal gift, and was assigned to me when I was Warden of the Inns of Court Missions in Drury Lane. Miss Glover was a friend of mine for several years."

Miss Glover, the elder daughter of the late Rev. John Hulbert Glover, one time Vicar of Kingsthorpe (Northampton), left £17,724.

The residue of her estate is divided between her sister and brothers.

THE PRIME MINISTER.

Mr. MacDonald arrived at Balmoral Castle yesterday.

REVOLUTION IN COALFIELDS.

MARKETING SCHEMES FOR ALL DISTRICTS.

MINERS' WAGES.

PROBLEM CAUSED BY TRADE DEPRESSION.

By OUR POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT.

I hear that, as the result of the representative meeting of coal-owners in London on Thursday, marketing schemes will be forthcoming from all the twenty-one wages ascertainment districts under the Coal Mines Act.

At one stage it seemed almost certain that Northumberland and Durham, and certainly Scotland, would defy the legislation; the minorities were powerful and influential; and they always insisted that they would not bow to the compulsory elements which the legislation contained.

Better counsels have prevailed; in one or two of the districts motions for the adoption of a scheme were proposed or supported by representatives of the minority. Further, it appears that practically all the schemes are substantially in terms of the Act, or of the model scheme which has commended itself to the Mines Department. Probably by the end of September the industry will be ready to embark on what amounts to a revolution in its organisation; from that point all collieries in the country will be regulated as to standard tonnage and quota; and coal will take its place with railways, electricity, gas, broadcasting and other enterprises which have come under a substantial measure of legislative control.

VOLUNTARY AMALGAMATIONS.

Very soon the Amalgamation Commissioners will be appointed. I hear that they will prefer to begin with schemes in which considerable progress has already been made, notably in Lancashire and other parts of the country; and that from the beginning there will be a keen desire to avoid the use of the compulsory powers if voluntary amalgamations on sound lines can be promoted.

More intricate for the Government, and certainly politically much more difficult, is the future of miners' remuneration. Under the Act the half-hour reduction in the working day is due at the beginning of December. The Government always relied upon four months' run of the marketing schemes, together with improvement in the industry, to provide the necessary basis for financing the half-hour reduction without any inroad upon miners' wages.

Officially, however, the Mining Association has insisted that with any reduction in the working time certain reductions in wages would be necessary; alternatively, these reductions would be smaller if the spread-over in working hours were adopted. Under the Act there would be no spread-over unless the district machinery of the owners and miners and the national machinery of the Mining Association and the Miners' Federation of Great Britain approved; for all practical purposes the miners have this matter entirely in their own hands.

EFFECT OF THE SLUMP.

Unfortunately, the progressive improvement in the industry over a considerable part of last year has been arrested by the slump of recent months; and at the moment there are few signs of definite improvement. It seems unlikely, therefore, that by December there will have been such recovery as would render the half-hour reduction possible without alteration of wages; in that event there may be controversy regarding the spread-over, and possibly also in the adjustment of certain of the district agreements.

Meanwhile the Government are pressing for the earliest possible application of the marketing schemes in order that they may contribute to such better pit-head price level as would remove the possibility of wages conflict at the end of the present year. Much will depend on the attitude of both sides of the industry during the intervening months; and both certainly view with anxiety a general industrial depression which has undoubtedly retarded a quite conspicuous coal trade recovery.

BRITAIN AND CHINA.

CONVENTIONS ON RIGHTS OF FOREIGNERS.

The SUNDAY TIMES learns that Sir Miles Lampson, British Minister in China, will resume conversations with the Nanking Government in the near future—some time this month—on the question of extra-territoriality in China.

This vital subject earlier in the year was the subject of discussions between the British Minister and the Government at Nanking, but for various reasons no definite result was then arrived at, and much of the old ground will now have to be traversed.

In view of the unstable conditions prevailing in China at present the consummation of an early agreement even now is problematical.

Sunday Times

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POLITICAL NOTES

TARIFF TRUCE TO BE RATIFIED.

THE GOVERNMENT'S ATTITUDE.

By OUR POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT.

At Geneva, where Mr. Henderson, Lord Cecil, and Mr. Graham are the leading British delegates, more will be heard of the Tariff Truce proposal. Great Britain, as responsible for the project, could hardly do less than continue with these discussions, but while most people are doubtful as to the ultimate result of the Truce talk, there are definite implications involved which are decidedly important. For example, I learn that the Government have decided to intimate their intention to ratify the Draft Convention. This is significant with an Imperial Conference in the offing. November is the date by which ratifications must be lodged. If failure to ratify the Convention might have been interpreted as an indication that British fiscal policy was changing, then the decision to ratify can be regarded as showing that the views of Mr. Snowden are still predominant in the Cabinet.

Revenue Tariff Unlikely.

The Convention itself, as a matter of fact, is relatively unimportant. So far, eighteen countries have signed it, while twenty-three countries have promised to take part in negotiations on specific groups of commodities in which textiles and machinery or engineering goods are mentioned as specially favourable for the purpose of early anti-tariffist effort. The Government has no delusions about this. Since the Draft was signed in March, various European countries have altered their tariffs, but these changes were either covered in the definite understanding at Geneva, or do not in practice disturb the equilibrium to such an extent as to conflict with the practice of the Convention, and possibly not even with its spirit. In France, for example, most of the changes have been designed merely to make her *ad valorem* duties effective; in other cases, the changes relate to agricultural products which were definitely excluded from the Draft Convention.

The Convention is merely the basis on which more than a score of countries have promised to investigate specific groups. Few are optimistic enough to believe that in the present economic disposition of Europe there will be substantial reduction in tariffs. On the other hand, certain critics consider that the prevailing depression may direct attention to the dangers of the economic nationalism which has followed the war, and that there may be a much better atmosphere for the negotiations than generally appears to be probable. I hear that the Government definitely consider that ratification cannot in any way prejudice their position at the Imperial Conference. That would only be true if they intend to tax imported food and raw materials in such a way as to provide an opportunity for effective preference for the Dominions. Such taxation is not intended; and, in any case, even if a revenue tariff were entertained, there will be ample time for the British Government to intimate withdrawal from the Truce prior to the Budget of next year. But I learn that the prospects of even a revenue tariff are now fast fading away.

The Bye-Elections.

Mr. E. T. Campbell has been elected M.P. for Bromley, and will be welcomed back to the Commons as successor to the late Colonel Cuthbert James. Although the contest was fought on a stale register and with many voters on holiday—the total poll was only slightly over 50 per cent.—there is no doubt that Mr. Redwood surprised everyone by the extent of the support he received. This was undoubtedly in the main Conservative support, and if the incident is a reminder to Party leaders that there are many electors who like their political policies carried out with vigour and courage, then it can do nothing but good.

The new register of voters comes into force on October 15, and bye-elections now pending will not take place until after that date. These vacancies are South Paddington and Scarborough. In the former Sir Herbert Lidiard, chairman of the Conservative Association, will be the candidate in succession to Commodore Douglas King. He has strong local connections, having been on the Borough Council for thirty years, Mayor three times, and representative on the L.C.C. for ten years. The retirement of Captain Sidney Herbert from the Scarborough and Whitby division next month is due to his continued ill-health. Captain Herbert was Parliamentary Private Secretary to Mr. Baldwin during his Premiership. While Commodore King was unopposed at the last election, Captain Herbert had Liberal and Socialist opponents and polled 20,710 votes against Mr. H. P. Gisborne (L.) 17,544 and Mr. H. D. Rowntree (Lab.) 4,645.

Britain and Abyssinia.

The visit of the Duke of Gloucester to Abyssinia for the coronation of King Tafari revives romantic memories of Ethiopia. It was into Abyssinia that Mahomet escaped when—with only a handful of followers, he had failed to convert Arabia; and it was from this Christian centre that he ultimately emerged to triumph and world renown. Abyssinia remains in the minds of many the legendary home of the Queen of Sheba, and others remember its association with a British expedition which penetrated to its innermost recesses last century under Lord Napier. Its present ruler, King Tafari, created the most favourable impression in London, and is a cultivated oriental. The creed of Abyssinia is still Coptic, and the country remains a strange Christian oasis in a hinterland of quite different beliefs. Pious antiquaries still are hopeful of finding relics of Christian culture in Abyssinia; and it is conceivable that early gospels may have strayed into the centre and remained undiscovered. A great deal of British territory lies alongside Abyssinia, and in the past rival chiefs have wandered over the border to create trouble in the Sudan and its neighbourhood. But the relations between this country and the Emperor of Ethiopia will be cemented by the Duke's visit, and King Tafari intends to sig an agreement of mutual benefit to signal coronation.

DEATH OF SIR JAMES GUTHRIE.

We regret to announce the death of Sir James Guthrie, the famous Scottish artist, which occurred at his residence, Rowmore, Row, Dumbartonshire, yesterday afternoon. The funeral will take place at Row Church on Tuesday. A memoir appears on page 15.

STOP-PRESS NEWS ON PAGE 14, COLUMN 2.

SHOT AT DAWN.

"ROMAN JUSTICE" FOR TERRORISTS.

FATE OF TRIESTE SLOVENES.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

ROME, Saturday.

The four Italian subjects of Slav origin sentenced to death yesterday by the Special Tribunal at Trieste, paid the penalty at dawn to-day, tied to stakes with their backs to the firing squad—for Italian military tradition regards "traitors" as unworthy of facing their executors.

The men were implicated in an attempt to blow up the offices of the newspaper *Popolo di Trieste* which resulted in the death of a journalist.

They were punished to remind other dissatisfied subjects that, in the words of the Crown Prosecutor, "Rome has returned—Rome and her justice which, remember, is inflexible."

The general Italian attitude towards the condemnation of the four fanatics is best expressed by the fact that several newspapers adopted the words "Roman Justice" for their headlines. Italy believes that exemplary punishment inflicted now in the troubled border country will act as a deterrent to further attempts of the strong Slav minority to re-assert itself.

A similar belief underlies the unremitting efforts of the Italian authorities to suppress in the former Austrian Tyrol the native German language.

IRISH CHURCH'S DECREES.

SYNOD AND BIRTH CONTROL.

Decrees of the Irish Hierarchy made at a secret synod at Maynooth in 1927, and approved by the Holy See last November, have been issued in booklet form by the Catholic Truth Society in Ireland. They

Exhort all priests to discourage the practice of betting,

Forbid them from taking any part in the making of wills without the consent of the Bishop,

Forbid panegyrics by laymen in cemeteries, and

Exhort the faithful to shun contraception and indecent dress.

With regard to contraception, it is urged that all who have the care of souls should put forward every effort to prevent "this unutterable crime, hitherto unheard of in our midst, from ever taking root in our land.

"Let the faithful avoid altogether whatever injures good morals. Let them not attend theatres and cinemas unless they are of good reputation. Let them completely avoid dances, which are offensive to Christian modesty, and not prolong, as a rule, even modest dances to late hours of the night, but indulge in them in moderation.

"Let them shun obscene representations, including picture postcards and illustrated papers. Let them not read books, especially novels, except with the advice of persons of established integrity."

£300,000 FORTUNE AND TWO WILLS.

POSSIBLE LAWSUIT.

A dispute concerning the £300,000 fortune of Mr. Augustus Langham Christie, of Eaton Square, Westminster, formerly High Sheriff of Devonshire, is likely to be heard in the Probate Division of the High Court early next term.

The lawsuit will centre on two wills left by Mr. Christie, one made in 1901, and the other in 1925.

Although a will has not yet been admitted to probate, letters of administration have been granted to his widow, Lady Rosamond Christie, a daughter of the fifth Earl of Portsmouth, and to Lord Clinton, who is an owner of large estates in Devonshire.

The question to be decided will be whether the earlier or later will is to be accepted. The earlier will has terms favourable to Lady Christie. The later will is being supported by a Barnstaple solicitor in his position as executor.

The gross value of the estate has been estimated at more than £312,000, with a net value of £158,000.

UNITED STATES OF EUROPE.

DIVIDED VIEWS AT GENEVA.

BRITISH ATTITUDE WINS SUPPORT.

AGREEMENT REACHED ON PALESTINE.

From OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT, WICKHAM STEED.

GENEVA, Saturday night.

The eleventh Assembly of the League promises to be a hot affair. Interest in M. Briand's European Federation scheme is almost as keen as the temperature is high—which is saying a good deal.

British insistence that any special European organisation must be kept strictly within the League frame-work is heartily supported in many quarters, but on other points opinions differ widely.

Some would put the economic aspects of the scheme foremost. Some, like M. Briand himself, think its political aspects must take precedence. Others claim that in view of the prevailing political animosities in Europe it would be best to shelve the whole project by appointing a vague Commission to wrap it in swaddling clothes.

Others, again, argue that this procedure would be tantamount to a confession of impotence and hopelessness which would encourage militant nationalism everywhere. They urge M. Briand to go ahead at all costs.

M. BRIAND DETERMINED.

M. Briand means to go ahead. What he will say to the Special Conference convened for Monday afternoon is still a secret; but he intends that his scheme should be placed formally on the Assembly's agenda, and he will open a debate on it himself, probably on Thursday. He will ask that the Assembly or the Council should appoint a Commission to implement—not to shelve—the Federation of Europe—thus taking the wind out of the sails of those who wish to damn it with faint praise or kill it by coddling.

The British delegation would prefer that precedence should be given to the economic side of the project. Mr. Henderson is unlikely to favour any idea of entering into general political commitments, though he is not unfavourable to any reasonable plan for European co-ordination.

He had a conference this afternoon with Sir Robert Borden, the Canadian delegate, and may be trusted to keep in close touch with all the Dominion delegations.

BRITAIN AND PALESTINE.

Monday's sitting of the Council on the Palestine Mandate question is expected to pass off quietly. Mr. Henderson is in substantial agreement with the report which M. Procope, the Foreign Minister of Finland, will submit to the Council on the controversy between the League, the Mandates Commission, and the British Government.

A resolution embodying M. Procope's conclusions is likely to be adopted unanimously.

The way will then be clear for M. Briand, who will hold the centre of the stage for the rest of the week. Apart from the details, interest will centre round the question whether he conceives his project negatively, as a means of preventing another European war, which the League might otherwise fail to avert; or positively, as a scheme for progressive political and economic co-operation between European nations already agreed to look upon war as an obsolete anachronism.

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NO TRUCKLING TO GANDHI.

LONDON CONFERENCE PLANS TO STAND.

FRONTIER BATTLE.

AIR SQUADRONS BOMB TRIBESMEN.

As stated by the SUNDAY TIMES last week, refusal of the offer by the Viceroy of facilities to the Congress leaders to be represented at the Round-Table Conference on India is not to be allowed to interfere with the arrangements for the assembling of the Conference as originally proposed—namely, on October 20.

The Ministerial view appears to be that a conference constituted without the inclusion of Congress representatives is capable of working out a scheme acceptable to Parliament and to representative opinion in India.

The proceedings on October 20 may be of a purely preliminary and informal character, for it is hardly expected that the Imperial Conference will have finished its labours by then. It is more than probable that the first formal meeting of the Round Table Conference will be held at St. James's Palace on or about November 10. It is possible that some of the Indian delegations may not have arrived here by October 20. With regard to the personnel of these delegations, and announcement, the SUNDAY TIMES learns, will be made within the next few days.

The SUNDAY TIMES is able to state that the British-Indian delegations will number about fifty, in addition to whom will be fourteen delegates of the Indian Ruling Princes. The precise strength of the Government and opposition delegations is uncertain at present, but it is expected they will number about twenty.

"VERY UNWISE.

VICEROY'S REPLY ON THE SECESSION CLAIM.

POONA, Saturday.

The question of India's right to secede from the British Empire was, it appears from the statement issued by the peace intermediaries, raised in their conversations with the Viceroy on the one hand an the imprisoned Congress leaders on the other.

Reporting to the Nehrus on August 30 and 31 the result of their conversations with the Viceroy, the intermediaries told them that anyone could raise any point he liked at the London Round-Table Conference, but the Viceroy thought it would be very unwise for Gandhi to raise at present the question of India's right to secede from the Empire at will. If however, the Government of India were faced with such a question the Viceroy would say that the Government was not prepared to treat it as an open question. If, despite this, Gandhi desired to raise the question the Government would inform the Secretary of State for India of Gandhi's intention.

As regards the right to raise at the Round-Table Conference the question of India's liability for certain financial burdens, the Nationalist leaders were told that the Viceroy could not entertain any proposition amounting to a total repudiation of all debts, but it would be open to anyone to raise at the Conference the question of any financial liability of India and call for its examination.

As regards the Salt Act, if the Legislature were prevailed on to repeal the Act, and if any proposal were put forward to make good the loss of revenue, the Viceroy would consider the question on its merits, but open breaches of the Salt Act could not be condoned as long as it was law.—*Reuter.*

CHIEF SCOUT HONOURED.

THE FREEDOM OF CANTERBURY.

One hundred Rovers and Scouts from all parts of Kent formed a guard of honour as Lord Baden-Powell entered the ancient Guildhall at Canterbury yesterday to receive the Honorary Freedom of the city.

The Mayor of Canterbury, Councillor the Rev. S. Gordon Wilson, said that they greeted Lord Baden-Powell not as an illustrious soldier, for the uppermost thought in their minds was the effort for world peace which he had created by means of the Scout and Girl Guide movements.

The certificate of Freedom was enclosed in a casket made from oak taken from the Arundel Tower of Canterbury Cathedral.

Lord Baden-Powell, who was welcomed by the sounding of the ancient Burgmote horn, said that in honouring him they were honouring the Scout movement, which was not a "one man" show. It would be an inspiration to all who were working for the Scout movement in the promotion of peace and good will throughout the world.

At a rally of 6,000 Scouts and Guides the Chief Scout said that he had for some time particularly wanted to thank the Scouts of Kent for the good work they were doing in making friends with foreign scouts.

TRAFFIC DIVERTED BY FLOODS.

LAST NIGHT'S RAINSTORM.

Heavy rain fell in central London last night after a sunny day. Theatre-goers in the West End were drenched.

Many streets in Kingston were flooded during a violent thunderstorm of short duration. Omnibus traffic had to be diverted in Gloucester Road because of several feet of water under the railway bridge near Norbiton Station.

Matters were almost as bad at Kingston railway station, a number of motor-cars and motor-cycles being held up because of their engines being flooded.

NEARLY CUT IN TWO.

TRAWLERS COLLIDE IN NORTH SEA.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

LOWESTOFT, Saturday.

The details of a collision at sea were made known here to-day. Scarcely two hours after she left the port for the fishing grounds, the steam trawler Eudocia met in collision with the smack Refuge, striking her amidships and nearly cutting her in half.

The smack sunk within three minutes, her crew of five scrambling up the steamer's bows, which had nearly penetrated into the fish hold, as their vessel went down beneath them.

The Refuge, which was under full sail at the time, had left harbour on the previous night and was about six miles outside the Cross Sand lightship off Yarmouth when the collision occurred. Her crew were brought back to Lowestoft by the Eudocia, which suffered no damage.

CATTLE DISEASE OUTBREAK.

Two cases of foot-and-mouth disease were confirmed in pigs in Holbeck, Leeds, yesterday, and in consequence a fifteen miles area order has been put into force round Leeds.

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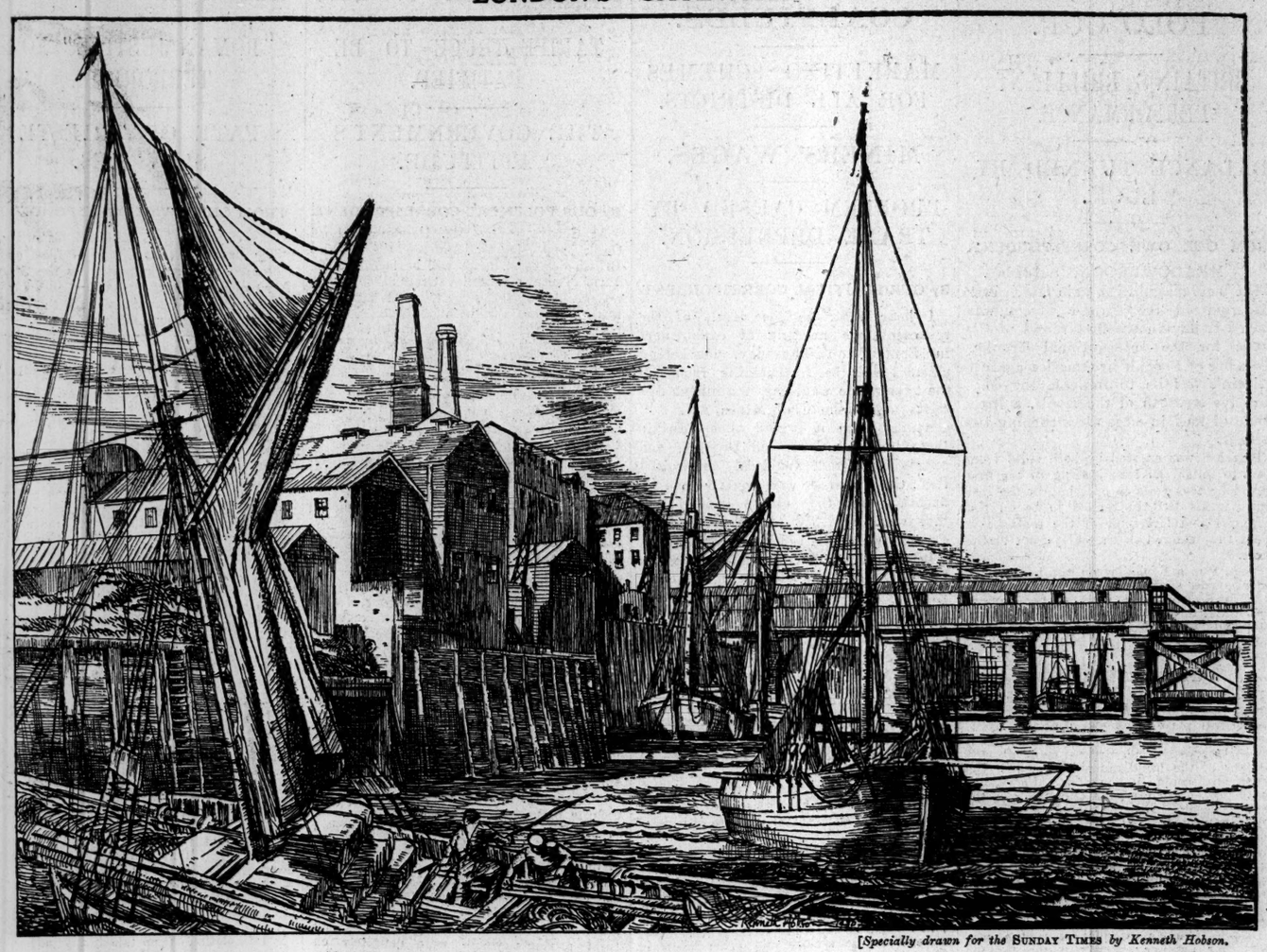
LONDON'S GATEWAY.



[*Specially drawn for the* SUNDAY TIMES *by Kenneth Hobson.*

Gravesend—the gateway to London from the sea since earliest times. In the Domesday Survey a "hythe" or landing place is referred to as being near the mouth of the Thames at this point. The Corporation of the City of London have welcomed important foreign visitors at Gravesend for hundreds of years, and from it there have been many State processions by river to London. Princess Alexandra was given a great welcome here on March 7, 1863, when she arrived to marry, three days later, the Prince of Wales, afterwards King Edward VII.

DRIVER KILLED AT BROOKLANDS.

MIDGET CAR'S DASH INTO SANDBANK.

TRAGEDY WITNESSED BY WIFE.

Mr. A. Walter, a member of the Brighton and Hove Club, was killed yesterday at Brooklands in the first heat of the Brighton road race, when his M.G. Midget struck a sandbank directly in front of the stand, and, amidst a cloud of sand, overturned.

Mr. Walter was thrown from the car as it came to rest. The side of his head and face were badly cut and his right hand and arm were also cut.

It did not appear from the stand that anything more serious than external injuries were received, but Mr. Walter was unconscious when lifted into the ambulance before being taken to the Weybridge Cottage Hospital, where he died soon after admission.

Mr. Walter's wife was a witness of the accident, which was apparently caused by the driver taking the bend too quickly.

H. Waldron, of Eastbourne, who was riding a Velocette motor-cycle in one of the final sections of the relay race, was seriously injured when, in full sight of the crowd on the stand, his motor-cycle crashed opposite Vickers' sheds on the finishing straight.

Waldron was travelling at a very high speed and had just forced his way to second place when he came off. He rolled along the track and his motor-cycle struck him once or twice while he was on the ground. An ambulance was soon on the scene, and he was taekn to Weybridge Cottage Hospital with severe external injuries.

"CREMATED AT DAWN."

FRENCH DRAMATIST'S LAST WISH.

PARIS, Saturday.

Georges de Porto-Riche, the French dramatist and Academician, who died yesterday, left the following instructions for the disposal of his body:—

"I desire to be cremated with the briefest delay, at dawn, without fuss or ceremony, accompanied only by my nearest and dearest. When lying on my last bed, I do not wish to be seen or looked at by anyone, so that there may be no witness of my ultimate sleep or of my departure. In accordance with my wishes, let me be transported to the seashore, to the sad and solitary enclosure that I have indicated."

These dispositions in M. de Porto-Riche's will were made known to-day.—*Reuter.*

LATE NEWS

HEAVY BLOODSHED IN BUENOS AIRES.

1,000 DEAD AND WOUNDED.

A Reuter message from New York this morning stated that 1,000 had been killed or wounded in the Argentine revolution, according to an unofficial announcement in Buenos Aires retransmitted by the Associated Press. It was added that the Revolutionists had formed a military junta to take control, with General Jose Evaris Touriburi as President.

According to a British United Press message, martial law has been suspended by a decree of the new Government.

SUNSHINE TO ORDER.

U.S. SCIENTIST'S BIG CLAIM.

FEE FROM RACING ASSOCIATION.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

NEW YORK, Saturday.

Dr. George Sykes, a venerable scientist, has been engaged by the Westchester Racing Association of New York to prevent rain falling during the Belmont Park races, which started to-day and continue throughout the week.

For each week-day that the sun shines Dr. Sykes will be paid £200, and for each of two Saturdays £500. If it rains Dr. Sykes will forfeit double those amounts.

Dr. Sykes claims that for the past two years he has been broadcasting rain or sunshine, as ordered, with a mysterious apparatus which controls the weather by use of magnetic electric thermal, electro magnetic, and other forces co-ordinated to affect the magnetic field of the earth.

Since Dr. Sykes put the apparatus into operation at the racetrack this morning, overhanging threatening skies have given place to sunshine. The scientist recently offered to break up a drought, but the U.S. Weather Bureau curtly replied that it was not convinced that anyone was able to control the weather.

The secretary of the Racing Association admitted he was sceptical, but declared that he could not afford to reject any form of insurance for fine weather.

THE QUEEN AT CHURCH BAZAAR.

GIFTS FROM THE KING.

The Queen yesterday visited a sale of work held in connection with Crathie Church, Aberdeenshire, where Their Majesties worship during their residence at Balmoral Castle.

The sale was opened in the church hall by Lady Dorothy Ashley-Cooper, in the absence of her mother, the Countess of Shaftesbury. Among the gifts for the stalls were a quantity of game and a number of cakes sent by the King, while the Queen sent a number of china articles and several pictures.

Before the opening ceremony, the Queen, accompanied by her Lady-in-Waiting, Lady Victoria Weld-Forrester, paid a visit to the hall, and both purchased something from each of the stalls.

Among those who were present at the sale were Lady Keppel and Miss Keppel, Lady Lettice Ashley-Cooper, Lady Alington, and the Marquis and Marchioness of Huntly.

ANOTHER MAILBAG ROBBERY.

A NEW RUSE.

Another mail-bag robbery was being investigated by the police yesterday. The bag disappeared from Dartford railway station platform late on Friday night.

It is stated that just after a number of bags had been deposited on the platform a quarrel arose between a man and a woman, which the officials composed.

Afterwards the bag, which contained about sixteen packets of registered letters, was found to be missing, and a G.P.O. official yesterday said that the theory was being considered that the platform disturbance was a ruse to divert the attention of the station officials.

Mail-bag robberies this year include the theft of a bag in Holborn, W.C., containing pearls worth £5,000 and the disappearance of £2,750 in banknotes while in transit between Manchester and Leek.

Last year there were sixty-eight mail-bag robberies, and in the six months ending March 18 last there were forty.

GANGSTER GOES HOME.

An Exchange message says that Jack Diamond (the New York gangster) sailed from Hamburg for the United States yesterday aboard the Hannover. He is paying his own fare and is the only passenger. The cargo includes hundreds of canaries.

TRAINING SHIP LAD ACCUSED.

REPORTED CONFESSION OF MURDER.

"THREW BOY INTO CANAL."

An alleged confession, said to have been made by a boy aged 17, was read at Northfleet (Kent) Police Court yesterday, when Walter Cooper, of the training ship Cornwall, off Gravesend, was charged with the murder of an unknown person at Chalk, near Gravesend, on Friday.

Cooper, a small lad for his years, appeared in court in uniform.

Police-Sergeant Ward said he saw the lad at midnight at Gravesend Police Station, where he made a voluntary statement. He said he was going along by the Gravesend-Higham Canal at 4 o'clock on Friday afternoon, when he met another boy with a school-bag slung over his shoulder.

He (Cooper) was wheeling a bicycle, which he had stolen from a farm at Chalk, and had a bar of iron in his hand. He asked the boy if he had any money, and he replied, "No."

FOUND ONLY A SHILLING.

The statement continued: "I up with the piece of iron and hit him on the forehead. I then searched him and found a shilling. I hit him on the head again and threw him into the canal.

"I made my way to Cliffe Marshes, and suddenly turned back because it was getting on my mind. I met some boys and told them what I had done, and they detained me."

In reply to questions, said the sergeant, Cooper said he spent sevenpence of the shilling on a packet of cigarettes, a box of matches, two cakes and a bottle of lemonade.

When charged yesterday, Cooper said the other boy was about 14 years old.

On this evidence he was remanded until Thursday. The police yesterday dredged the whole length of the canal.

TRAIN JUMPS POINTS.

LIVERPOOL STREET TRAFFIC DELAYED.

Confusion was caused at Liverpool Street Station last night when three coaches of an empty passenger train jumped the points at the entrance to the station and blocked up and down through lines. Hundreds of passengers were delayed, but no one was hurt.

An official of the L.N.E.R. stated that the train had come from Sheringham and was returning empty to Stratford. It left the station at 4.21 and was proceeding slowly across the points when three coaches left the rails. Only the west side of the station could be used, and several local trains were diverted to Fenchurch Street.

Breakdown apparatus and men from Stratford worked feverishly to clear the lines. Nearly two hours after the mishap trains were still running at least half-an-hour late.

NON-STOP CAR.

FOUR PERSONS KNOCKED DOWN AND HURT.

A motor-car containing three men dashed through the streets of Richmond yesterday, and on passing through George Street towards Petersham, knocked down and injured four pedestrians in different parts of the road.

A traffic constable commandeered a passing car and gave chase, but the car disappeared, and later was found abandoned near Petersham Woods.

Two of the injured pedestrians were taken to Richmond hospital, where one, an elderly woman, lies in a serious condition. It was found later that the car had been stolen from a garage in Barnes.

THE SICK LIST.

Last night's reports on the condition of invalids stated:—

SIR RICHARD BARNETT (seriously ill following a relapse after an attack of pneumonia): A better night but general condition unchanged.

CANON NEWBOLT: No change.

MR. W. MACKINDER, M.P.: No change.

MR. HARRY GOSLING, M.P.: A little better night.

A NEW KIND OF BALLOON.

ATTEMPT TO CLIMB FIVE MILES.

PROFESSOR'S HOPES

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

BERLIN, Saturday.

The Belgian Professor Piccard, who proposes an attempt to penetrate to a very high altitude with a specially constructed balloon, has arrived at Augsburg, whence the ascent is to be made.

The balloon in which Professor Piccard hopes to attain a height of 15,000 to 16,000 metres (between five and six miles) has been constructed in the Riedinger factory, Augsburg, on an entirely new principle. Its weight will be 800 kilogrammes (about 1,700 lb.), and it will be capable of carrying double that weight. It will be filled with about 8,200 cubic metres of hydrogen gas, and little ballast will be taken.

Instead of the usual basket a large aluminium globe brought by Professor Piccard from Belgium will be attached, and in this there is room for himself and an assistant. The globe has two observation windows of double glass. One side of it is painted jet black, the other is bright aluminium, and underneath is the apparatus by means of which the balloon and globe can be turned round.

SIXTY DEGREES BELOW ZERO.

In extreme altitudes the professor expects to encounter temperatures of from 30 to 50 or even 60 degrees below zero, but he relies on the sun for warmth. As there are no clouds in those regions, he states, he has only to turn the black section of the globe towards the sun to become perhaps even warmer than he wishes. The walls of the globe, being of aluminium, will protect the passengers against ultra-violet rays, and they are also made to resist a pressure of seven atmospheres.

Professor Piccard is to take with him one and three-quarter cubic metres of liquid and compressed oxygen, apparatus with which to investigate the mysterious cosmic rays, and an electrometer. The Professor and his assistant will have a parachute in readiness in case of accident, and the globe is also provided with one. Professor Piccard hopes to have everything ready for the ascent in five or six days' time.

SUN-BATHER FINED.

FOOTBALL KNICKERS ON HYDE PARK "LIDO."

For lying on the grass near the Serpentine "without a proper costume," Harry Curr, aged 22, a telegraphist, of Notting Hill, was fined 10s. at Marlborough Street yesterday. He was wearing football knickers.

Curr said that a score of bathers were wearing a similar outfit to his. He was sunbathing. Exposure of the upper part of the body to the sun, he said, was coming into vogue generally among bathers. He admitted that he had not been in the water.

Mr. Mead (the magistrate): Then you had no right to be there. You are admitted on the understanding that you wish to bathe.

"That rule is misunderstood by everybody," said Curr.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE PROVOST.

Dr. Edward M. Walker, who has been Pro-Provost of Queen's College, Oxford, from 1922, was yesterday elected Provost of the College in succession to the late Dr. J. D. Magrath.

NEW AERODROME OPENED.

Miss Amy Johnson was present at the opening of Ratcliffe Aerodrome, near Leicester, yesterday, flying from London with Sir Sefton Brancker. Her visit was purely private.

At the end of the programme, an aeroplane piloted by Captain Kirby, R.N., crashed from a height of fifty feet. Captain Kirby was thrown clear and was unhurt, but Mrs. Kirby had her leg fractured.

INDIAN OFFICIAL MURDERED.

KARACHI, Saturday.

Hassanand Khanchand, head clerk of the Revenue Department of the Commissioner in Sind's Office, was stabbed in four places in his flat this morning by an unknown assassin and died later in hospital.—*Reuter.*

4,000 DEAD IN HURRICANE.

PLIGHT OF STRICKEN SANTO DOMINGO.

BRITISH CRUISER ON WAY TO HELP.

HALIFAX (N.S.), Saturday.

H.M. Cruiser Danae, of the British Atlantic Squadron, left here this morning for Santo Domingo to render assistance to the sufferers from the hurricane.—*Reuter.*

NEW YORK, Saturday.

Dr. Antonio Calderon, who is in charge of the sanitary service, estimates that not less than 4,000 have perished in Santo Domingo. Only 400 houses remain out of 10,000.

The capital resembles a battlefield, and the hospital is so full with 400 seriously injured persons that the erection of a large emergency hospital has been begun. There are 300 dead and 500 injured in the district of Elalgibe. There are 167 dead at Milla Francisca, where a maternity house collapsed, entombing at least fifty mothers and newborn babies.

The damage is now estimated at 50,000,000 dollars (£10,000,000).

When the maternity hospital referred to was demolished, sheets of zinc with which the building was line collapsed, decapitating a great many screaming and helpless mothers and children. Parties who have been out as far as fifteen miles from the city report that the town of San Luis Isisdro has been totally destroyed.—*Reuter.*

American ships have now arrived at Santo Domingo with supplies of food and necessities.—*Central News.*

THE "ASHES" BALL.

VICTORY CELEBRATED AT AUSTRALIA HOUSE.

The Australian cricket tourists attended a ball at Australia House last night to celebrate the winning by Australia of the "Ashes."

Mr. W. M. Woodfull, the Australian captain, and Mr. T. Wall, who are both teachers, were entertained last night by the Executive of the National Union of Teachers at the Hotel Russell.

Mr. Woodfull paid tribute to the great hospitality shown to the members of the Australian team in England. Ninety-nine per cent. of Australian cricket enthusiasts, he said, did not think the Australian side had a chance at all, but they had pulled together and won back the "Ashes."

It was always a pleasure to play against the English county teams: they were such great sportsmen.

CHANNEL WINS.

DUTCHWOMAN GIVES UP AFTER 3½ HOURS.

Mme. Brouwer, the Dutch swimmer, failed yesterday in an attempt to swim the Channel. She started from Cape Griz Nez at 7.35 a.m., and gave up the attempt at 11.5 a.m., when she was five miles from the French coast.

Miss Peggy Duncan, the South African swimmer, proposes to make her attempt to beat Miss Ederle's record for the cross Channel swim to-day. She will enter the water at Cape Gris Nez about 7.45 a.m.

A 14-year-old Ramsgate girl, Agnes Fisher, yesterday swam from Deal Pier to Ramsgate Harbour, a distance of ten miles, in 3 hours 24 min.

"RED'S" DOUBLE LIFE.

COMMUNIST "JEKYLL AND HYDE."

PLOTTING WITH BELA-KUN.

ARRESTS IN HUNGARY.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

BUDAPEST, Saturday.

The Budapest police hope that the Communist plans for rioting to-day have been foiled by the sensational arrest of Paul Foeldes, the wealthy manager of the Weiss Textile Factory in Czepel. The police believe that Foeldes is the head of the whole underground Communist organisation in Hungary.

After his arrest the police searched the elegant six-room flat which Foeldes inhabited in a fashionable part of the city, and discovered enormous quantities of Communist leaflets, pamphlets and cypher correspondence from Moscow. The letters so far decyphered have proved to be from Moscow, from Bela-Kun, who for nine months ruled Hungary as Communist Dictator. Now from Moscow he is thanking Foeldes for his services in the cause of the Communist Revolution in Hungary.

Foeldes, who drew the (for Hungary) high salary of 1,400 pengö (about £52) monthly, has apparently acted for years in this capacity. Only two persons knew that the handsome young factory manager, aged 31, and envied by friends for his early success, was in reality handling huge sums of Moscow money, and was busily engaged by night composing leaflets and pamphlets aiming at the overthrow of the Capitalist order of which by day in his factory he seemed a typical representative and supporter.

HOW THE ARREST WAS MADE.

By a fortunate chance, among the many Communists recently arrested in possession of inflammatory leaflets was the highly-respected confectioner, Arpas Recsei, who was known to be a friend of Foeldes. Actually he was one of the two Communists who knew that Dr. Foeldes Jekyll, the factory manager by day, became Mr. Foeldes Hyde, Communist plotter by night. Recsei was released and closely watched. It was found that he had nightly conferences with Foeldes, and yesterday the secret police surrounded the house and suddenly entered, discovering Foeldes in the act of giving Recsei written instructions for setting the subterranean Communist machine in motion to create riots and bloodshed to-day. With these men the police also arrested Emma Fink, who lived with Foeldes.

A REPORTED CONFESSION.

According to one of the newspapers here, Foeldes has confessed, under police examination, that he had planned, on the instructions of Moscow, the proclamation of a Dictatorship of the Proletariat in Budapest. Seven years ago, it is stated, he was given the mission by Bela Kun of building up Communist "cell" organisation in Hungary.

Emma Fink, who was arrested with him, is an interesting personality. She is 55 years of age, and was for a long time governess to Princess Elisabeth Windischgraetz, daughter of the Crown Prince Rudolf, and granddaughter of the Emperor Francis Joseph. The Princess, who is known everywhere as the "Red Princess," married the Austrian extreme Left Socialist, Petznek.

444,644

HUGE ENTRY FOR THE BP COMPETITION

WHAT MOTORISTS WANT IN THEIR PETROL.

THE WINNING COUPON:

1. MILES PER GALLON
2. EASY STARTING
3. UNVARYING QUALITY
4. POWER
5. ACCELERATION
6. CLEANLINESS
7. SPEED
8. FREEDOM FROM DEPOSIT
9. NON-PINKING
10. HILL-CLIMBING

The number of entries (certified by Messrs. Hugh Macrae and Company, Chartered Accountants, 103 Kingsway, London, W.C.) totalled 444,644. Accordingly a cheque for £5,558 1. 0. has been sent to H.R.H. The Prince of Wales' Personal Fund (The Legion Book Fund) in aid of the British Legion.

1ST £1,000 Mr. MAURICE WHITE, Pool Farm, Corsley, Wiltshire.

2ND £250 Mr. V. E. HASLAM, 27, Gap Road, Wimbledon, S.W. 19.

3RD £100 Mrs. E. C. AVERY, 132, Charing Cross Road, W.C.2.

4TH £50 Mr. ANGUS MILLER, 120, Petershill Road, Springburn, Glasgow, N.

5TH £25 Mr. H. R. COWARD, High St., Carisbrook, I. of W.

AND 50 PRIZES OF £5 EACH AND 325 PRIZES OF £1 EACH

Cheques were posted to the prize winners on the 6th inst.

The New BP gives more miles per gallon. It is specially rich in 'lighter fractions' which give easy starting in the coldest weather. No waste of petrol in starting also means more miles per gallon. Refined from vast resources of consistent crude. BP doesn't vary.

BP has a specially 'high overall volatility' which gives vivid acceleration. Better top gear performance again means more miles per gallon.

BP GIVES YOU MORE, COSTS NO MORE

Court Circular.

BALMORAL CASTLE, Saturday.

Princess Elizabeth of York has arrived at the Castle.

The Right Hon. J. Ramsay MacDonald, M.P., Prime Minister and First Lord of the Treasury, and the Very Rev. Alexander Martin, D.D., have also arrived.

Sir Ernest Budge had the honour of dining with the King and Queen this evening.

Prince George will attend the all-star concert of the Excelsior Philanthropic Society at People's Palace, Mile End, London, on October 30, in aid of London hospitals, and the Earl of Lonsdale will preside at the festival dinner of the society at the Savoy Hotel on November 18.

Prince Arthur of Connaught will preside at a dinner in the Guildhall, on Wednesday, October 1, to be given by the Royal Empire Society, the British Empire League, the Victoria League, the Overseas League, and the British Empire Club, to the Dominion Prime Ministers and representatives of India attending the Imperial Conference.

The Chilean Ambassador and Madame Villegas return to London from the Continent on October 1.

The Czechoslovak Minister will return to London from the United States at the end of the month.

Señor Don Luis Renard, the Chilean Charge d'Affaires, and Mme. Renard, will hold a reception on September 18, the anniversary of the Independence of Chile (1810), at the Embassy, 3, Hamilton Place, Park Lane, between four and six o'clock, for the members of the colony.

The First Secretary to the Royal Rumanian Legation, Monsieur Constantinesco, has left for the Continent on leave. He will return to London at the beginning of October.

The Earl and Countess Sondes will return to 5, Princes Gate from Sunningdale about September 18.

Rosamond Viscountess Ridley, who is staying at Aix-les-Bains, will not return to London until the end of September.

Lord and Lady Congleton sailed yesterday from Southampton for New York.

Lord Ernle, a former President of the Board of Agriculture, was 78 years of age yesterday.

Lord and Lady Thankerton return to London from Switzerland on September 18.

The Hon. Sophia and the Hon. David Watson left London yesterday for the Norfolk Broads.

Sir George Stirling, one of the last of the Victorians, was 91 yesterday.

General Sir Archibald Hunter, who commanded the Third Army in the Great War, was 74 yesterday.

Sir William and Lady Max-Muller arrive to-morrow at 77, Gloucester Place, from Dinard.

Lieut.-Colonel Sir Archibald and Lady Weigall return to 39, Hill Street, Berkeley Square, on Wednesday from Aix-les-Bains.

Lady (Edward) Boyle returns to London from Littlehampton on Wednesday.

Sir Harold and Lady Bowden, who have recently returned from cruising in the Channel in their yacht Maid Marion, are on a visit to Inveraray Castle as the guests of the Duke of Argyll.

The Bishop of Connecticut left Southampton yesterday for New York.

WEDDING.

LIEUT. HENRY AUSTIN TRAILL AND MISS BRONWYN DAVID.

The wedding took place at All Souls' Church, Langham Place, yesterday, of Lieutenant Henry Austin Traill, R.N., of H.M.S. Courageous, the youngest son of Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. Traill, of Ballylough, Co. Antrim, and Miss Bronwyn David, daughter of Mrs. David and the late Archdeacon David, and a niece of Colonel Sir Edgeworth David, D.S.O. Bishop Fyffe, former Bishop of Rangoon, officiated, with Father Buckell, of St. Saviour's, Ealing.

The bride, who was given away by her eldest brother, Flying-officer A. M. David, wore a dress of supple cream satin falling to her ankles. The bodice, made with long-fitting sleeves, was gathered at a low waistline to the full skirt. A train of old family lace, lent by her cousin, Miss K. Blair-Oliphant, was draped from the shoulders and hemmed with a deep band of cream satin. She wore a long veil of fine white tulle, held by a fillet of little silver leaves with orange blossoms at either side, and she carried a sheaf of Madonna lilies and white heather.

Miss Sylvia Piccinino and Miss Isabel Anstice were the bridesmaids, and they wore long graceful frocks of forget-me-not blue lace and net, the bodices having little double capes of the net. Their picture hats of blue net were trimmed with tiny coloured flowers to match those at the waist-line of their frocks. They held bouquets of cream roses.

Lieutenant Barrington Moore, R.N., of H.M.S. Norfolk, was best man, and officers of H.M.S. Courageous formed a guard of honour after the ceremony. A reception was held at the Langham Hotel, and later in the day the bride and bridegroom left for Scotland. Among those present were:—

Lieut.-Col. W. S. Traill, D.S.O., D.L., and Mrs. Traill, Mrs. David, Mr. E. B. David, Miss Barbara David, Mr. Herbert Williams, the Misses Williams, Mrs. Peter Denny, Mr. E. Denny, Captain and Mrs. A. O. B. Traill, Mrs. Willink, Mr. H. U. Willink, Miss Ethel David, Miss Kington Blair-Oliphant, Mrs. Evelyn Grey, Mrs. Buckland Taylor, Mrs. and Miss Mackmaster, Miss Evershed, Miss Skipton, Lieutenant Margetts, R.N., Lieutenant and Mrs. J. Brett, Mrs. M. Jefferies, Mrs. Powys-Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. R. Jacques, Miss Cowan, Miss Buckell, Mrs. Fyffe, Miss Audain, Mrs. Lloyd, Mrs. J. L. Wight, Miss H. and Miss N. Wight, Mrs. J. R. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Frizell, Miss Alex. Frizell, Lieutenant and Mrs. Conway, Miss M. Graham, Lieutenant-Commander Malleson, Mr. and Mrs. White-Cooper, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. H. Wright, Lieutenant and Mrs. R. C. Giles, Lieutenant and Mrs. H. P. Sears, Flying-Officer Fair, Lieut. W. S. Thomas, Lieut. N. Kennedy, Lieut. A. McKillock, Canon and Mrs. Hannon, Lieut. T. S. Jackson, Lieut. J. C. Richards, Lieut. J. E. Fenton, Mr. Stewart Moore, Miss W. Lamb, Commander Legge, Mrs. F. C. Drake, Miss S. Drake, Mrs. H. E. Hills, Mrs. and Miss Ellis, Mr. Digby Grist, Mrs. Mackintosh, Miss Lambert, Miss Seary, and Mrs. Darbyshire.

WHITE STAR LINE'S BIRTHDAY.

Yesterday was the sixty-first birthday of the White Star line, which, under the official title of Oceanic Steam Navigation Company, was registered on September 6, 1869. Competition in the North Atlantic was then very keen; but, within two years of the formation of the company the arrival in the Mersey of the Oceanic, the White Star line's pioneer ship, created a great sensation.

The first Oceanic, which entered the Liverpool-New York service in 1871, was of 3,807 tons; the second Oceanic, which was completed in 1899, was 18,000 tons, the largest steamer in the world. To-day, thirty-one years on, the White Star line boasts the largest liner in the world in the Majestic.

The charge for Society Announcements on this page is one guinea for three lines or less and 5s. for each line after. A line contains about seven words. All announcements are subject to editorial approval, and should be addressed to the Social Editor, "Sunday Times," 186, Strand, W.C.2.

DEATH OF SIR JAMES GUTHRIE.

FAMOUS SCOTTISH PAINTER.

ARTIST AND MAN OF BUSINESS.

The SUNDAY TIMES regrets to announce the death of Sir James Guthrie, the famous Scottish artist, which occurred at his residence, Rowmore, Row, Dumbartonshire, yesterday afternoon.

For seventeen years Sir James was President of the Royal Scottish Academy. He was born at Greenock in 1859, his father being the Rev. Dr. John Guthrie, of the Greenock Evangelical Union Church. His early life was spent in London, but at eleven years of age his father went to Glasgow, and he was educated at the High School and University there. He studied for the Bar, but his interest in painting soon asserted itself, and in 1879 he began to devote himself seriously to art.

After a period of study in Paris and London he returned to Scotland and became the leading spirit in the movement known as "The Glasgow School," an outcome of the Impressionist Movement started by Whistler, Monet and others. The influence of Whistler is seen in many of Guthrie's works, notably his portraits of Mrs. Craig Sellar and Lady Maxwell Stirling.

STYLE AND THEME.

Distinction in style, selection, harmony were the watchwords of Guthrie and his school. Pattern was an essential, lighting an all-important element. But with Guthrie the subject, the theme of the picture, did not cease to be of moment, as with some others of the school. There is, certainly, an almost feminine refinement in some of his work, but his insight into human nature, and his mastery of delicate shades of character-drawing and interpretation saved him from the pitfalls of his genius.

His art was a pure flame which burned steadily to the end. But with the years he increased in variety and versatility. From the grave significance of his "Schoolmates," "A Funeral Service in the Highlands" and "The Gosegirl," he passed on to the brilliant clarity of such works as "Lady Helen Munro Ferguson" and the "Marquis of Tullibardine." But the scholarly dignity, the insight and the breadth were all in his work from the beginning.

There was nothing sparkling or challenging in Guthrie's work. It is all so simple and considered, and yet so modest and tentative, as if it had long matured in the artist's mind. His vision is subtle and spiritualised, and there is everything that is magical and enduring about his best work.

MODESTY AND HUMOUR.

Personally, Sir James Guthrie was a man of rare charm. He was a student in the true sense of the word, modest and retiring, self-critical, and ceaselessly craving for knowledge. Of art training in the strictly academic sense he had little; he was his own master and instructor, and his own self-ordained critic. In appearance he was strikingly handsome, and he had a true Scottish sense of humour which saved him from many of the absurdities of the coteries.

He had, too, the Scottish business sense, so rare in the artist. The unusual combination of artistic gifts and business acumen made his services of unusual value to the Royal Scottish Academy during the period of his presidency, and his resignation in 1919 was received with widespread regret, not merely for his material services but for the zest with which he had fulfilled the functions of the office and the inspiration he had been to his fellow associates.

A knighthood was conferred on the artist in 1903. He was elected an associate of the Royal Scottish Academy in 1882, and President ten years later. He was a director of the National Bank of Scotland, one of the trustees for the National Galleries of Scotland, and a member of the Scottish Ancient Monuments Board.

A NEGLECTED OBELISK.

WHERE THE LEGIONS WERE CHECKED.

The attention of the Stanmore (Middlesex) Preservation Society, which was formed to safeguard the local amenities and historical associations, has been drawn to the deplorable condition of one of the most interesting possessions of this quaint village on London's doorstep.

On the northern ridge of Brockley Hill, going towards Elstree, stands an obelisk, erected to mark the site of an old British fort, and to commemorate a victory gained by the Catuvellauni, a powerful tribe under Cassivelaunus, over the Romans. This monument is now lapsing into a ruinous state. Slabs are falling out of the upper part of the pillar, bricks are cracking, and the ditch surrounding it is full of rubbish.

Its importance was marked when the Hendon Rural District Council scheduled the obelisk as an Ancient Monument in their town planning scheme, and it is now proposed to raise funds to put the obelisk into a respectable condition, with a plaque explaining its origin and the historic incidents it commemorates.

Stanmore has many notable associations. For some years Handel was organist at St. Lawrence's, and is reputed to have composed the music of "The Village Blacksmith" while sheltering from a shower in a smithy at Edgware, near by. For some time, too, Queen Adelaide lived in the village—at Bentley Priory—and more recently the American Delegation to the Naval Conference stayed there.

SCHOOLBOYS' TRIP TO THE U.S.

A party of English schoolboys who are to receive a three years' course in American public schools left for New York yesterday on the Berengaria. The boys are going under the scheme arranged by the English-Speaking Union which has as its object the promotion of good will between Great Britain and the United States.

MUSIC IN THE PARKS.

The Royal Parks Band, augmented to thirty-seven performers, will play in Hyde Park this afternoon from 3 to 5 and this evening from 7.30 to 9.30. They will also play daily from 3 to 5 and 7 to 10 up to Wednesday evening, when the weekday performances will end.

In Kensington Gardens the Kensington Volunteers will play this afternoon from 3 to 5 and in the evening from 6 to 8.

POST OFFICE APPOINTMENTS.

The following appointments and promotions in the Post Office are announced:—

Mr. R. Williams, Head Postmaster, Carmarthen, to be Head Postmaster, Llandudno and Colwyn Bay.

Mr. A. G. Tydeman, Vice-Controller, Stores Department.

Lieut.-Col. H. A. Mann, Asst.-Controller, Stores Department.

Mr. R. Fanshawe, Asst.-Controller, Stores Department.

Lieut.-Col. J. W. Lincoln, M.C., Head Postmaster, Salisbury, to be Head Postmaster, Dundee.

Mr. A. Macdonald, Asst.-Superintendent, Motherwell and Wishaw, to be Head Postmaster, Peterhead.

Mr. A. H. Peters, Head Postmaster, Ashbourne, to be Head Postmaster, Ascot.

Mr. F. W. B. Craig, Supervising Sorting Clerk and Telegraphist, Herne Bay Sub-office, Canterbury, to be Postmaster, Aldeburgh Sub-office, Saxmundham.

Mr. W. King, Sorting Clerk and Telegraphist, Alresford Sub-office, Winchester, to be Postmaster, South Moulton Sub-office, Barnstaple.

NURSING IN THE WILDS.

WOMEN'S WORK IN THE BACKWOODS.

CANADIAN MEMORIAL TO QUEEN VICTORIA.

Miss Elizabeth Smellie, Chief Superintendent of the Victorian Order of Nurses in Canada, who has been the guest of the Marquis and Marchioness of Aberdeen at the House of Cromar, and, as reported in the SUNDAY TIMES, was presented to the King and Queen when Their Majesties were on their way from the south to Balmoral, returns to Canada next Saturday.

Miss Smellie, like her parents, is Canadian-born, but of Scots descent, her grandparents having migrated from Orkney. Her father was a pioneer physician on the North Shore of Lake Superior in the days when the railway was being constructed from Port Arthur to White River.

Trained in the Johns Hopkins Hospital in Baltimore, the hospital from which Sir William Osler came to Oxford, she served Overseas as a nursing sister and matron with the Canadian Army Medical Corps, later becoming Matron of Moore Barracks Hospital, at Shorncliffe. She was mentioned in despatches, and in 1917 was decorated by the King at Buckingham Palace with the Order of the Red Cross (First Class) for her services during the war. In 1924 she was invited to become Chief Superintendent of the Victorian Order of Nurses in Canada.

The origins of the Order are interesting. In 1897, during the Governor-Generalship of Lord Aberdeen, a request was received by Lady Aberdeen from Western Canada urging the necessity of establishing a nursing service in rural areas, and simultaneously from the Maritime Provinces came the suggestion of some sort of memorial to commemorate Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee. So the Order—of which Queen Mary is a Patron—was established, with Lady Aberdeen, who has, as its first president, continued to take a keen interest in its work ever since.

WORK OF THE ORDER.

"The organisation," Miss Smellie said, in an interview yesterday, "has eighty centres and about 325 nurses operating in eight provinces, and with the opening up of roads the possibilities for expansion are enormous. At present it is hampered by the inaccessibility of so many places, the nurses having, as it is, to undertake long journeys on horseback, automobile, or snow-mobile. These nurses, in additon to being graduates, have to be specially trained for district nursing, and have to be intensely human and endowed with initiative. Mere efficiency is not enough.

"Since the time of Lady Aberdeen the Governor and his wife have continued to take an interest in the Order, Lady Minto, Lady Grey, the Duchess of Connaught, the Duchess of Devonshire, and Lady Byng having each shown an active interest in its work. For example, in my own time a fund was collected by Lady Byng which resulted in the establishment of a nursing service in the lonely lumbering district of Northern Quebec, where one nurse did particularly fine work, and two in rural Saskatchewan, in the Middle West, largely foreign-speaking areas. Here, too, the nurses exercised a valuable Canadianising influence by the fact that by tending people when sick and in times of emergency, they managed to gain a teaching influence as well."

Miss Smellie is a firm believer in the interchange of ideas, and Miss Peterkin, General Superintendent of the Queen's Nurses in this country, paid a visit to the Canadian Victorian Order last year. "It is ridiculous to imagine that we can transfer a system holus bolus from one country to another," Miss Smellie remarked, "but we can at least adopt what is good in them and adapt them to our own particular needs. There has been nothing spectacular about the work of the Order at all. Its growth has been steady and sure, and its hopes for the future are great. But it is essential to keep a proper sense of proportion, and fit in with the general health plan of the country."

ST. LEGER WEEK.

OVER 200 SPECIAL TRAINS TO RUN TO DONCASTER.

More than 200 special trains will be run by the L.N.E.R. between London, the Provinces, and Doncaster during St. Leger week.

Trains from King's Cross will include a special non-stop first and third class restaurant car excursion and an all-first-class Pullman non-stop excursion on Wednesday, St. Leger day. Restaurant car excursions will be run from Liverpool, Warrington, Stockport, Manchester, and intermediate towns, and through trains from Wigan, Cleethorpes, Rugby, Cambridge, and other places.

With the continuance of the present fine weather, the social side of the meeting promises to be as brilliant as ever. Princess Mary will occupy the Royal box throughout the week. Together with Lord Harewood she will be the guest of the Earl of Lonsdale.

A notable feature of the dinner which the Race Committee will give on the evening of the opening day will be the presentation to the Earl of Lonsdale of his portrait in oils. It has been painted by Sir John Lavery to the order of the Race Committee, who are presenting it to his lordship in appreciation of his great services to Doncaster as a steward of the meeting for many years.

ICE CARNIVAL.

The Duke and Duchess of York have consented to become patrons of the Ice Carnival which is being arranged by the Marchioness of Linlithgow and, the Lady Marjorie Dalrymple Hamilton at Grosvenor House, Park Lane, on December 1 next, in aid of the Extension Fund for the British Sailors' Society's Empire Memorial Hostel at Limehouse, to complete which the sum of £5,000 is still needed.

TRACTOR TRIALS.

The public demonstration in connection with the World Agricultural Tractor Trials, organised by the Royal Agricultural Society of England, and the Institute for Research in Agricultural Engineering (University of Oxford), will be held at Ardington, near Wantage, Berks, from September 16 to 19 inclusive.

Thirty-two machines representing seven countries, will be taking part, and ploughing will commence each day at 10.30 a.m.

PETROL COMPETITION WINNERS.

In a recent "B.P." competition, entrants were asked to place ten leading properties of the ideal petrol in order of merit. The chief prize winners were:—

1 (£1,000) Mr. Maurice White, Pool Farm, Corsley, Wiltshire; 2 (£250), Mr. V. E. Haslam, 27, Gap Road, Wimbledon, S.W.19; 3 (£100), Mrs. E. C. Avery, 132, Charing Cross Road, W.C.2; 4 (£50), Mr. Angus Miller, 120, Peterahill Road, Springburn, Glasgow, N.; 5 (£25), Mr. H. R. Coward, High Street, Carisbrook, Isle of Wight.

PERIOD MODELS.

Preparations for the loan exhibition of period models to be held from November 3 to 15 at Dudley House, Park Lane, in aid of the Y.W.C.A., are already well forward. The Queen has shown great interest in the exhibition and is lending some exhibits herself, while other interesting promises include a tiny table in ormolu and mother o' pearl which belonged to Napoleon, models of King's Chapel, Cambridge, of the Lord Mayor's state barge, and of Big Ben.

The City companies are lending a number of their miniature possessions.

£144,000 AND NO WILL.

JUDGE'S BEQUESTS TO FREEMASONS.

"UNCLE LESLIE'S" ESTATE

Mr. Temple de la Pole Temple West, of Moorcroft, Hillingdon, Middlesex, who died on July 8 last, aged 79 years, intestate, eldest son of the late Lieut.-Colonel John Temple West, left unsettled property in his own disposition of the gross value of £144,580 9s. 5d., with net personalty £64,337 8s. 10d.

He left neither issue nor parent, and died a widower, and consequently letters of administration of his property have been granted to his nephew, John Henry Palmer, retired sheep farmer, of 4, Park Place, St. James's, S.W., as one of the persons entitled in the distribution of the property.

£10,000 TO A PRIEST WARDEN.

Miss Mary Mildred Glover, of 37, Chester Terrace, Regent's Park, N.W., and formerly of 1, Trevanion Road, West Kensington, W., left estate of the gross value of £17,724 8s. 7d., with net personalty £17,487 13s. 1d. She left:—

£10,000, free of duty, to the Rev. Walter Ewart Bristow, "Warden of The Inns of Court Mission, Drury Lane," at the date of her will (May 12, 1924), of 29, Palace Mansions, West Kensington (now Vicar of St. Luke's, Woodside, S.E.).

MASONIC REGALIAS.

The Hon. John Rooth, Judge of the Supreme Court of Western Australia 1906-22, left unsettled property in England of the gross value of £3,583 12s. 1d., with net personalty £3,384 4s. He left:—

To the Sussex Lodge of Freemasons, Bristol, the oil portrait of his grandfather, Henry Smith, in Masonic attire, together with all the Masonic regalia and appurtenances of office belonging to his said grandfather, and the silver-gilt cup presented to his said grandfather by the Freemasons of Bristol, inscribed with his name and the names of the donors.

"UNCLE LESLIE."

Mr. Leslie George Mainland, F.R.Z.S., of 19, St. James's Avenue, Beckenham, Kent, widely known as "Uncle Leslie," of the Children's Hour of the British Broadcasting Corporation left estate of the gross value of £2,267 12s. 9d., with net personalty £2,509 16s. 6d.

"NO NONSENSE" AT FUNERAL.

Mr. Walter Henry Whittle, of 21, Yarrell Mansions, West Kensington, W., who leaves estate of the gross value of £9,509 16s. 6d., with net personalty £9,436 10s. 8d., gives

£200 to the Commissioners for the Upkeep of Soldiers' Graves in France for the maintenance of the grave of his late son Walter Victor Patrick Charles Whittle, 2nd Lieut., 1st Batt. Worcs. Regt., killed in France, 13/4/15

In event of the failure of certain family trusts, the whole of the residue is to go to the Governors of Dulwich College (Alleyn's College of God's Gift), for the foundation of scholarships, preferably for sons of officers in the 1st Batt. Worcester Regiment, but, failing anyone suitable, for a boy or boys at the College to be nominated by the Master, to be called the "Whittle Memorial Scholarship," "in honour of my son, who gave his life for his country."

The will reads:—"Now as regards myself,—there must not be any nonsense at my funeral, no nodding of plumes, no sad array, just take what is left of me out to sea beyond the three miles limit, and commit my body to the deep. It was on the sea I began my working life, and it is there I wish to rest with my chum of thirty years."

OTHER WILLS.

	GROSS VALUE.
MR. ROBERT GERAL JOHNSON (87), of Ban House, Endon, Stoke-on-Trent, Staffs, a well-known member of the North Staffordshire Hunt (net personalty £54,876)	£59,772
SIR FREDERICK CHARLES TOONE, J.P. (61), of The Grange, Tewit Well Road, Harrogate, Yorks, Secretary of the Yorkshire County Cricket Club, and Manager of the last three touring M.C.C. teams in Australia, Hon. Sec. and Vice-Chairman of the Leicestershire Rugby Football Union, and Chairman of the Leicestershire Rugby Union Referees' Society (net personalty £8,412)	11,283
MISS MARY ELIZABETH PEARSON, M.A., B.A. of 23 Dodington, Whitchurch, Salop for many years Assistant Registrar to the University of Wales (net personalty £4,098)	4,178

ST GEORGE'S CHAPEL.

THE ROYAL FAMILY TO ATTEND REOPENING.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

WINDSOR, Saturday.

The forthcoming celebrations in connection with the reopening of St. George's Chapel, Windsor Castle, will extend over nearly a fortnight.

On Tuesday, November 4, the King and Queen and other members of the Royal Family, and many of the Knights of the Garter, will be present at a special service of thanksgiving.

The Windsor and Eton Choral Society will give a performance of choral music on Wednesday, November 12, and the programme will also include instrumental solos. Sir Walford Davies will be at the organ.

The work of restoration has been in progress for the past ten years and is now nearing completion.

LIVERPOOL-MONTREAL RECORD.

The Canadian Pacific Railway liner Duchess of Bedford, which arrived at Montreal at 6 a.m. on Friday, broke the record for an Atlantic crossing between Liverpool and Montreal by 1 hour and 15 minutes.

ATLANTIC FLYERS' BROADCAST.

The B.B.C. announce that, if atmospheric conditions permit, the speeches at a reception that will be given by President Hoover to Major Costes and Lieutenant Bellonte, the Atlantic flyers, will be relayed from America and re-broadcast in the National programme to-morrow, at 6.30 p.m.

Besides President Hoover and the two French airmen, the speakers will include Colonel Lindbergh and Rear-Admiral Byrd.

BRITISH LEGION RALLY.

A rally and service of remembrance will be held to-day at Newmarket on the Rowley Mile racecourse by British Legion members from the 811 branches in East Anglia. At the War Memorial a wreath will be placed by the area President, Colonel Sir F. Carne Rasch, and the Earl of Leicester will take the salute as the parade passes the Cooper Memorial.

The service on the racecourse will be conducted by the Rev. C. A. Barnes, assisted by the local clergy.

A UNIVERSAL INDEX.

An immense volume of information is continuously being recorded in every intellectual field. To render it universally available, a system of indexing applicable to all purposes and in all countries is essential. The Universal Decimal Classification of the Institut International de Bibliographie has proved to be a suitable system for international adoption, and is already widely used.

A joint committee of the Association of Special Libraries and Information Bureaux (Sir Frederic Nathan and Lieut.-Colonel L. Newcombe, National Central Library) and the British Society for International Bibliography (Dr. S. C. Bradford, Science Library, and Professor A. F. C. Pollard, President, Institut International de Bibliographie) has been formed to advise and assist in its adoption and use in this country. The offices of the Joint Committee are at 26, Bedford Square, London, W.C.1.

RATHER WARM.

OCCASIONAL RAIN DURING WEEK-END.

FURTHER OUTLOOK UNSETTLED.

ENGLAND. — Moderate south-westerly or southerly winds, fresh at times; mainly cloudy, occasional rain; rather warm or warm.

SCOTLAND.—Moderate southerly winds; mainly cloudy, occasional rain; rather warm or warm.

IRELAND.—Moderate south-westerly winds, backing and freshening somewhat; cloudy, some rain; rather warm.

ENGLISH CHANNEL.—Moderate south-westerly or southerly winds, fresh at times; mainly cloudy, occasional rain; local mist, perhaps fog, early and late; sea moderate.

AIR PASSAGES.—Winds between south and south-west, 10-20 m.p.h. at surface, 20-30 m.p.h. at 2,000 feet. Mainly cloudy, occasional rain. Visibility 4 to 8 miles.

By OUR METEOROLOGICAL EXPERT.

Offshoots of an Atlantic storm centre lying stationary beyond our north-western seaboard yesterday brought a break in the fine, hot weather which had followed the outburst of thunderstorms early on Friday.

For the first time this month, London and many other parts of Southern England failed to get more than the ordinary allowance of sunshine for a day in midsummer, and most of the country was affected to some extent by a rain belt which advanced from the south-west.

Though the atmosphere remained warm and rather close, the cloudier skies prevented a repetition of Friday's abnormally high temperatures in the south-east. In Central London the afternoon maximum of 71 deg. was 10 deg. short of that registered twenty-four hours previously. At Kew the 2 p.m. reading, 69 deg., was 1 deg. above the average for that time of day in the hottest part of the year, and 4 deg. above the September average.

A SPLENDID RECORD.

In spite of the change to less settled weather yesterday, September has had a splendid record so far. In six days London has received about fifty hours of sunshine, more than one-third of its ordinary share for the whole month. The wonderful September of last year, which was the hottest since 1865 and broke all records for drought, gave us 53½ sunny hours in its first six days.

Last Tuesday, with 11 hours and 12 minutes of sun at Kew, was, however, a more brilliant day than any provided by that memorable month.

SADDLE-BILL STORKS AT THE ZOO.

GIFTS FROM OVERSEAS.

By OUR ZOO CORRESPONDENT.

Two important new specimens were added to the Zoo's collection last week, the menagerie having purchased a pair of saddle-bill storks. These West African birds have the distinction of being the rarest members of the stork family, and only on two previous occasions during the last 80 years has the Zoo been able to acquire an example.

They are tall impressive-looking birds, easily recognisd by the black band across their crimson bills, and although the excitement of being moved into strange surroundings makes them clatter incessantly, they seem none the worse for their voyage, and perfectly satisfied with their Zoo quarters.

They are kindly disposed to one another, but somewhat uncharitable towards their neighbours in the Ostrich House, and this will probably remind Zoo visitors of the fighting spirit shown by the last saddle-bill stork exhibited in the Gardens. He spent most of his time trying to pick a quarrel through the netting that separated him from his next door neighbours, and when at length a Java adjutant managed to stray into his enclosure he fought a thrilling fight which ended fatally for the adjutant.

In addition to the saddle-bill storks there are several new animals in the Gardens, the Zoo having received three presents. One is a collection of reptiles from British Honduras, consisting of a terrapin, a hermit crab—a creature of evil reputation—ten giant toads, two iguanas, and one very beautiful but very dangerous coral snake. Another of the presents was made up of five chipping squirrels, or chipmunks, and a young serval cat.

The third present was sent from Singapore, and consists of reptiles, a tree kangaroo, a tiger cat, two parrots, and a macaque monkey with a baby some three months old. The baby monkey is a wizened little creature just beginning to feel independent, and he does his best to make a favourable impression by moving his lips in an attempt to chatter like his mother.

Yet another new inmate in the menagerie is a black-crested eagle from the Belgian Congo. He is a handsome bird, crested like the secretary bird, and apparently there is no record of the Zoo having possessed other examples of his kind.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

Dartford District Council is to build about 400 houses on a new estate.

Kent Education Committee is to erect a technical college on an old brewery site at Dartford.

An exhibition of British-made basket-ware will be opened at the Guildhall by the Lord Mayor on October 1.

Sir Oswald Stoll's repertory season at Ardwick Empire, Manchester, is to be continued until further notice.

Wakefield Corporation has obtained a grant from the Ministry of Transport for the construction of an outer ring road.

Near Arcot Hall, Northumberland, a mushroom has been found 33 ins. in circumference and 10½ ins. in diameter, weighing 1 lb. 5 oz.

Mrs. Phyllis Crummy, who was found gassed in a London hotel on Tuesday, was buried yesterday in the cemetery adjoining Mount Zion Chapel at Halifax.

Suffering from gas poisoning, Mrs. Louise Taylor (57), of Lysias Road, Balham, is in Weir Hospital, Grove Road, S.W. Her husband is in a nursing home.

"FIRST FLIGHT NERVES,"
BY THE EARL OF CARDIGAN,
IN TO-MORROW'S "DAILY SKETCH."

General Sir Herbert Lawrence will preside at the 17/21st Lancers Old Comrades' Reunion on September 20, when a farewell dinner will take place before the regiment proceeds overseas.

Mr. John Tweed, the sculptor, has been commissioned to execute a statue of Cecil Rhodes for Mafeking, in the relief of which town Cecil Rhodes's elder brother took a prominent part.

Several sleepers on the permanent way at Little Hammersmith Station L.M.S. goods depot caught alight early yesterday, but were soon extinguished by the Chiswick Fire Brigade.

The London and North-Eastern Railway announce that a comprehensive scheme for the improvement of the crane equipment at Middlesbrough Dock has been authorised and will be commenced before the end of September.

A wreath of rosemary was yesterday placed on the grave of Sir William Treloar at Shirley Church from the patients, staff, and trustees of Lord Mayor Treloar Cripples' Hospital and College on the seventh anniversary of his death.

A Waterford message states that the Great Western Railway Company propose to order two new oil-driven passenger vessels for the Fishguard-Rosslare route. The new boats are expected to be in commission within two years.

Anticipating the Autumn mode

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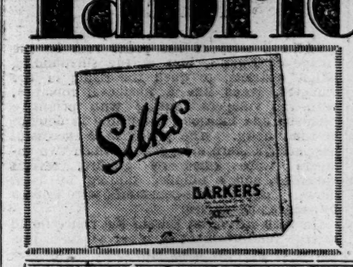

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Rich Metal Brocades

A Paris stock of rich and exclusive metal brocades. Beautifully woven in gold and silver on silk bac grounds, and overprinted with hand-ome multi-coloured designs. Delightfully soft draping, high grade fabrics of charm and distinction. Eminently suitable for Evening Gowns, Wraps, Mantles and Chic Bridge Coats, etc. 36 ins. wide. Usually sold at 21/9 to 29/6.
PRICE, PER YARD **12/9**

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A superb heavy all-silk quality, with a rich satin surface and reversible Crêpe-de-Chine back. A perfect soft draping fabric for elegant gowns, etc. Range of the newest shades includes Oyster, Beige, Pink, Salmon, Nil, Powder, Apple, Reseda, Bottle, Fawn, Havana, Chocolate, Light Grey, Dark Grey, Red, Wine, Raison, Saxe, Canard, Lido, Navy, Ivory, and Black. 39 ins. wide. PRICE PER YARD **14/9**

Black Chiffon Velvet

Deep lustrous pile, supple and soft draping, and dyed to a rich deep Black. In great demand for Gowns, Wraps, Mantles, etc. In Black only. 35 ins. wide. PRICE PER YD. **6/11**

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If unable to visit the Fabric Halls, write for this book of Dress Fabrics, containing a complete list of the latest patterns, including:—

PURE ANDES LLAMA COATING: REAL CAMEL AND WOOLLEN COATING: LATEST NOVELTIES OF VELOUR TWEEDS: PURE WORSTED AND SAXONY SUITINGS: DRESS AND COAT WEIGHT TWEED: NOVELTY VELOUR: DRESS AND COAT WEIGHT HOPSACKS: SEDAN CLOTHS: COAT WEIGHT BOX CLOTHS: COAT AND COSTUME WEIGHT VELOUR IN ALL SELF COLOURS: SELF COLOURED NOVELTY SUEDE CLOTH: FRENCH BOUCLE: COATINGS: CREPE HARMELAINE: PURE WOOL CREPE DE CHINE: BOTANY WOOL STOCKINETTE: PURE SILK AND WOOL VELOUTINE: AND A MOST WONDERFUL RANGE OF ALL THE LATEST NOVELTIES IN NAVY AND BLACK COATING.

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13/11, 15/11, 22/9, 29/6 and 35/9 **12/11**
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By HANSLIP FLETCHER

THERE are many Londons, good, bad, and indifferent, on both banks of the Thames. From the top of tall buildings, and from the heights north and south, you may view and glow with pride on its incomparable serenity. The tone is always perfect, tranquil, ineradicably indefinite; and our conclusions at all times accord with our moods. We think of this mother of cities as a monster. We praise other cities. We retreat to the country. We try to forget, but London attracts as a magnet.

Where else can be viewed such bands of uprolled clouds? The very background of myriads of bricks thrills the heart. So this is London! we say, in some odd corner. It is this reverence for the broad basis of tradition which moves Hanslip Fletcher to such marvellous pencraft, and the inspiration so admirably limned for our enjoyment.

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SIMPLE LIFE ON RIVIERA.

WHERE ANCIENT AND MODERN MEET.

VIVID COSTUMES.

A "PIRATES' DINNER" AT 11 P.M.

By A CANNES CORRESPONDENT.

Wearied perhaps by the sophisticated delights of the artificially-constructed piages and rubber beaches along the Riviera, a sudden boom in simplicity has set in—during the daytime at any rate.

Extra cans of petrol are taken aboard every smart speed boat, for now we no longer dash backwards and forwards across the bay of Cannes or Juan-les-Pins, but proceed farther afield in search of the unspoilt and unadorned It is not too early to predict that very shortly everyone will be talking of St. Tropez. At present it ranks as an adventure to explore this tiny old fishing village—a jumble of age-worn red and grey roofs that lies on the Marseilles side of the wide bay in which are Beauvallon and St. Maxime.

For a long time the favoured holiday haunt of hard-up artists from Paris, it is not surprising that the inhabitants are quite unmoved by the really amazing clothes adopted—or it would be more accurate to say flaunted—by the summer visitors. Tall Mexican hats of multi coloured straw crown, a favourite ensemble, worn both by men and women, consisting of vivid orange sail-cloth trousers, sky-blue or scarlet sleeveless and backless jumpers, and, finally, the inevitable rope-soled espadrilles, of which the different patterns and colours are assuredly as numerous as the sands of the seashore.

Painters and their portable easels are everywhere, for none can resist the picturesque atmosphere of the place, where time seems non-existent and the so-called refinements of civilisation have not yet penetrated. There is no hotel as we understand the word, and one eats, perhaps, at a café on the harbour decorated with original designs by a last year's visitor or in a tiny cool auberge, whose portals are guarded by two tall wooden screws from a Provençal wine press. There ancient and modern meet, for there is usually at least one couple tangoing to a portable gramophone, whilst a few yards away in the bright sunshine is the low stone trough in which the women of St. Tropez are washing their linen and chattering like birds as they do so.

STUDIES IN BRONZE.

In France no one is ever at a loss to invent an excuse for a "gala," and all Cannes is to be found gathered at Palm Beach on these special occasions. The other night a stage was set up at one end of the long, blue-lined swimming-pool, and here a group of dancers gave a performance in the Loie Fuller manner, their waving draperies being reflected in the water, and also the sequin-covered costumes they appeared in for one dance.

Another popular "gala" was what a somewhat casual translator caused to be announced on printed cards as the "Final Concurreney of Bronzed Skims"! There were sufficient entries in this contest to prove that those who affirm that a lily-white back and arms are the hall-mark of the chic woman this summer must not be taken too literally. Indeed, there was much applause as the procession of beautifully-bronzed creatures moved slowly round the edge of the pool in a way that was faintly reminiscent of a Greek frieze.

With the discarding of everything but pyjamas or a bathing-dress during the daytime people seem simultaneously to abandon a good many of their social obligations as well. Eccentric manners accompany eccentric clothes, and fortunate is the hostess all of whose guests put in an appearance at a luncheon or dinner party on the Riviera.

It is credibly reported that when twelve people had been asked to dine at 9 o'clock at one of the hotels last week, two of them arrived at a quarter to ten, two telephoned excuses at 10 o'clock, two appeared at midnight, and of the remaining six nothing has yet been heard! Likewise, at the popular cocktail bars, it is more than likely that the host will be left alone by his guests, who jump up, cocktail in hand, to go and talk to friends across the room "just for one second," and then get caught up with another party. But since everyone knows everyone else, one is never left high and dry for more than a few minutes at a time.

Mrs. Evan Morgan gave an amusing luncheon party under the trees on the Ile Saint Honorat the other day, followed by an afternoon of sun-bathing and motor-boating, and ending with cocktails in the famous bar, where the famous "Eddie" presides as urbanely as ever. Another who entertains a great deal is the Ranee of Pudakota, who had a large party for the Casino gala dinner last week and wore a striking three-cornered cape of black velvet, edged with silver fox.

The Marquise de Casa Maury won general admiration for her graceful tango; the fair young Lady Dufferin was in white lace, and later followed her husband's fortunes in the baccarat-room; Mrs. Gordon Leith, tall and distinguished-looking, as always, was wearing her beautiful diamond sautoir, and another I noticed was Captain Woolf Barnato, who was dancing with the same tireless energy with which he drives his powerful speed-boat.

WITH THE PIRATES.

The organiser of the Fête Vénitienne at Cannes last Tuesday was evidently a profound psychologist, for, realising that people always want to be able to participate in everything, he prepared a perfect climax. After watching the long procession of illuminated boats manœuvring in and out on the sea—a charming sight—everyone trooped into the garden at the back of the Miramar to a pirates' dinner, beginning at eleven o'clock.

There were cabaret turns and general dancing before the judging to decide the best pirates' and Venetian costumes. The Grand Duke Boris and his wife gave away the prizes, amongst the winners being the Baron de Teleghen as a particularly fierce pirate with streaks of blood daubed over his chest and arms. At this dinner were two very popular new arrivals in the persons of Mrs. Richard Norton, who wore white satin pyjamas, and Mr. Jack Dunfee, who was being congratulated on all sides on having just broken two more motor speed records at Montlhéry, near Paris.

In the same large party I saw Lord and Lady Brownlow, Lady Ashley, wearing a vivid scarlet coatee over blue sailor trousers; Miss Betty Schuster, Captain Richard Norton, young Mr. Michael Farmer, who takes the bank at the big baccarat table nearly every evening in place of the famous Greek syndicate's representative; and Mrs. Pearce, formerly Lady Inverclyde, whose slender figure was becomingly clad in a Hermes striped sailor jumper and trousers.

CLASSES FOR TEACHERS.

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Any person engaged in teaching in London, Croydon, Kent, Middlesex, or Essex is eligible for admission at fees which average less than one shilling a lecture. Other teachers are admitted at slightly higher fees.

The lectures form an important part of the educational system in London. They are designed to bring London teachers into touch with the latest developments in educational methods, to give them opportunities of hearing leading authorities in various branches of learning and on current questions of importance. Last year the entries exceeded 14,000.

*

TAX BURDENS.

EARL OF HAREWOOD'S CRITICISM.

"THIS IS WRONG."

The Earl of Harewood and Princess Mary Countess of Harewood yesterday entertained to luncheon at Harewood House, Yorkshire, all the tenantry of their estate, and over 300 farmers and their wives were present. Viscount Lascelles accompanied his parents to Harewood from Goldsborough, and he was associated in the welcome to his father's tenants.

In an after-luncheon speech the Earl of Harewood said: "I hope I have not taken you away from a much-needed fine day for harvesting. There were three or four reasons why I invited you. The first is that in the past years my father entertained you in similar circumstances, and I think a custom thus established is one which could not be ignored.

"The second reason why I have invited you is to express the hope that we shall be able to maintain the good relations that have existed for many years between the Harewood Estate and those who live upon it. But I am sorry to say it is no use pretending that circumstances are the same as they were in 1894.

"It is becoming more and more difficult to maintain in existence a large agricultural estate. It is not necessary to remind you that the whole trend of modern taxation is more and more to put the burden upon capital, and if your capital is sunk in land, in the form of buildings, fencing, drainage, etc., you cannot realise that capital in order to pay taxes, except by selling the land.

"I am sufficiently old-fashioned to think that this is wrong. The disturbance created by selling agricultural estates is greater than any good which can come from it."

JUNGLE RAID.

WOMEN IN MELEE WITH POLICE.

SHIRALA, Saturday.

The full story of the police raid on the village of Bilashi, and in the surrounding jungle districts, to quell the rising of the villagers, reads like a mediæval romance, with the villagers fighting with primitive weapons and methods, ostensibly in defence of their deity. The police were successful only after a stern struggle, in which two villagers were killed by gunfire, several wounded, and a number injured by lathi blows. Eight police-constables were injured by stones and knives.

On their arrival at Bilashi the police found a large reinforcement of other villagers prepared to prevent their entrance. The District Magistrate tried to persuade the insurgents to be reasonable, but their reply was volleys of stones. Three hundred men and women were waiting in the temple compound, shouting defiance and refusing to surrender the teak pole they had stolen from the forest, and from which a national flag was flying. Following repeated warnings the magistrate ordered the forcible removal of the pole. In fifteen minutes the temple compound was cleared, after a rough scramble, in which several police officers were assaulted.

The second phase of the battle began shortly afterwards, when hundreds of villagers stationed on the surrounding hills started catapulting stones from their slings and rolling down boulders from the heights.

The crowds nearer the police poured abuse on the British officials, scorning their appearance, and taunting them with cries that "Gandhi Raj" had supplanted the "British Raj," and also challenging the magistrate to show his authority. This was followed by cries: "Come and force us to pay revenue. Your rifle barrels are empty, and you dare not attack Gandhi Raj. We shall defy your laws and also refuse to pay taxes."

The situation grew extremely critical, and the magistrate, after repeatedly warning the crowd, ordered a preliminary firing of six rounds at the approaching mob. A melee ensued, in which several police were hit with stones, and one Sepoy had his hand badly gashed with a scythe. Seeing the police were making a firm stand the mob scattered again, leaving the village deserted, but the pickets on the hill tops remained at their posts.

The police found two villagers wounded. They died later, when they were being taken away in a lorry. After waiting for half an hour the magistrate ordered the police to retire to Shirala. The police are not yet certain whether the trouble is over. Estimates as to the number of villagers participating in the rioting vary, but a moderate figure is between five and eight thousand.

The police are contemplating a raid on many more villages, if the proposed ultimatum is disregarded, following a village conference, which probably will be summoned shortly.—*Reuter.*

BOSTON'S GIFT.

GEORGIAN SPOONS FOR SISTER TOWN.

The Mayor of Boston, Lincolnshire, Councillor Reuben Salter, left London for Boston, Massachusetts yesterday. He will be the guest of the American town during the celebrations of its tercentenary. These will include a pageant illustrating the progress of Boston during the past three hundred years.

Councillor Salter is taking as a gift from his Corporation three silver Georgian spoons, part of the original Town plate which, nearly two hundred years ago, was sold by an extravagant Corporation. Since then they have been in the possession of prominent families in the town, and it was not until recently that they were recovered by the Corporation.

"These spoons were lost to the Corporation for over one hundred and fifty years," the Mayor stated. "Now we are handing them over to the safe-keeping of our sister town. Lincolnshire's Boston has over one thousand years of history, but we are very proud of our three hundred years' old protege."

The party included the Deputy Mayor and Mayoress, Councillor E. Bailey and Mrs. Bailey.

TELEPHONE GROWTH.

NEARLY TWO MILLION STATIONS.

During June there was an increase of 9,922 in the number of telephone stations in the Post Office system, bringing the total number at the end of June to 1,911,827. The number of stations working at June 30 in London, England and Wales (excluding London), Scotland, and Northern Ireland was as follows:—

London	686,840
England and Wales (excluding London)	1,033,434
Scotland	167,818
Northern Ireland	23,735

The total number of inland trunk calls dealt with in April (the latest statistics available) was 9,906,760, representing an increase of 367,059, or 3.8 per cent. on the total for the corresponding month of 1929. Outgoing international calls numbered 45,543, and incoming international calls 48,689, the increases over April, 1929, being 2,541 (5.9 per cent.) and 2,860 (6.2 per cent.) respectively.

NIPPY IN BRITTANY.

A party of thirteen girls, employed by J. Lyons and Co., Ltd., left Waterloo yesterday for a fortnight's tour in Brittany.

The thirteen, who are teashop Nippys, are students in Lyons' Progress Class, which has seventy-five members, and exists to develop the mental and physical qualities of the employees.

Court and Society

The King and Queen, with members of their family, spent the week-end at Balmoral Castle. The King was delighted during the week to shoot his first stag, a feat that was equalled later at Lochmagar by the Duke of Gloucester when with the Prince of Wales. The Queen earlier in the week spent happy days with Lord and Lady Elphinstone at Carberry Tower, Midlothian. Her Majesty wore a carnation-red toque with a long pale brown coat trimmed with darker fur. Her escort, Prince George, accompanied by a large Alsatian dog, was in light tweeds. The Queen also visited the Dowager Lady Glentanar, and took tea with her. Those who had the honour to meet her included the Marchioness of Douro, the Earl of Mornington, and Lady Anne Wellesley. Both the King and Queen were interested in a sale-of-work held yesterday in the Church Hall, Crathie. The Queen's lady-in-waiting, the Countess of Shaftesbury, who is in residence at Abergeldie Castle, opened the sale.

The Queen, accompanied by Lord and Lady Elphinstone, spent some time on Thursday with an old friend, Lady Anne Kerr, at Newbattle Abbey. She was met on arrival by her hostess and the Marquis of Lothian, and was shown the family pictures and the many interesting heirlooms. The party invited to meet the Queen included Earl and Countess Grey, Lord Crawford and Balcarres, Lord and Lady Wraxall, Lord and Lady Lloyd, the Countess of Wemyss, the Archbishop of Canterbury, and the Hon. Sir Derek Keppel.

The house party at Newbattle Abbey comprised Lady Cecil Kerr, daughter of the hostess, Lady Helen Kerr and her son, and the Countess of Home. After tea the royal party visited the flower gardens, which lie east of the house.

Admiral of the Fleet Earl Jellicoe and Countess Jellicoe have been entertaining a number of young people at St. Lawrence Hall, Ventnor, where most of their leisure is divided between playing golf and cruising on the Solent. Lord Jellicoe has been taking part in the club boat racing of the Bembridge Sailing Club, where he won a heat last week. Lady Jellicoe is more fond of country life than town, though she spent busy social weeks in London during the season. The Isle of Wight maintains its reputation as an attractive resort. Princess Beatrice will be in residence at Carisbrooke Castle until the autumn. Among her guests was Princess Helena Victoria, who is now the guest of Sir Courtauld Thomson, at the Corner House, Gullane, East Lothian. Between these two visits she paid one to the Duke of Connaught, at Bagshot Park. Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal and Viscount Gort, V.C., are among other enthusiasts who are cruising on the Solent for the next few days.

The Turkish Ambassador and Mme. Ferid Bey have left town for Carbis Bay, Cornwall, for a month, and other members of the Diplomatic Corps have chosen the Cornish riviera as a holiday resort in preference to going abroad. The Siamese Minister combines duty with pleasure in going to Geneva. The Polish Ambassador will return to London from Warsaw shortly. The Marquis and Marchioness Camden have been entertaining a series of guests at Clunes Lodge, Perthshire, including the Marquis of Abergavenny. Marchioness Curzon of Kedleston has returned to Hackwood Park from a round of visits in Scotland. Viscount and Viscountess Powerscourt have been entertaining a series of guests at Powerscourt Court, their Irish seat, where they will be in residence until the autumn. The Hon. Arthur and Mrs. Somerset are among Colonel and Mrs. Charteris's guests at Cahir Park, Co. Tipperary.

Princess Mary Countess of Harewood will be the guest of the Earl and Countess of Rosebery at Dalmeny House, Edinburgh, for the Midlothian race meeting, to be held on September 15 and 16. It is also possible that she may shortly visit the Countess of Minto, who has been entertaining guests at Minto House. These have included the Duchess of Roxburghe and the Countess of Dalkeith, Alice Lady Stratheden, Lady Thirlestane, Lady Anne Egerton, and the Hon. Jean Campbell. Lord Dalkeith has been shooting with friends at Langholm Lodge, Dumfriesshire, and among those staying with him have been Lord Hillingdon, Sir Victor Warrender and Captain Hope. Sir Reginald McLeod of MacLeod is in residence at Dunvegan Castle, Isle of Skye, until the autumn. Viscount and Viscountess Devonport are staying at Kinloch, Dunkeld, and the Marquis and the Marchioness of Sligo will shortly be joined by the Earl of Altamont at Loch Assynt Lodge, Sutherlandshire. The Marquis and Marchioness of Bute have a house party for the week-end at their home on the Isle of Bute. The guests include the Hon. James and Lady Jean Bertie, Captain King, and the son of the house, the Earl of Dumfries. The Dowager Marchioness of Bute is at Kames Castle with Lord Column Crichton-Stuart.

The Duke and Duchess of Abercorn have been joined at Barons Court, Ireland, by the Marquis and Marchioness of Hamilton and their baby daughter, who have arrived from London. The Duchess is to open Londonderry Civic Week on Tuesday, October 7. Mutual friends of theirs, Sir Austen and Lady Chamberlain, visited during the week the picturesque parts of Scotland, and admired the Trossachs so much that they prolonged their stay there. A visit was also paid to Loch Katrine. At Glendelvine, near Caputh, Perthshire, there have been a week's festivities for the coming-of-age of Mr. Ian A. de H. Lyle, grandson of Sir Alexander Park Lyle. The Earl and Countess of Elgin will return to England from Finland in the middle of September. The Hon. Hilda Annesley has been among those enjoying a cruise to the northern capitals of Europe. The Earl and Countess of Longford are spending a few days in Dublin from Pakenham Hall, Co. Westmeath. Sir Stanley and Lady Jackson have left England for Bombay.

General Sir George Kirkpatrick, the bridegroom's brother, will act as best man at the marriage on September 29, at Holy Trinity, Brompton, of Major E. R. M. Kirkpatrick and Mrs. Mackenzie Low. The bridegroom is a son of the late Sir George Kirkpatrick, formerly Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario and sometime Speaker of the House of Commons in the Canadian Parliament. The bride will wear a gown of her favourite colour and material, a rose-pink chiffon dress with a hat of the same shade, and she will carry a bouquet of roses and lilies-of-the-valley. The Marquis of Waterford's wedding to Miss Juliet Lindsay will take place at St. George's, Hanover Square, on October 14. Miss Ismay Crichton-Stuart, the late Lord Ninian Crichton-Stuart's elder daughter, is to marry Viscount Tiverton in Scotland early in October. Another bride will be Miss Joy Verney, the only daughter of Sir Harry and Lady Joan Verney, who is to marry Viscount Boyne's son and heir, the Hon. Gustavus Hamilton-Russell, a nephew by marriage of Princess Mary.

The Countess of Oxford and Asquith, who has gone to Scotland, will be in the North until the late autumn. Besides making a short stay at North Berwick, she is spending some time at Gosford House, the magnificent mansion of the Earl and Countess of Wemyss, which is rented during the season in suites. The Marquis and Marchioness of Crewe are staying there now. They recently spent some time in London. Sir Stewart and Lady Stewart-Clark are spending the week-end at Stonehaven. They are both great tennis enthusiasts. The Marchioness of Linlithgow has joined her family in Scotland. She is interested in an ice carnival which will take place at Grosvenor House, Park Lane, on December 1, in aid of the Extension Fund for the British Sailors' Society's Empire Memorial Hostel at Limehouse, to complete which £5,000 is still needed. Another interesting event which will bring Scottish folk to town is the All Hallowe'en ball in connection with the Townswomen's Guild, which will be held at the Park Lane Hotel on October 31.

Autumn Coats

A VERY varied choice is given to one about to acquire an autumn coat, including slim-fitting tweeds and closely moulded cloth and fur coats, with flared skirts and shoulder capes attached.

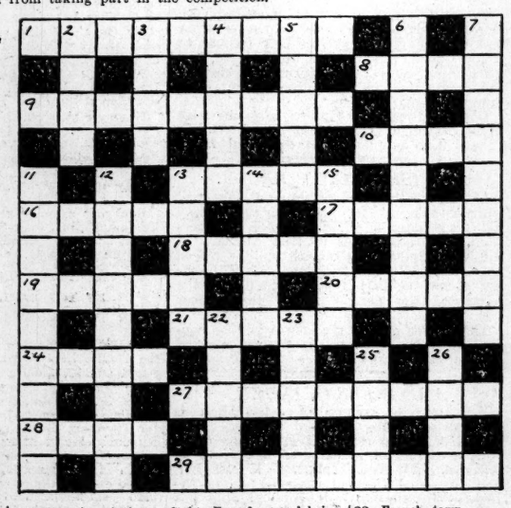
The sketch to the right shows a coat of tailored Scotch tweed with the selvedge edge trimming it at the collar and cuffs, also the belt and the top of the patch pockets. Often the loosely woven "basket" tweeds are made with the "raw" edge to the fronts (not turned in).

The other sketch shows a green cloth coat, fitting at the waist, with shoulder cape and astrachan grey fur collar and cuffs.

Velvet hats, softly shaped to the head, are to be worn in the autumn.

CROSS-WORD PUZZLE No. 297.

Send solutions addressed "Cross-word No. 297," SUNDAY TIMES, 186, Strand, London, W.C.2. Two novels selected from publishers' announcements in the SUNDAY TIMES will be given to the senders of the first five correct solutions opened after the first post on Thursday. Readers in Scotland are precluded from taking part in the competition.



ACROSS.

1. A nautical position.
8. A drop of water boaters should avoid.
9. Curio that as a present would suitably express the wish of many happy returns.
10. A glacier's nautical offspring.
13. Bird.
16. One of the deer tribe.
17. If it wants to be this, it squeaks, perhaps.
18. A twister that bites deep.
19. The one who pays.
20. A watery motion.
21. Material.
24. Gatherings that are at present painful to the Indian Government.
27. Irish lake.
28. Trim.
29. Put mine off to make sure.

DOWN.

2. Doubtful.
3. The foreign manufacturers' motto as regards England.
4. A shore-bred animal.
5. A short Christmas entertainment
6. Would appropriately decorate a French lady in the Ghetto.
7. A brass hat.
11. Salary.
12. The foundations of this abode are decidedly damp.
13. A call at love all, perhaps.
14. Far from plebeian.
15. A tongue from alternative points of the compass.
22. Join.
23. French town.
25. Rolls are sometimes made on this.
26. True of those who incline to spareness.

CROSS-WORD No. 296 PRIZEWINNERS.

The Rev. GEORGE CARLISLE, Officers' Club, Aldershot; T. H. CHETWYND, St. Omer, Whitehorse Street, Hereford; H. B. COX, 11, Victoria Park, Dover, Kent; ELSIE MATTHEWS, Nidd, Selcroft Road, Purley; Mrs. RAINFORTH, 4, Woodville Road, Newport, Mon.

SOLUTIONS.—ACROSS:—1, Closefisted; 9, Hedge; 10, Ruche; 11, Sprag; 13, Fleet; 15, Weller; 17, Nap; 18, Noun; 19, Loam; 21, Kea; 23, Domino; 26, Acton; 28, Infer; 30, Salve; 31, Wince; 32, Intelligent.

DOWN:—2, Hodge; 3, Siesta; 4, Fair; 5, Serge; 6, Excel 7, Chafingdish; 8, Necromancer; 12, Awl; 14, Ennui; 16, Lilac; 20, Don; 22, Earwig; 24, Milan; 25, Niece; 27, Tenon; 29, Fell.

A Woman's Corner

"Pandora" is on holiday, but will resume her weekly article in a few weeks' time.

GUIDES ON THE THAMES.

MAKING THE MOST OF A GREAT RIVER.

LONDON'S PRIDE.

By A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

Guide-lecturers, which we have known for a long time in our museums and on our motor-coaches in the streets of London, have invaded the Thames. This may be a belated discovery of mine, because the day I spent on the Crested Eagle last week was the first steamer trip I had made down the river for a long time, but it seemed to me that we were at last making the most of our glorious river—the river that is London's pride.

At convenient places on the steamer are loud speakers, and the personality behind is a guide worthy of the name. "On your left," he explained, so that all could hear, "we are approaching Tilbury Dock, the home of the P. and O., and other great liners. From here ships go to China, Japan, India, Australia, and the remote parts of the Empire. On the opposite side of the river is one of the ships used for training boys for the Mercantile Service or the Royal Navy. On the left, too, are ruins of the ancient Tilbury Fort."

UNDER THE TOWER BRIDGE.

It was like that all the way down from the Tower Pier. From the start, as the steamer glided into the ruck of the river traffic, we felt we knew where we were. At the very outset we were told to look ahead, after which we saw the traffic stop on London's most remarkable bridge and the bascules slowly rose to allow the vessel, with hardly any motion, to pass beneath into the "Pool" beyond.

Yet not too fast, for, looking up-stream, one obtained a view of modern commercial activity, of London Bridge, Wren spires, St. Paul's, the Monument, Billingsgate—a panorama with the Tower of London behind.

Down the "Pool," one moment steadily going ahead in the centre of the stream and next encompassed by strings of barges, we passed piers almost derelict and landmarks made famous in history, in song, and in artistic reproductions.

All the while the guide-lecturer was telling us where we were and what there was to see on each bank of the river. From the Tower through Stepney to Rotherhithe we passed our way to the Isle of Dogs, through reaches of the river bearing names familiar to those who study maps and navigate ships. On each side were signs of commercial energy. Cement works and skeletons of factories yet in the making give promise in the near future of taking a share in the new industry that is steadily growing on the banks of the Thames.

LONDONER AT SEA.

From Gravesend to Sheerness steadily goes the unceasing traffic, barges with brown sails low in the water pass by or tack to wind and tide, while sturdy tugs in charge of huge liners give blasts on their sirens warning us how to approach. So we get to Canvey Island—a happy hunting-ground for trippers brought by the speed boats from Southend. Then on through the beauty of the haze, which is the Isle of Sheppey and the outlines of the Kentish shore beyond, so at last the two-tiered pier of Southend is reached, with its lanes of shipping anchored off shore. Here the Londoner is at sea, at least so he believes, but if the mouth of the river be forty miles wide, then, indeed, he must go yet further, passing the Nore lightship and the sandbanks it guards to Ramsgate and the Forelands.

Those who do not know what it is to go down "below the bridges" in the comfort of the modern steamers have a pleasure yet in store.

At Gravesend—a typical scene at London's river gateway, by Kenneth Hobson, is reproduced on page 14.

GOLD SPOON FOR THE ROYAL PRINCESS.

TO-DAY'S CEREMONY.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

FORFAR, Saturday.

The gold spoon subscribed for by the Angus Ambulance Association to commemorate the birth of a Royal Princess at Glamis Castle will be presented to-morrow to the Countess of Strathmore, mother of the Duchess of York, at a great ambulance pageant to be held at Forfar.

The presiding officer will be the Earl of Strathmore, and the inspecting officer Mr. William Adamson, Secretary of State for Scotland, who will take the salute during the march past of the ambulance workers.

MINISTERS MOVE ON.

WESLEYAN PREACHERS' "GENERAL POST."

The President of the Wesleyan Conference (Dr. H. Workman) is to preach to-day at Wesley's Chapel, City Road, in official evidence of the beginning of the Connexional year.

In about 700 Wesleyan churches of England and Wales, and also in Scotland, ministers are beginning new three years' engagements. They have removed from their previous stations during the past week, and having settled in their furnished houses, provided by the circuit, are expected to preach their first sermon in the fresh pulpit on the first Sunday in September.

Few outstanding changes have taken place this year, particularly in London. Dr. Dinsdale Young who preaches regularly to the biggest congregation, remains at the Westminster Central Hall, notwithstanding the itinerant system, for Wesleyans have recognised the wisdom in recent years of providing some "peculiars" that are not subject to ordinary rules.

THUMB-NAIL HISTORY.

To mark the opening of their new head office in Lombard Street, Lloyds Bank have published "'Twixt Lombard Street and Cornhill." The book has been designed, written and illustrated by members of the staff.

The volume is a fascinating "thumb-nail" history of the City of London. The letterpress is embellished by ornamental letters and scrolls in gold and colours. Each page is bordered with small sketches of the people and incidents mentioned in the book.

MISS GRACIE FIELDS.

Miss Gracie Fields, the comedienne, left Waterloo yesterday for New York, where, after a two weeks' holiday, she will open a fortnight's engagement at the Palace Theatre.

Miss Fields denied a rumour that she had signed a contract to appear in American talkies, and said that she would be back in six weeks.

SLOVAK PATRIOT AS CONVICT.

HEAVY SENTENCE ON PROFESSOR.

DECLINED TO FLEE THE COUNTRY.

APPEAL FOR PARDON REFUSED.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

PRAGUE, Saturday.

Horror and indignation have been expressed in Slovakia at the treatment meted out to Professor Voitetch Tuka, the former "spiritual leader" of the Slovak Autonomists' Movement.

Professor Tuka, a distinguished scholar, who formerly occupied a chair at Bratislava University, was charged with treasonable agitation in Hungarian interests. He declined to flee the country, and awaited arrest.

After eight months in prison he was brought to trial before a Czech court. Despite the declarations of some of the witnesses against him that they had been terrorised into giving evidence, he was sentenced to fifteen years' imprisonment. Professor Tuka contended strenuously that he had sought only autonomy for Slovakia within the Czechoslovak State, and that he had no connection with Hungary.

His last appeal against the sentence has been dismissed. At night the authorities transferred him at half an hour's notice from the political prisoners to the penal establishment at Leopoldstadt to serve the heavy sentence.

His request to see his wife to say farewell, and to consult his defending counsel, was brusquely rejected. He protested against the refusal of "political prisoner" privileges, saying: "You treat me like a common criminal, a murderer!"

The silver-haired professor is to be given a convict's crop and dressed in convict's clothes. His Slovak friends are bitterly disappointed that President Masaryk, who was himself sentenced to death in Austria-Hungary for precisely the same conduct as has been laid to Tuka's charge, should not have granted the appeal for a free pardon.

LORD LEVERHULME MEMORIAL.

UNVEILING BY OLDEST EMPLOYEE.

The employee who has had the longest service, Mr. Thomas Peacock, will unveil on Saturday the memorial that has been erected at Port Sunlight to the late Viscount Leverhulme. Employees throughout the world have subscribed to the memorial, which has been executed by Mr. W. Reid Dick.

Part of the memorial was shown at the Royal Academy, where its vigorous lines and harmonious composition won high commendation. The part consisted of four figures symbolising Charity, Education, Industry, and Art. This group will occupy the foreground of the memorial, which will stand before the west entrance to the Lady Lever Art Gallery, a site fitly chosen, linking as it does the memory of Lord Leverhulme with the memory of his wife in the heart of the village which they created.

Behind the group will be a pylon, 45 feet high. The pylon has been carried out in black granite, dull-polished. Surmounting it will be a figure of Inspiration, conceived in a formal manner to harmonise with the architectural treatment of the pylon.

"My work has been the happiest of tasks," said Mr. Reid Dick. "No artist could have co-operated with a more helpful committee. There has been none of that intervention which the artist occasionally has to submit to in commissioned work, but invariably resents. I was given a free hand to develop my conception of what a memorial to Lord Leverhulme should be.

"I had some personal recollection of him to strengthen the admiration of his genius and achievement. In considering that genius, I evolved the figure of Inspiration; in reflecting upon his numerous and diverse achievements, there emerged as the major aspirations of his life—Industry, Education, Charity, and Art. These I have symbolised in the four figures of the bronze group."

HOUSES AND LANDS.

RESIDENCES IN SURREY AND SUSSEX.

Within forty minutes of town, and situated amidst the Surrey hills, is a well-appointed modern house, with 4½ acres of grounds, freehold, offered by F. L. Mercer and Co. for £5,000. Central heating, all conveniences, spacious garage and other outbuildings.

A freehold residence at Sevenoaks, with views over three counties, is offered by Harrods, Ltd. There are 2½ acres of gardens and grounds and garage.

H. I. and A. Rubens, 9/11, Copthall Avenue, E.C.2, offer at a bargain price an attractive residence at Lee, situated on the top of Burnt Ash Hill, with well-laid-out gardens and space for garage.

At Rotherfield, near Crowborough, Sussex, there is a freehold residence of the old-world type, standing high but sheltered, and with splendid views. Brick and tile garage and near a good golf course. Particulars may be obtained from Captain H. Bedwell, Yew Tree Hill, Rotherfield, Sussex.

People in search of town, suburban, and country houses should study our advertising columns. Furnished houses and flats are also offered in convenient localities.

A NOVEL CARGO.

CAMEL TRANSPORTED BY HYDROPLANE.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

ROME, Saturday.

Though it does not claim to possess a specimen of the *Proechidna nicroaculata*, which has given rise to so much discussion in the columns of the *Daily Telegraph* this week, the Rome Zoo is very proud of the Flying Camel, which has just come by air across the Mediterranean from Tunis.

It arrived in a hydroplane at Ostia, and walked unconcernedly down a gangway to be carried in a special van to Rome, accompanied by an Arab driver, who reported that his charge had given no trouble on the way.

It is a young animal—hardly a year old—which was born on the Tunisian coast, and is a present from the "S.A.M." Shipping Line to the Zoological Gardens at Rome. It was fastened tightly in the cabin, into which it was lifted in the first place by means of a crane, and probably had a much more pleasant journey than if it had made the trip by sea and rail instead of creating a world's record for itself.

Though various smaller animals—including some for the London Zoo—have been transported by air, this is believed to be the first time that the "ship of the desert" has taken wings.

THAMES BARGE ON FIRE.

The Thames was lighted up early yesterday morning by flames from a barge which caught fire on the South side of the river between Hungerford and Waterloo Bridges. The barge, which was laden with paper, was moored in mid-stream, and the outbreak was dealt with by fire floats from Blackfriars Bridge and other points. No damage was done other than to the barge and its cargo.

MRS. PITHER GOES TO PRISON.

COURT SEQUEL TO TALE OF STOLEN BABY.

WHY SHE DECEIVED HER HUSBAND.

A fine of £50, with the alternative of three months' imprisonment, was imposed by Mr. Bingley, at Marylebone Police Court yesterday, on Mrs. Violet Pither, 35, who was concerned in the "stolen baby" mystery. As she could not pay she went to prison.

Mr. Charles Wallace, for the Director of Public Prosecutions, said Mrs. Pither registered the child on July 28 as the son of Charles Pither, a railway porter, and Violet Pither.

At half-past two on August 8 she called at Crawford Place Police Station and said that at two o'clock that day she went to a pawnbroker's in Edgware Road, leaving the baby outside in a perambulator. When she came out the child had disappeared.

Messages were sent to all stations in London and all the detective force in "D" Division was engaged for 24 hours looking for the child. Large numbers of police officers in other areas also engaged in the search.

That went on until August 10, when Mrs. Winifred Bailey came to Crawford Place Police Station and stated that on June 19 she had given birth to a baby boy in a Home in Northumberland Avenue, and had advertised for him to be adopted. Mrs. Pither came in answer to the advertisement.

CHILD'S NEW MOTHER.

Mr. Wallace said it was arranged that Mrs. Pither should have the child, and on July 15 the child was handed over to Mrs. Pither, who promised to let Mrs. Bailey know how it was going on. Next day, July 16, Mrs. Cowen, with whom Mrs. Pither had formerly lodged, received a letter from Mrs. Pither asking her to call.

Mrs. Cowen called about 9.30 p.m. and saw Mrs. Pither in bed with a baby. Mrs. Pither said, "I had my baby at three o'clock this morning. I was all alone until my husband came home from work, and I attended to myself."

At the request of Mrs. Pither (said Mr. Wallace) Mrs. Cowen notified the authorities that the child had been born, and on July 28 it was registered by Mrs. Pither as her child.

As Mrs. Bailey did not hear anything from Mrs. Pither about the child she called to see her, and according to her story she did not like the look of the rooms and thought the baby was dirty. She said she wanted the baby back, and Mrs. Pither replied, "Don't take it away to-night. Meet me to-morrow at Bishop's Road and I will hand the baby over to you." She added: "Whatever you read in the papers, please do not take any notice. My husband thinks it is his baby."

On August 8 Mrs. Bailey met Mrs. Pither as arranged, and the baby was handed over about 12.30. Mrs. Bailey took the baby home. At 2.30 that afternoon Mrs. Pither went to the police station and said that her baby had been stolen. Mrs. Bailey, having seen the reports in the newspapers, went to the police and told the true story.

Mrs. Pither disappeared and was found again some days afterwards working as a waitress at Southend.

The magistrate was shown a letter from the Church Army. The contents of this were not made public. He then said to Mrs. Pither that he gathered from the letter that she was very sorry. She knew she had done wrong. Apparently she knew her husband was very anxious to have a son, and as that could not be, she adopted this child.

Do you seriously represent that your husband thought that this was your baby?—Yes, I do.

The Magistrate: Then he must be a very extraordinary man.

TEST MOBILISATIONS.

KEEPING IN TOUCH WITH RESERVISTS.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

ROME, Saturday.

In virtue of a law passed last March a kind of test mobilisation is being organised throughout Italy on each Sunday of September and October, the main purpose of which is to keep the authorities in touch with the movements of discharged recruits liable for service in case of war or national emergency.

About half a million men are affected, belonging to the 1901-04 classes. In each commune a specific Sunday is set apart, and heavy fines, the amount of which varies according to the rank of the man concerned, are provided for those who fail to answer the call, only the most urgent reasons for absence being accepted.

Apart from free transport, no special facilities are granted, and no monetary compensation is given to those living at a distance from the towns in which the roll-call is held, though the promise is made that they will not be detained for more than one day.

OLD BAILEY TRIALS.

BLUE BIRD EX-DIRECTOR ON FRAUD CHARGE.

There are 144 persons awaiting trial at the September sessions at the Old Bailey, which open on Tuesday next. The large number is due to the summer vacation.

One of the chief cases in the calendar is that of Francis Lorang, former managing director of the Blue Bird group of companies, who is charged with alleged fraudulent conversion of large sums of money.

Another trial, which is expected to last several days, is that of Michael Dennis Corrigan (45), engineer, who is charged with obtaining money by false pretences.

Hilda Caroline Trimm Fearn, committed from Bromley, is charged with neglecting several children, of whom she had care at her school.

A HUNDRED YEARS AGO

Sunday Times

No. 411.] LONDON SUNDAY SEPT. 5, 1830. [Price 7d.

Washington Irving, Esq., has arrived by the packet at Brighton

The ex-King of France, his family and suite, who are now at Lulworth Castle, will proceed to Dresden, his final destination.

The Society of Friends, at Brighton, instead of illuminating their houses on Monday evening, subscribed and paid over to the Treasurer of the County Hospital the sum of £11. They might have laid out the money in a worse way. These Quakers have an excellent idea of the useful.

KING'S MENAGERIE, TOWER OF LONDON.—This magnificent collection constitutes at present one of the most attractive objects of public curiosity. In addition to the numerous and splendid specimens of birds, reptiles, and animals, a young leopard is exhibited, which only a few weeks since drew its first breath within the precincts of the place.

CORONER FOR MIDDLESEX.—A warm contest is likely to take place for the vacant coronership. Mr. Wakley contends that the office ought to be filled by a gentleman who has received a medical education. We certainly think in many cases, all that is important in the inquiry depends upon the report the surgeon may make. Mr. Wakley's idea strikes us anything but a bad one.

THE IRONSIDES BRIGADE.

NEW TANK FORMATION FOR ARMY MANŒUVRES.

IN ACTION TO-MORROW

When mimic warfare is resumed in the Army manœuvres on Salisbury Plain to-morrow tanks will figure in a new formation for the first time in connection with these manœuvres. A Medium Armoured Brigade has been formed, and this will operate under the command of Brigadier K. M. Laird.

This venture is of an experimental nature. In its early stages the brigade—which came into being only a few days ago—will consist of two battalions—the 3rd Battalion, which has been transferred from Lydd, and the 5th Battalion, which has been stationed on Perham Downs for the past few years.

Each battalion will consist in future of two companies of medium and one company of light tanks. An effort will be made to apply the practical lessons brought out during last year's training.

While the midgets will function as destroyers, so to speak, their more ponderous relatives will discharge the duties of land battleships. A two-fold task will have to be performed by the light machines. In the first place they will carry out normal protective reconnaissances when on the move, and in the case of an attack by the medium tanks the light tanks will precede them as skirmishers, locating enemy anti-tank weapons and helping to neutralise them by machine-gun fire.

RADIO-'PHONE COMMUNICATIONS.

The scheme is of such a tentative nature that at the moment the *rôle* of light tank is being filled by Carden-Lloyds, which are really machine-gun carriers. The cross-country performance of these machines is not sufficient for the work intended for the small armoured fighting vehicles, and experiments are still proceeding for the production of suitable light tanks.

The principal means of communication, both in the brigade and the battalions, will be radio-telephony. By this means it is hoped to establish rapid communication, and thus enable brigade and battalion commanders to control the operations at a much greater speed than has been possible hitherto.

For the time being a medium company will consist of sixteen tanks, and a light company of thirty, so that the brigade will number 124 fighting machines. The weight of a medium tank is about eighteen tons.

TROOPS ON THE PLAIN.

In readiness for the mimic warfare, this new organisation has carried out useful exercises in deployment, radio-telephony control, and manœuvring during the last few days.

This armoured brigade differs from the mechanical force which has figured in previous manœuvres in that the new brigade is entirely a tank organisation. The mechanical force previously employed comprised vehicles of all types.

Troops are pouring into the manœuvres area, and advance parties have created canvas towns on appropriate sites. It is expected that the whole of the combatants, including the 1st Division, will be on the Plain within three days' time. In the meantime, those already in camp are about to proceed to concentration areas in readiness for to-morrow's engagement.

N.S.P.C.C. RESCUE OF NEGLECTED CHILD.

MOTHER SENT TO PRISON.

"Like a plant in the garden deprived of water," was a doctor's description of a neglected child in a prosecution at Woking yesterday.

Mrs. Emily Charman, of Grove Villas, Sandy Lane, Woking, was sent to prison for two months on a charge of wilfully neglecting her three years' old child, Peggy Smith. Her husband, Hugh Charman, was fined 40s.

Prosecuting for the N.S.P.C.C., Mr. J. F. Hipwood said the child was the daughter of Mrs. Charman by a former marriage. He found the child in an emaciated condition. She could not stand or speak. She weighed 18 lb., instead of 36 lb., the normal weight. She had not been seen out of doors for several months.

Inspector Cooke said he found the child in bed in a very emaciated condition. She could neither speak nor stand. Her mother said she had been going back in health for two or three months, but she had never considered it necessary to call a doctor.

Dr. Margaret Mills said the child could not stand and would not speak. She was suffering from rickets and malnutrition.

Dr R. H. Enoch said the child was like a plant in the garden deprived of water. Although she had been in the infirmary for a week, he had been unable to induce her to speak to him yet.

Giving evidence, Mrs. Charman said she was the mother of ten children, Peggy being the youngest but one. She had always been a weak child, and had been confined to her room two months before the inspector called. She fed her on patent food. She could not account for the fact that the child would not speak to her.

GAS-FILLED BEDROOM.

ARREST FOLLOWS HOTEL DISCOVERY.

Arising out of a tragic discovery in a Bloomsbury hotel bedroom, Albert Allen, 28, of Stubbs-yard, Mytholmroyd, near Hebden Bridge, Yorkshire, was charged at Clerkenwell police court yesterday with murder and attempted suicide.

Mrs. Phyllis Crummy, 25, of Westward Ho, Shay Lane, Ovenden, Halifax, was found dead on Tuesday in a gas-filled room in an hotel in Cartwright Gardens, W.C. Allen, who was also found in the room, was taken to hospital, but was able to leave on Friday.

At the inquest on Mrs. Crummy, her husband, Mr. Clement A. Crummy, of Guest Road, Hunter's Bar, Sheffield, said he had been living apart from his wife since May, his work being irregular. He was hoping to return to her soon. He did not know she had any male friends, and thought she was with her parents.

A remaind for a week was ordered.

CLAN MACKAY'S GIFT.

SCOTS DUTCH FLAG FOR AMSTERDAM CHURCH.

A replica of one of the two flags of the Scots Dutch Brigade, which served in the Low Countries from 1572 to 1782, has been sent from Edinburgh to the Royal United Services Institution Museum, Whitehall, where it will be on view until September 17. The flag is being presented by members of the Clan Mackay to the Presbyterian Church at Amsterdam, and it will be taken there after exhibition in London.

Interest of the Clan Mackay in this matter lies in the fact that about forty years ago the eleventh Lord Reay, chief of the clan, obtained the two flags of the Scots Dutch Brigade from the Dutch Government and presented them to St. Giles's Cathedral, Edinburgh, where they hang with many other hallowed and tattered banners.

CONSULAR SCHOLARSHIPS.

On the advice of their advisory committee, consisting of representatives of the Association and of the Foreign Office, the Association of British Chambers of Commerce have awarded the sixth scholarship of £40 a year for four years under the Consular Service Scholarship Scheme to John Wyatt-Smith, the son of Mr. S. Wyatt-Smith, British Consul at Tengyueh, China.

Master Wyatt-Smith is proceeding to Felstead School.

LONDON'S NEW AIR THRILL.

NIGHT FLYING IN PRIVATE PLANES.

WARNING LIGHTS.

RADIO REPORTS TO CONTROL TOWER.

By OUR AIR CORRESPONDENT.

Midnight thrills in the air are to be the next sensation for London. The first aerodrome in this country to introduce night flying for private aviators is the Heston Air Park, Hounslow, where this week ordinary private aeroplanes are to be flown by private people, while lamps of thousands of candle-power illuminate the flying ground.

It will be the first time that private aircraft pilots in England have had the opportunity of tasting the thrills of flying in the dark. Between nine o'clock and midnight aeroplanes, with their tiny red, green, and white navigation lights, will be landing and taking off from the aerodrome, while a comprehensive system of Verey lights and a radio aeroplane will be working to ensure safety.

HUGE FLOOD LIGHT.

The first night flying will start on Tuesday. A huge flood light, mounted on a tractor, will be used to give the main illumination, while all round the flying ground paraffin flares will be burning. Dozens of red lights will show pilots the boundaries of the aerodrome.

"After a little practice," one of the aerodrome officials told me yesterday, "it will be almost as simple as landing and taking off by daylight. We are taking every precaution against possible dangers, and all obstructions such as hangars and club buildings will be lighted with warning red lamps."

A special radio aeroplane will be flying near the aerodrome, and will keep in touch by wireless with the control tower, reporting on the adequacy of the lighting, and advising the ground staff on the position of the mobile flood lamp.

PASSENGER FLIGHTS.

It is, I understand, intended to give instruction in night flying at the aerodrome, and to tempt aviation enthusiasts to taste this new thrill by giving passenger flights. The fees are ten guineas per hour for dual instruction, and £2 10s. for a fifteen minute "joy ride." Even when a pilot wishes to fly his own machine, he must pay one guinea an hour for the use of the aerodrome.

This system of night flying, although somewhat in the nature of a "stunt," will very likely be the forerunner of a whole series of private aerodromes throughout the country being equipped with night flying facilities. When, during the winter months, normal flying ceases before five or six o'clock, this would give a decided impetus to private flying.

NOVEL TELEPHONE TALK.

CANADIAN TRAIN TO LONDON HOUSE.

The first commercial telephone call across the Atlantic from a moving train was received at a London house on Friday night by Mr. R. Bell, assistant general manager of the London and North-Eastern Railway.

Mr. Bell was rung up in London by Mr. C. E. R. Sherrington, secretary of the Railway Research Service of Great Britain, who was at that time on a train travelling at more than sixty miles an hour in the neighbourhood of Montreal.

Mr. Bell was unaware that the call was coming through until he was rung up by the Post Office.

ROYAL PAVING STONES.

RICH AMERICANS WHO WANT THEM.

The paving stones of Buckingham Palace may soon be a feature of an American millionaire's house, as the old paving stones in the main courtyard are being removed and replaced by modern artificial stone.

"Representatives of rich Americans desirous of possessing the stones have called on me," Mr. A. C. Ruddock, a member of the firm of contractors, which is doing the work, stated yesterday. "Negotiations for the purchase of the stones are proceeding, and if they are successful, the stones will be shipped within two months. The work has to be completed before the Court returns on September 27.

"The stones are in the main courtyard leading to the gardens, kitchens and cellars, and have been there since the Palace was built. They are hardly worn but it was felt that York stone would not be in keeping with the new reconstruction.

The present Palace is barely a hundred years old. Only Queen Victoria, King Edward, and the present King and Queen have occupied it. It was commenced in 1825 by George IV., and continued by William IV., but neither lived in it. Previously Buckingham House, the home of the Duke of Buckingham, occupied the site.

FEAR OF CANCER.

WOMAN'S REFUSAL TO SEE A DOCTOR.

A woman's fear of the doctor was described at a Liverpool inquest yesterday on the body of Gertrude Emma Connor (45), of Towers Road, Wavertree, who was found gassed at her home.

Richard Connor, her husband, said that for several years his wife complained of internal pains and had a delusion she was suffering from cancer.

"I spoke strongly to her about consulting a doctor," he said, "but she definitely and emphatically refused. When I threatened to bring in a doctor she threatened to do away with herself. I did not take her threat seriously, but when I returned from work yesterday I found her dead in the kitchen."

The Coroner, recording a verdict of suicide while of unsound mind, said the unfortunate woman imagined she had cancer, and it was sad to think that she might have been spared if she had only faced it out and got scientific opinion on her health.

SUICIDE IN HOSPITAL.

WOMAN DRINKS POISON WHILE WAITING FOR MEDICINE.

Found in a state of collapse in a cloakroom at Middlesex Hospital, Mrs. Felicie Thurrell (67), a widow, of Great Titchfield Street, W., died from the effects of cyanide of potassium.

At the inquest at Marylebone yesterday, it was stated that she had visited the hospital as an out-patient, and that after being examined by a doctor, she remained in the waiting-room while a friend went to get her medicine.

On the friend's return Mrs. Thurrell was missed, and after a search she was found by a nurse dying in the cloakroom.

Mrs. Thurrell left a note stating that she had drunk cyanide of potassium which she had got from her son's workshop.

Verdict: "Suicide while of unsound mind."

BOYS WORK B.B.C. APPARATUS.

EINSTEIN THEORY ON THE FILMS.

MECHANICAL AIDS TO EDUCATION.

BY OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

An exhibition and demonstration, at which children and adults alike were permitted to broadcast with B.B.C. apparatus from room to room, and even to "televise," took place in London yesterday.

It was a demonstration of mechanical aids to learning, held at the London School of Economics, and in addition to more than 300 teachers and education officers from all over the United Kingdom, as well as many visitors from abroad, there were present a party of children from the Crowndale Road Central School, London. It is believed t ohave been the first event of its kind arranged on such a scale in any part of the world.

Fascinated, old and young turned on the gramophone lectures and talking films, saw illuminated maps on epidiascopes and old Chaplin comedies on daylight screetns. A two-reel film explaining the Einstein theory, with little revolving worlds and planets dashing round the sun, appeared surprisingly lucid.

FILMS IN CLASS ROOMS.

The uses of films in classwork was demonstrated when the Crowndale Road boys were shown the picture of Bronze Age life which Mr. Ronald Gow and his Boy Scouts made at Altrincham School.

Every few minutes Mr. Gow would stop the film to test how many boys had noticed the difference between a Scout axe and the axes of the primitive Britons. How was the blade fastened to the haft? Could one use bronze for cutting things to-day, say, by sharpening a penny? Those who believe that the effect of the film in education is to produce passive minds should have seen the boys' hands whirring up in anxiety to answer questions.

The chief object of the exhibition was to popularise different forms of current apparatus for schools, universities, and learned bodies. It was organised by the British Institute of adult Education, whose secretary, Mr. J. W. Brown, declares that the available space must be increased next year, if necessary provision for the scientists and educationists is to be made.

"Apart," he stated yesterday, "from schoolmasters and members of learned societies, education authorities from every big city and county in the Kingdom have sent up to six special representatives. The Board of Education has taken a general interest in the proceedings and individual scientists and learned men have made special journeys from the British Association meeting at Bristol, and the International Philosophical Congress at Oxford, to see the experiments which are placing scientific devices at the service of education."

THE HISTORICAL SIDE.

The historical side of invention has not been neglected. Mr. Will Day, the antiquarian of the films, has lent exhibits from his fine collection, of which a great part has been for years on view at the Science Museum, South Kensington. They included specimens of the "Zoetrope" and "Phenakistikon," the "Thaumotrope," and the "Fantascope," by which our ancestors saw moving pictures, drawn, painted and printed 100 years ago.

Here was the treatise of Peter Mark Roget, which was read to the Royal Society in 1825, on the phenomena of the illusion of movement obtained from a succession of pictures. Here, too, was the trotting-horse series of photographs taken by Edward Muybridge, the English pioneer of moving photography of the 1870's and 1880's.

Inspecting the collection was Mr. W. A. D. Rudge, the Rugby science master, whose uncle, Mr. John Arthur Roebuck Rudge, of Bath, was the first man to project genuine motion pictures. The Rudge "Biofantascope" was designed shortly after 1870.

"My uncle," said Mr. Rudge, "went on to complete a revolving lantern, and in 1877 produced one which showed by the twirling of a series of slides, dissolving views, and changes of expression in a man's face. He patented this, and he also experimented with a perfectly circular plate, on which photographs appeared in a spiral.

'He had hired the studio of a Bath photographer, Friese-Green, who himself experimented in London, out-distancing my uncle and anticipating Edison by turning to the use of the moving-picture projection, the now indispensable film."

SPIRIT DRINKING IN LENINGRAD.

SOVIET ADMISSIONS.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

BERLIN, Saturday.

Conditions in Leningrad must be very serious when a Bolshevist newspaper, the *Krassnaja Gazeta*, publishes the following details:—

"Every evening we hear the whistles of the militia, which let us know that drunken persons are being taken to the police station. The rooms set apart in all the stations for the purpose are over-filled with depositions concerning scandals and crimes for which drunken persons are responsible.

"Placards are placed prominently in the clubs, in the factories, and wherever the workers resort, showing the evil effects of alcohol on the human body, but there is nevertheless an exceedingly brisk trade in common, virulent spirits, while the official trade is small compared with that which flourishes beneath the surface.

"Of late, too, much methylated spirit has been drunk, one result being that not long ago thirteen cases of poisoning were registered in one day. It is not only pronounced alcoholists who drink methylated spirit: this is drunk freely also by young and old in all works and factories where it is used for technical purposes.

"In Leningrad alone between 350 and 400 persons are arrested every day for being in a state of complete drunkenness, and one death from acute alcoholism daily is officially admitted. Of these arrested persons 87 per cent. are workmen."

MR. MEAD MISTAKEN.

THOUGHT WOMAN DEFENDANT WAS A MAN.

Mr. Mead, sitting at Marlborough Street Police Court yesterday, was surprised to learn that a defendant who appeared before him was a woman, when all the while he had thought she was a man.

Dressed in a tailor-made costume, with a man's lounge coat, collar, and tie, with hair cropped and parted like a man's, and with a novel under her arm, Jocelyn Courtney Honeywood, 27, scientist's assistant, of King's Road, Chelsea, was charged on a warrant with allowing smoke to be emitted from her motor-car in Hyde Park.

Gate-keeper Brazington said that when he spoke to her she used filthy language. She was summoned, but failed to appear, and a warrant was issued for her arrest.

"I made a great mistake," confessed Mr. Mead. "I thought it was a man standing before me."

"I thought the same," confessed the park-keeper.

Defendant said the reason she did not appear before was because she lost her summons.

A fine of £5 and 10s. costs was imposed, and the woman's licence was endorsed.

HARRODS

New Price-Levels are coming into force. Harrods prices for known, traditional high qualities are definitely less than they were a year ago. Opportunities for wise buying were never greater.

Silver Fox Tie

Buy FOX TIES this week!

Select your Fox Tie at Harrods this week! It is the opportunity of the Season! Nothing has been affected by declining prices as definitely as Furs. Some furs are a half, some even a third of last year's prices. Furs that are style-right and quality-right were never so modestly priced.

Lowest Prices for years!

Silver Fox: Harrods Autumn range of Silver Fox Ties is second to none in Britain. *New Prices* are less than half last year's prices. They range

2, 3, 5, 8, 10, 15 to 60 Gns

Sable and Stone Marten Fox: Fox Ties in Sable and Stone Marten shades, excellent for Autumn wear with Frocks and Tweeds. Last year's prices, 7 and 12 Gns. *New Prices* GNS **5 & 8**

'Gordon' *'Glengarry'*

'Little' Frocks *with undoubted style* 84/-

For the small, slender figure—little 'tween-seasons Frock in fancy Mousse. From the fitting hip fall two front box pleats to flare; the bodice has a contrasting vest. Colours: Otter Brown, Cypress, Antelope Beige, Chianti, Raven and Black. **4 GNS**

An engaging little Dress in tweed of self-check design. A bolero effect is simulated by a wide tuck; collar and cuffs of fagotted pique. The skirt is pleated back and front. Colours: Raven, Cypress, Antelope Beige, Corinthe, Otter Brown and Black. **4 GNS**

FIRST FLOOR.

Descriptions at left.

The Importance of the new Rayons!

Floral Rayon Crepe

Patterned with small flowers scattered on a darker ground. It will drape charmingly. Make it up into bright little frocks for afternoon wear. 36 *ins. wide.* *Yard* **5/11**

PATTERNS FREE.

The first Autumn Suits *foretell a tweed season*

A neat Tweed Frock ('Gordon') with its accompanying Coat is one of Autumn's first necessities. Here it is tailored in light-weight tweed with pleated skirt and Crepe-de-Chine collar. The coat, in a "twin" print of a heavier weave, has a collar of sable dyed squirrel. In Blue, Brown, and Black and White (trimmed Astrakan). Specially wide range of sizes. GNS **10½**

In small, medium and large sizes.

A tweed suiting of small check design is used for this long-coated Suit ('Glengarry') for town or country wear. The coat is trimmed at the back with strappings, and has a small collar of squirrel. In Brown, Blue, Green and Red. *In small, average and large fittings.* GNS **6½**

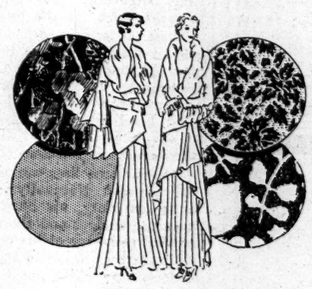
FIRST FLOOR.

'Karl' *'Kitty'* *'Kildare'* *'Kirkdale'*

In Harrods Windows and Departments—the

AUTUMN FABRICS

By all means see these magnificent displays—a complete and authoritative guide to Autumn's FABRICS and COLOURS. If you cannot visit us, Harrods will send you, free, patterns of the materials you favour, and a chart of actual colours.



The new SILKS

CHIFFON VELVET; a perfect choice for evening gowns and the new short or long coats. A close-pile, all-silk Velvet in over 60 shades. 38 ins. wide. *New Lowered Price* **18/9**

FLAMENGA; a Bianchini Silk with the suave dull surface so favoured now. Drapes and pleats flatteringly. New colours. 38 ins. wide. Yd. **13/9**

EMBOSSED VELVET LAME; a rich gold-thread weave delicately embossed with Velvet. Choose it for rich coats or evening gowns. 38 ins. wide. Yard **23/9**

PURE DYE GEORGETTE; a Harrods fabric known for wear. Appears in 70 shades. 38 ins. wide. *New Lowered Price* **8/11**

CREPE SATIN; use the brilliant Satin surface and the dull Crepe back for smart contrasts. 38 ins. wide. *New Lowered Price* **13/9**

HARRODS CREPE-DE-CHINE; drapes perfectly. You know the quality, and there are 150 shades to choose from. 38 ins. wide. Yard **8/11**

WOOL-BACK Satin; a pure Silk with a Wool reverse. One of London's finest values. 38 ins. wide. *New Lowered Price* **5/11**

PATTERNS, FREE!

The new WOOLLENS

ENGLISH HOPSACK FRIEZE. Our smartest patrons will choose it for tailored styles. Autumn colours include Antelope Beige, Otter Brown, Chianti and Raven Blue. 54 ins. wide. *New Lowered Price* **7/11**

HARRODS STOCKINETTE. A soft knit Jersey for one-piece frocks or sports suits. 59 shades, and the width is 52 to 54 ins. (Tubular). *New Lowered Price* **5/11**

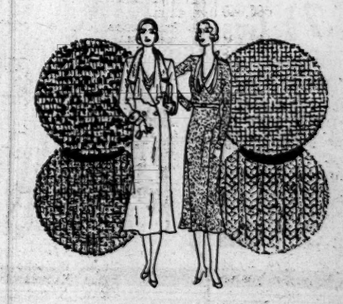
HARRODS BON VELEEN (Registered). A Harrod Velveteen with a Twill back and Chiffon finish. In 55 newest shades. 36 ins. wide. Yard **5/11**

WOOL CREPE-DE-CHINE. This practical fabric comes in Cypress Green, Young Grass, Lush Green, Antelope Beige, Corinthe, Chianti, Raven Blue and other shades. 54 ins. wide. Yard **6/11**

FRENCH PICOT SUITING. Transparent and light in weight. Adopted by Paris for one-piece frocks. In soft overchecks and line effects. 54 ins. wide. Yard **14/9 & 15/9**

REVERSIBLE IRISH TWEEDS. Exactly the same in design, but two weights. Think how suitable—one for the frock and one for the matching coat. Newest of designs. 54 in. Dress Weight **10/9** Coat Weight **12/9**

PATTERNS FREE!



A new Silk Blouse *to brighten a tailored suit*

The blouse with the double jabot! ('Karl'). Styled in Macclesfield silk which wears and launders beautifully. In plain Biscuit, Beige, Banana and Ivory. Sizes 12½ to 14½. **29/6**

Extra sizes, 32/6

This charming 'tuck-in' blouse ('Kitty') of dull, silk-backed washing satin, has V-neck and is finished with a kilted jabot. In delicate shades of Beige, Pink, Oyster and White. Sizes 13 to 14½. **29/6**

Extra sizes, 35/-

The extra Tweed Skirt *you'll want for Autumn*

A sports skirt ('Kildare') in rough tweed of medium weight. Deep pleat on one side and leather belt. In Beige colour mixtures. Lengths 26 to 32 ins. **18/9**

A Scottish tweed in the new flecked design is chosen for this well-tailored skirt ('Kirkdale'). The pleat simulates a wrap-over effect. In Brown colour mixtures. Lengths 26, 28, 30 ins. **39/6**

FIRST FLOOR.

HARRODS LTD *Telephone: SLOane 1234* **LONDON SW1**

SCHOOL WEAR at GORRINGES

ALL SIZES ONE PRICE

THE satisfactory selection of a School Outfit for the Autumn Term is a very simple matter at Gorringes, whose long experience in supplying the needs of the Schoolboy and Schoolgirl enables them to cater successfully for the individual requirements of all the well-known Preparatory and Public Schools The quality of every item is guaranteed by Gorringes reputation, and buying has been simplified by the adoption of the "ALL SIZES ONE PRICE" principle.

202A.—D.B. **LOUNGE SUIT.** Many schools prefer the double-breasted Lounge Suit for best wear. This Navy Blue Serge is our famous "202," twill Worsted, indigo dyed. The modern lines and generous fittings of these suits will appeal to young gentlemen. In a wide range of fittings for boys and youths, aged 12 to 20 years. All Sizes One Price **79/6**

404.—**RUGBY MINOR SUIT.** Made from sound trustworthy Pure Wool Tweeds for the preparatory schoolboy. Extremely well made with excellent turnings left for lengthening. Colours: Dark or Medium Grey, Fawn or Brown. Available in a large range of fittings for boys aged 8 to 14 years. All Sizes One Price **36/6**

T.A.14.—On a cold night **FLANNEL PYJAMAS** are very comfortable. Gorringes Pyjamas are chosen especially for this. Made in good quality Union flannel, cut on generous lines and unshrinkable. Smart stripes of Blue, Pink or Mauve. For boys aged 6 to 18 years. All Sizes One Price **10/6**

N. 523. — Dainty **JUMPER PYJAMAS** of new design for young ladies' wear, in fancy wool delaine, printed in attractive designs on ground colourings of Ivory, Pink, Yellow, Blue. Price for 34 in., to fit girls of 13 years, Rising 1/- each size. **17/9**

Soled and Heeled "Uskide."

AN **IDEAL WALKING SHOE**

Q.B.85.—This Shoe, in Black or Brown Box Calf, is one of the most practical for walking in damp or wet weather. In a one-bar style that can be worn with sports tweeds or formal wear. Soled and heeled with double-wear "Uskide." All sizes, 2—8. Price, per Pair **19/9**

O.357.—Simple **FROCK** of Artificial Silk Crepe, suitable for concert or school evening wear. The pointed bodice has four tiny tucks as trimming, and collar edged Val. lace. The full skirt is gathered to bodice and has nice hem. Colours: Almond, Saxe, Carnation Red, also Ivory. Lengths, 30 to 36 ins. All Sizes One Price **42/-**

O.340.—**COAT** of hard wearing Navy Nap, with double-breasted front, adaptable collar. Lined throughout artificial Silk Polonaise. Good hem for lengthening. Marvellous value! Lengths 26 to 32 ins. All Sizes One Price **29/6**

Lengths 34 to 42 ins. All Sizes One Price **35/6**

GORRINGES

TWO MINUTES FROM VICTORIA STATION

BUCKINGHAM PALACE ROAD, LONDON, S.W.1

FREDERICK GORRINGE LTD. TELEPHONE VICTORIA 8500.

HARVEY NICHOLS

Inexpensive Evening Gowns

These carefully designed Evening Gowns are made from thoroughly reliable silk materials, on new and becoming lines, and are worthy of special attention as they will be seen at all the smart functions during the coming season.

On the Left—

EVENING GOWN in rich silk faille. Skirt flared, forming a smart hip yoke, and finished at the waist-line with a stitched belt and diamanté buckle. In Black, Blue, Yellow, and Green. Sizes: Hip measurement, 39 ins., 42 ins., and 44 ins. PRICE **7½ Gns**

On the Right—

Flowered Taffeta **DANCE FROCK** for the Debutanté. The skirt is cut in large godets giving a graceful swing. In Blue, Pink, Cyclamen, Green, Lemon, and plain Black. Sizes: Hip measurement, 39 ins., 42 ins., 44 ins. PRICE **5½ Gns**

HARVEY NICHOLS & Co LTD KNIGHTSBRIDGE. S.W.1

POOR GERMANY.

EX-SENATOR REED'S DISCOVERY.

FRENCH CONTRAST.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

PARIS, Saturday.

A strange appeal to the former Allied nations to show more "sympathy" in their dealings with Germany is made by ex-Senator James A. Reed, of Missouri, in an interview published to-day in the Paris edition of the *Chicago Tribune*.

The ex-Senator, of whom Mr. H. L. Mencken once said that "he would make the greatest President the U.S. ever had," has arrived in Paris after an extensive motor tour in Germany.

Mr. Reed says that Germany is a country "crushed by debts." "I do not say necessarily," he says, "that the Commission which finally fixed Germany's war debts was unjust or cruel. There were undoubtedly difficult conditions. But I do say that from my impressions of Germany eleven years after the war, there are unforgettable evidences of its poverty; and the fact that it is fighting to 'come back' is the natural result of the terms imposed by that Commission."

Ex-Senator Reed suggests that the victor should lend a helping hand to the conquered, and that to fail to do so was a sure way of incurring fresh enmity.

THE FLOURISHING NEIGHBOUR.

Labour leaders in Berlin told him, he adds, that the condition of the working man in Germany is almost hopeless; and on his journey through the country he saw farms depleted of their live-stock and farmers forced to work with old-fashioned implements.

By way of contrast, Mr. Reed says that when he crossed the frontier into France he saw "rich pasture land stocked with sleek, well-fed cattle." Everywhere he was struck by the signs of prosperity.

"Perhaps those conditions," Mr. Reed suggests, "are due partly to the fact that France's war debts to America were practically cancelled. Why? More or less out of sympathy with a broken nation. To-day it pays interest only in terms that amount to 20 cents to the dollar.

"We have made great concessions to Great Britain as well. So far as Germany is concerned I would like to see other countries showing something of the same spirit to her and to give Germany a chance."

MYSTERY VISIT.

DETECTIVE'S MISSION TO BLACKPOOL.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday.

Chief Detective Inspector Helsby, who has been at Blackpool for several days inquiring into the affairs of the Highways Department of the Corporation, left on his return to London this afternoon. It is expected that he will again be in Blackpool early next week.

Before leaving Blackpool, the inspector said he was returning to London merely to take his reports to his superiors. "It is for them to say," he added, "whether they have got enough from these."

Though he refused to go into details of the instructions upon which he was working, he conceded that his visit to Blackpool followed upon a number of allegations which have been made regarding the Highways Department.

"It was my business," he said, "to inquire into these allegations. They might be wrong or they might be right; I have to try and find out. I am reporting my inquiries to London, and the next step will be decided there."

DRESS FOUND IN CAR.

KENSINGTON WOMAN IN SHOP THEFT CHARGE.

A formal adjournment until Tuesday was ordered at Bournemouth yesterday, when Celia Bamford (63), of Abingdon Road, Kensington, was charged on remand with the theft of a seven-and-a-half guinea dress from the draper's shop of Messrs. Williams and Hopkins, Old Christchurch Road, Bournemouth.

At a previous hearing, a detective said defendant had come from London by motor-car. When he spoke to her she took him to her saloon car in a parking place near the shop, and there he found the dress. She said she was willing to pay for it.

TARIFFS FOR REVENUE.

MR. CHURCHILL ON COMING CHANGES IN FISCAL SYSTEM.

GOVERNMENT CRITICISED. FOR SUPINE POLICY IN INDIA.

"There is a measure of common agreement in all parties that a tariff for revenue upon foreign imported manufactured goods is bound to come."

Mr. Churchill made this declaration yesterday when speaking at a Unionist demonstration at Cameron House near Loch Lomond Park, and he added that such a tariff would provide the foundation upon which the prevention of dumping and the powers of trade negotiation with foreign countries could best be arranged.

It would give, he said, that psychological stimulus to British industry which was essential if the advantages of modern mass production were to be gained. The Conservative Party would go into action united upon such a policy.

"Some of our friends think that the question of food taxes to unite the Empire ought to be made the main and almost the sole issue upon which the Conservative Party will appeal to the country at the next election. I do not agree. I think the first object should be to turn out this wretched Socialist minority Government, which is hampering business and enterprise and breeding unemployment at home, and is rapidly liquidating many of our most impotrant interests abroad.

THE PRACTICAL ISSUE.

"That is the practical and immediate issue, which I consider far outweighs all others. That is why I have tried to keep out of all divisions and disputes inside our ranks, and have done what I can in the House of Commons and on the platform to fight the common foe."

Earlier in his speech Mr. Churchill said that the difficulties of all modern Governments were very great. People expected them to solve economic and social problems which had never yet been solved in human history. When the electors were disappointed they said "Turn the Government out and give someone else a chance."

"That seemed all right eighteen months ago, but what happens when the newcomers prove to be far less successful than the old? What are you to do then? Some impatient people said: 'Let us get rid of all the politicians, especially the ones who have any experience, and let us have new methods and new men.'

"We should make a great mistake if we exchanged Parliamentary Government for newspaper government. (Cheers.) The newspapers play a most important part in our modern life but when they step outside their proper province—a wide and ample province, of purveying news and interesting reading and providing fair organs of public opinion and a forum for free discussion—when they attempt to dominate the State; when they unfairly bias and weight the news they print; when they suppress as far as possible all opinions but their own; when they traduce or belittle all public men who do not show themselves subservient to their will; when they finance and run candidates and confuse elections and split votes; when they dictate policy to Party leaders and even demand the right to choose Ministers of the Crown—then they become an abuse which is dangerous to the constitution and faltal to good government."

DIFFICULT TASKS.

The most unpopular Minister of any Government was usually the Chancellor of the Exchequer. On him the most difficult tasks were imposed. He must reduce expenditure but provide magnificently for all the public services. He must reduce the burden of the taxpayer without adding to that of the ratepayer, and reduce the burden of the ratepayer without adding to that of the taxpayer. He must conserve the national credit and pay off the National Debt, while at the same time borrowing some gigantic new loan to make work for the unemployed.

These were very difficult tasks, and it was no wonder that the British public was often disappointed in its Chancellor of the Exchequer. "I expect you were very disappointed in me," said Mr. Churchill, amid laughter, "but now I am thankful to say that all that disappointment is transferred to someone else.

"Very fierce fires are playing now upon Mr. Snowden. Naturally we have criticised, as is our duty, his harsh, untimely, and one-sided Budget and the narrow and often spiteful pedantry of his policy to industry. We have been justified by the aggravation of depression which has followed from it.

PERNICIOUS AND SUBVERSIVE.

"The decay and disappearance of the Liberal Party as a responsible alternative Government, and the rise upon its ruins of an enormous Socialist Party with pernicious and subversive doctrines and the wildest schemes, leave the Conservative Party the one strong, solid organisation upon which depends both the stability of Great Britain and the cohesion of the British Empire. He would be a very poor friend to the British Empire and, indeed, a very wanton, reckless man, who sought needlessly to spread disunion in the Conservative ranks or weakened our strength on the day of battle."

"But the Conservative attack was not the real danger to which Mr. Snowden was exposed. His danger was the combination, ever growing more intimate, between the wild schemes of Mr. Lloyd George and the extreme and violent forces represented by Mr. Maxton and Sir Oswald Mosley. This combination was now demanding from him new and immense borrowing in the hopes of curing unemployment, and there was no doubt that a large majority of his own party were in sympathy with that demand.

"GINGERBREAD" STATESMAN.

"A rumour ran round the City last week that Mr. Snowden had resigned. Immediately all gilt-edged stocks rose in value. What a change from last year, when thousands of people met him at Victoria Station, and the City of London magnates lavished upon him their highest compliments and honour! It had not taken long to wear the gilt off this gingerbread statesman.

"I do not refer to this to show the fickleness of public opinion," added Mr. Churchill, "but for a graver reason. I am sure that the expulsion of Mr. Snowden and his replacement by, let us say, Sir Oswald Mosley, to carry out the Lloyd George policy of a vast loan for the unemployed to build roads, would not effect any permanent cure for unemployment, and would be deeply injurious to all our credit and finance. (Cheers.)

PRECIPITATE AND SHORT-SIGHTED.

"It would hamper trade and enterprise and delay the revival of industry. Unless the currency were inflated, State borrowing would not create new employment. It would only transfer existing credit and employment from private industry to the State, and the State would probably not use the credit as fruitfully as private enterprise.

"I thought the London financiers precipitate and short-sighted a year ago when they showered the highest honour upon an unproved Chancellor. They will be more short-sighted still if they now imagine their interests will be served by getting rid of him for Mr. Lloyd George's wild schemes."

OTHER RESPONSIBILITIES.

After making the reference to tariffs, Mr. Churchill said there were other great questions which were just as important and had as great a claim upon the loyal endeavour of the Conservative Party—the maintenance of our naval security and of the food supply routes across the oceans was vital to our life and existence. Our interests and responsibilities in Egypt, and, above all, our position in India were also of the highest importance. It would be a terrible mistake and even a failure of duty for patriotic men and women to lose interest in these tremendous matters and to make the question of food taxation the sole test between friends and foes.

"Moreover, the Imperial Conference of all our Dominions is now about to open. Such a gathering of responsible heads of the British Empire, drawn together across immense distances of land and ocean, can only be held every three or four years. I am sorry indeed that the present Socialist Government have the charge of that conference, but even they will not be able to prevent our Conservative point of view from being brought to the notice of the Dominion representatives.

"It is more than possible that the deliberations of this conference will create a situation upon which the Conservative Party will be able to take united action at the forthcoming election. That, at any rate, is my belief.

"It must not be forgotten that at the last election there were only eight and a-half millions of Conservative voters, compared with the thirteen and a-half millions who voted Socialist and Liberal. We are no longer living in the days of the great Lord Salisbury, or Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, when we had an absolute majority of the electorate in Great Britain; but while our strength has diminished our responsibilities have greatly increased.

SITUATION IN INDIA.

Referring to the unsatisfactory news from India, Mr. Churchill said, 'The Government of India have shut Mr Gandhi up in prison for more than a month. They have been sitting outside his cell door begging him for favours, begging him to help them out of the difficulties. Now we learn, without surprise, that he has rejected their appeals. He will not help them at all. On the contrary, he dictates terms from his prison, which even the meekest of all human Governments cannot accept, so the whole month has been wasted.

"But much more has been wasted than time. The authority and dignity of the Government of India have been deeply prejudiced. The prestige of Mr Gandhi has been enormously enhanced. If the Government of an Oriental country, or, indeed, of any country, wish to make a rebel powerful and to rally all his supporters around him, there is one sure way to do it. The way is to persecute him and supplicate him alternately.

"That is to say, by imprisoning him without trial the Government win for him the sympathy of millions; by supplicating him they inform those millions how much they fear his power. In fact, there could not be a more perfect plan for fanning and fomenting Mr. Gandhi's mischief-making influence than that which the India Office and Government of India have pursued.

ONLY SAFE RULE.

"It Mr. Gandhi had broken the law he should have been tried and punished according to law, and while he is serving any sentence imposed upon him by the Courts, the Imperial Government ought not to negotiate with him in any way. The only safe rule is to follow the well marked paths of law and justice, and calmly to face the consequences of their impartial administration."

After outlining the views put forward by the European Association in Calcutta, Mr. Churchill said, "I trust that their carefully weighed opinions will not be ignored by their fellow-countrymen at home: least of all should they be ignored in Scotland, for Scottish brains and enterprise have played a pre-eminent part in the development of Indian prosperity and of British and Indian trade.

"India is the most crucial and in some ways the greatest of all our problems at the present time. It may be that the line of political division in Great Britain will in the next year be drawn between those who are willing to abandon India if the Indian political classes so demand, and those who believe that we have an abiding responsibility to the masses of the Indian people and that we shall discharge our mission with inexorable determination."

CUT OFF BY TIDE.

COUPLE RESCUED FROM CLIFFS.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

MINEHEAD, Saturday.

A party of holiday-makers from Yorkshire, staying at Minehead, were cut off by the tide on the cliffs at Hurlstone Point, about six miles from Minehead, late last night.

The younger members of the party, two girls, succeeded in climbing up the cliffs, and, on reaching the top, made their way to Bossington, where a motorist drove them to Minehead police station. They informed the police of the plight of the remaining couple, an elderly man and woman, believed to be the girls' parents, and a motor-boat was dispatched to the spot.

On reaching Hurlstone the boatmen managed to clamber up the rocks to the marooned couple, who, with the aid of ropes, were safely rescued from their perilous position. The party did not disclose their names, but mentioned they were from Leeds.

SCHOOL ACTORS' GERMAN TOUR.

Before Harrow School reassembles, on September 22, members of the School Argonauts' Club will tour in Germany with G. B. Shaw's chronicle play, "Saint Joan," at schools and universities in Cologne, Bonn, Frankfort, Stuttgart, Heidelberg, and Munich.

The parts will be played by members of the school and several assistant masters and Old Harrovians.

FIRE IN MOTOR WORKS.

HEAVY DAMAGE AT JOWETT'S.

MANY THROWN OUT OF WORK.

OUTBREAK AT FAMOUS SCHOOL.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

BRADFORD, Saturday.

Damage estimated at more than £100,000 was caused by a fire which broke out early to-day at the motor works of the Jowett Cars, Ltd., at Idle, Bradford. The building, which was burnt out, covered about 1,500 square yards, and it is estimated that between 500 and 1,000 workmen will be affected.

One of the most important parts of the works, Mr. Jowett told me, was destroyed. This included the department containing the plans of the cars. The building was quickly a mass of flames, which could be seen for miles around. The Bradford fire brigades were engaged on the outbreak for some hours, and hundreds of residents, awakened from their sleep, turned out to watch them at work.

It is believed that the fire originated in one of the workshops. Several firemen had remarkable escapes when the roof fell in. The firemen eventually succeeded in preventing the flames from spreading to the office at the front of the building. Had they extended another thirty yards they would probably have ignited the petrol tank.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT.

The following statement was issued by Jowett Motors:—

"A fire occurred at about 3.30 this morning, and was confined to the body shop, a portion of the stores, and part of the machine shop. In these parts the damage is very extensive. We do not yet know the value of the damage, but it is very considerable. The cause of the fire is unknown.

"About 600 men are normally employed at this time of the season. We shall be able to find employment for approximately 150 or 200 of these, and we shall be able to continue the production of our 1931 models, although production will be somewhat restricted for a few months until the premises are rebuilt and new plant installed. Some of the drawings were burned, but as the cars were in actual production their loss is easily remedied and is of no consequence."

MOTHER'S ORDEAL

FIRE AT CHELTENHAM COLLEGE.

Damage amounting to some thousands of pounds was caused by a fire which yesterday destroyed three dormitories at Hazelwell, one of the great boarding-houses of Cheltenham College Although the boys are at present on vacation, the housemaster, Mr. J. C. Gurney, was in residence. Only a few hours before the fire was discovered Mr. Gurney's wife had given birth to a child, who died, and while the Cheltenham and Gloucester brigades were fighting the outbreak she was removed to a nursing home.

The fire, which began in one of the wings of the house, was prevented from reaching the house proper, where Mrs. Gurney had been lying ill.

WORKERS' COOLNESS.

PROMPT ACTION AVERTS GAS DANGER.

The prompt and cool way in which an employee of a gas company acted when possible danger threatened a gasometer was revealed after an outbreak of fire in a timberyard at Deptford early yesterday.

The fire occurred in the yard in Evelyn Street of Messrs. F P. Steward and Co., Ltd., of Dixon Wharf, and about forty yards away stands a gasometer belonging to the South Metropolitan Gas Company Shortly before 2 a.m. Mr. C. Wilson, valvesman at the gasworks, while letting gas into the holder, saw faint flickerings in the timberyard. Climbing on to the parapet of the gasometer well, he saw that the light came from a burning pile of chips at the side of a hut in the yard. He at once turned off the gas, rang up the Rotherhithe fire station, ran into the road blowing a police whistle, met the fire engines from the Black Horse Road fire station, directed them to the yard, and then went quietly back to his own job.

TRAPPED BY FIRE.

BLIND MAN'S JUMP TO DEATH.

Five people, who were injured in a fire at the baker's shop of Mr. R. Restorick in Hoxton Street, North London, early yesterday, were taken to hospital.

Mr. Michael Smith, a blind man of 82, jumped from a second floor window and was badly hurt. He was unconscious on arrival at St. Leonard's Hospital, and died in the afternoon. His wife, Mrs. Caroline Smith, aged 61, was detained, suffering from burns. Mrs. Emma Restorick, the wife of the proprietor, was also detained, suffering from severe burns. She is in a critical condition. The other injured persons, Arthur Malley and Emma Cox, were able to go home after treatment at the hospital.

John Wilson, an eye-witness who watched the fire from the back, described how Michael Smith, the blind man, jumped from a second-floor window on to the stone passage below.

"I saw Mr. Smith and his wife leaning out of the window. They were shouting for help. Then dense clouds of smoke obscured my view. I heard a dull thud, and then saw the still form of Mr. Smith lying on the stone coping. He was unconscious. Firemen rushed forward and removed him.

"Meanwhile a shout went up that Mrs. Smith was also going to jump. She crawled out over the sill and dropped on to a water tank just below the window. From there she managed to stumble on to an outhouse, and was rescued by the firemen."

Mr. Restorick's two sons, Leslie (13) and Jack (11), who lived above the shop facing the street, were rescued by the firemen, and Miss Emma Cox, aged 65, who lived in the top flat, escaped downstairs just in time. The others were rescued by firemen.

EX-SERVICEMEN'S CONGRESS.

The delegates from Great Britain—members of the British Legion—to the annual congress of Ex-Servicemen's Associations of the Allied Countries (Federation Interalliee des Anciens Combattants) left London yesterday for New York, where the congress assembles on September 15. The party are under the leadership of Colonel John Brown, national chairman of the British Legion, and General Sir Ian Hamilton, Lady Edward Spencer Churchill (president of the Women's Auxiliary), Colonel E. C. Heath (general secretary of the British Legion), Lieut.-Colonel and Mrs. Abbot, Mr. Dunning (general secretary, Fidac), and Mrs. Dunning were among the party on the train.

A NEW MAID OR MANSERVANT?—The help you require may be found in the Situations Bureau columns of the SUNDAY TIMES, or obtainable by advertising for it. The rate is 1s. a line. See page 22.

GAMAGE'S DREAM REALISED.

NEW WONDER STORE AT MARBLE ARCH.

THE BUSINESS MOTTO.

"What you want you get," is a copybook maxim demonstrated in no uncertain way by Gamage's new store at Marble Arch, which opens next Wednesday week.

Its chairman, Mr. Eric M. Gamage, wanted a pleasing building encasing an efficient store, and expert and layman alike pay spontaneous tribute to the result. The exterior of white Portland stone and mellow brick has the massiveness of strength, voluntarily restrained. The lines are bold but have an unexpected grace due to the scarcely perceptible upward slope of the structure.

SIMPLICITY AND STRENGTH.

Mr. Gamage showed a SUNDAY TIMES representative the interior yesterday, and explained how the simplicity and strength expressed by the outward physical appearance of the building has been repeated inside. Here are wide, straight aisles for easy direction and movement, fixtures which are below eye level, and a long run of lifts which can be seen from many parts of the selling floors.

There is strength in every single item of the interior, but it is no stark factory-like strength, for although the aisles are wide, the floors they traverse are pleasant to walk upon (nearly five miles of carpet has been used on one floor alone), the fixtures and counters have harmonious lines, and while the lifts are ready for service with soldier-like efficiency, they are lined with tapestry of charming design.

There is a quiet pride but no arrogance in Mr. Gamage as he views the result of his schemes. He is ungrudging in his praise of the architects, Messrs. Joseph, the builders, and all who have helped him make this dream come true.

MANY RECORDS BROKEN.

"Records are easy things to talk about," he said, "but when I remember that it was only sixteen months ago that the first piece of steel was put in, and that every bit of work has kept pace, I know that many records must have been broken.

"Modern building equipment and loyal workmen have made it possible for me to open the store when I wanted to open it, just when the autumn shopping season begins. The store is primarily one for women, although many of the departments for which our Holborn store is famous will be found in the new building, too, and we expect healthy rivalry between the two Gamages. Some of the staff has been transferred, but many asked to remain with us in Holborn.

"The new store will employ nearly two thousand employees. These are by no means all sales staff, for the despatch and other sections necessary to a store priding itself on 'customer service' absorb a great number of people. Service is as large a part as structure in my ideal store, and although, until the store is open for trading, those efforts cannot be judged, I feel confident that the most modern methods we have adopted will play their part in realising the whole dream."

THE SCHNEIDER TROPHY.

SETTLEMENT HOPES.

PARIS, Saturday.

Determined efforts are being made to overcome the difficulties that have arisen over next year's competition for the Schneider seaplane trophy, which should be held in British waters.

The trouble arises, it may be recalled, out of the conflict between the committee of the International Aeronautical Federation and the Royal Aero Club of Great Britain, which holds the trophy and is therefore responsible for the organisation of the contest.

Following a complaint made by certain nations, headed by Italy, the Committee decided to reduce the amount of the deposit required for entrants from £1,600 for each machine to £40.

The Royal Aero Club, taking the view that the alteration should not apply to the race now under preparation, has refused to accept the entries of France and Italy, which were accompanied only by the new deposits. They have got around the difficulty by sending their entries direct to the Federation, presuming that this body would take over the organisation. The Federation, however, is seeking Great Britain's approval and negotiations are proceeding.

A report is current in Paris that a compromise has already been reached by which the race will definitely take place in Great Britain. It was, however, regarded in official quarters to-day as premature. It is stated that the matter is still under discussion.—*Reuter*

NEW ANDREE FINDS.

ROLL OF FILMS AMONG THE RELICS.

TROMSOE, Saturday.

The wrapping up of all the objects found with the body of the late Dr. Andrée has begun, in order to have them ready for conveyance on board the Swedish warship, Svenskund, when it arrives at Tromsoe. The coffins of Andrée and Strindberg will be brought on board after the memorial service in the Church here.

In Dr. Andrée's camera a roll of film was found. This has been taken out and packed up separately. A Swedish flag was also found on one side of the boat. The spring balance is in such good condition, that it was possible to use it in connection with the work of preservation.

Beside Dr. Andrée's body, among the instruments and other things found, was a saucer containing scraps of food.

A find which suggests a dramatic picture of the explorers' wandering across the ice is a ball of rolled-up thread with hooks made from pins attached at small intervals. One of the two sledges found was empty. On the other, which had been drawn up over 150 yards from the shore, was the canvas boat.—*Reuter.*

NURSE'S DEATH ON LEAVE.

WOMAN CAPTURED BY BANDITS FOUND GASSED.

A nurse home from China, where she was once captured by bandits and robbed of her possessions, has been found dead at Worcester with her head in a gas oven and with wounds in her breast.

She was Sister Hinton (35), who had been serving at the Peak Hospital, Hong Kong.

Sister Hinton had gone to fetch some things from the house of a sister who was away on holiday, but she did not return, and her father found her body after climbing through a window.

She had undergone an operation recently, and it is stated she feared she would not be fit to return to China.

£347 BAILEE FRAUD CHARGE.

Roland Sidney George Birchley, 18, a woodworker, of Wilkin-street, Kentish Town, was charged before Mr. Pope, at Clerkenwell, with: "Being the bailee of £347, the money of the Granite Silicon Plaster Co., of King's Road, Camden Town, he did convert the same to his own use."

Detective-Sergeant Reeve received the prisoner at Hitchin, where he had been arrested. He was brought back to London and charged. In reply, he said: "You are lucky to have caught me." He had £331 and a cheque for £6, and a paying-in book in his possession.

Mr. Pope remanded him.

Association Football.

WEST HAM ROUTED BY ASTON VILLA.

ARSENAL WIN AGAIN—CHELSEA SCORE SIX.

GRIMSBY SURPRISE NEWCASTLE.

Thus early in the football season striking reversals in form have to be recorded. As examples, West Ham and Tottenham Hotspur, who won their opening matches in impressive style, fell yesterday—West Ham by no less a score than 6—1.

This was at Villa Park, and the result places the famous Midland club alongside the Arsenal at the top of the League table. The latter club had practically nothing to spare against Leeds United at Highbury; it was not until the second half was well on that the London team established supremacy.

Blackpool crashed badly at Blackburn, but Chelsea once again justified their promotion by defeating Manchester United by the handsome margin of 6—2. It looks as though the United are once again a poor side.

Grimsby's 2—1 win at Newcastle was a surprise, but the first of the annual meetings between the Sheffield clubs once again yielded a draw.

West Bromwich and Preston North End have restarted as though they intend to win back their old First Division status. The Albion won 6—2 at Cardiff yesterday, while Preston were humbling the unfortunate Reading 4—1.

Notts County, in the Third Division, are playing good football—as Fulham discovered to the extent of 6—1. Thames won their first victory by 4—1, Walsall being the victims.

FIRST DIVISION.

Burgess headed the Wednesday's goal in the first minute. A few minutes later he struck the United's post with another good shot. The best part of the United's team throughout this half was the defence, who fought gallantly to keep the champions at bay. Five minutes after the interval Gibson (S.) put the United level with a shot from close range.

Waring scored four of Aston Villa's six goals against West Ham at Villa Park. He had a great day. Houghton, the Villa's "discovery" of last season, and a possible England left-winger of the future, scored the Villa's first goal after seven minutes, and Walker the second, sixteen minutes later. Watson intervened with West Ham's only goal.

Robson scored Grimsby's first within ninety seconds, and it took the Newcastle team a long time to recover from this swift blow. Gallacher's successor, Lindsay, equalised twenty-seven minutes later, but another swift raid by the Grimsby attack and another goal by Robson, and Grimsby's lost lead was restored before the interval. The second half was goalless.

Manchester City failed before their own supporters for the second time in one week. Yesterday Leicester led at the interval by a goal by Chandler. Their forwards had played splendidly, and the lead was well deserved. Manchester City fought hard to save the game in the second half, but Leicester's defence defied them. Five minutes from the end a mistake by Cowan, the home centre-half, who turned a centre by Adcock through his own goal, increased Leicester's lead.

A remodelled Leeds team played as well as the Arsenal at Highbury, but they shot badly, and paid the penalty, for Lambert got two snap goals and Jack one to a successful spot from Furness. Hulme's speed and ball control gave the Arsenal a larger share of the second half than the visitors' domination in the first portion of the game.

The brothers Milburn at full-back showed resolution, and Edwards, who captained England for so long, was a fine half. Potts, too, was safer in goal than the Dutchman Keyser, although this amateur made one good save from Cochrane.

Blackpool had an unfortunate experience fifteen minutes after the start at Blackburn. In attempting to clear a shot from Cunliffe, the Rovers' left-winger, Watson turned the ball through his own goal. That was the only goal of the first half, but the Rovers ran riot in the second, goals being added by Bourton, Groves, Cunliffe, and Imrie.

The craft and shooting power of Gallacher and Chevne, Chelsea's new Scottish international forwards, were very much in evidence in their first home match at Stamford Bridge.

Manchester United had a gift goal in the first eight minutes. Russell, the Chelsea right-half, completely missed his kick, and Reid headed into the net as Millington rushed out. Two goals by Gallacher within ten minutes reassured Chelsea. Cheyne scored twice in the first ten minutes of the second half, and Townrow headed another. Seven minutes from the end Spence scored a very simple goal for the United, but Cheyne added another for Chelsea in the last minute.

Portsmouth and Sunderland were evenly matched sides at Fratton Park. Weddle scored for Portsmouth, and Wood for Sunderland.

Birmingham were fortunate to find Derby County very much below their best. The home club were a team of shreds and patches. Their halves were poor, and their forwards—possibly because of the weakness of the men behind—seldom played with the dash which has made them noted. Neither side scored.

The football played by Middlesbrough and Liverpool at Middlesbrough seldom rose above moderate. The home team were the better side in the first half, but a clever goal by Bruce was all they had at the interval to show for their superiority.

The second half was evenly contested, but Liverpool scored three times—Dine (penalty), Hodgson, and Edmed were the scorers—to Middlesbrough's twice.

SECOND DIVISION.

The Spurs had an unhappy day at Wolverhampton. They lost their unbeaten certificate, and Hodgkinson, their left-back, was carried off with a broken collar bone after the first half. The Wolves, for whom Deacon (2) and Lowton scored, were the better side. Cook scored Tottenham's only goal in the second half.

Stoke were far too smart in front of goal for Oldham. Kirkham shot three and Liddle the fourth for Stoke, Oldham being unable to reply.

The local "Derby" at Charlton gave 17,000 a good game to watch. W. J. Bryant was at centre-half for Millwall. Sweeney scored the only goal of the first half for Charlton, and he made the pass which enabled Hunt to give Charlton a 2—0 victory.

Bristol City could only draw at home with Port Vale. Vials scored first for the City, but, once Jennings had equalised, Port Vale held their own. All the forwards were poor shots, and the goalkeepers had an easy afternoon.

West Bromwich Albion were the cleverer side at Cardiff. They were superior in positional play, and in footcraft. Cookson (4), Carter, and Glidden scored for the Albion; Bird, Jones, and Helsby for Cardiff City.

Plymouth held out for well over an hour at Bury. Then Vernon scored, and before the end Amos turned a pass from Vernon into the Plymouth goal. Bury deserved the points.

Reading did most of the first-half attacking with Preston as visitors, but McClelland got the only goal in this period. Afterwards McClelland, loudly acclaimed by the crowd to be offside, put Preston further ahead, and Reading went to pieces. McClelland obtained two more goals before Eaton scored for Reading from a penalty.

Burnley were slightly the better side at Southampton, where the result was 1—1. Jepson scored for Southampton, and O'Dowd equalised.

THIRD DIVISION.

Swindon unexpectedly failed at Watford, where Barnett, Woolliscroft and James scored for the home club without reply.

Fowler played a conspicuous part in Clapton Orient's 3—3 result with Coventry at the Speedway. He scored twice before Bell and Lake replied for Coventry, who led through Phillips until Fowler converted a penalty kick.

Simpson also scored thrice for Crystal Palace, who beat Luton 5—1. Over 9,000 people saw Phillips (2), McCarthy, and Perry score Thames's four goals, Walters alone replying for Walsall.

Until they lost a man Norwich were on top of Queen's Park Rangers, and Bell scored. Goddard made the match a 1—1 draw in the second half when he broke away and scored.

Keetly with four goals, was the chief contributor to Notts County's 6—1 win over Fulham; and Dawes scored the only goal for Northampton, who sent Newport County empty away.

THE LEAGUE.—DIVISION I.

Arsenal	3	Leeds United	1
Aston Villa	6	West Ham United	1
Blackburn Rovers	5	Blackpool	0
Chelsea	6	Manchester United	2
Derby Co.	0	Birmingham	0
Huddersfield Town	3	Bolton Wand.	2
Manchester C.	0	Leicester	2
Middlesbrough	3	Liverpool	3
Newcastle United	1	Grimsby Town	2
Portsmouth	1	Sunderland	1
Sheffield United	1	Sheffield Wed.	1

	P.	W.	D.	L.	Goals For	Agst.	Pts.
Arsenal	3	3	0	0	11	3	6
Aston Villa	3	3	0	0	12	4	6
Leicester City	3	2	1	0	5	2	5
Derby County	3	1	2	0	5	2	4
Chelsea	3	2	0	1	7	3	4
West Ham United	3	2	0	1	10	7	4
Portsmouth	3	1	2	1	5	4	4
Birmingham	3	1	1	1	4	3	3
Sunderland	3	0	3	0	7	7	3
Huddersfield Town	3	1	1	1	6	6	3
Grimsby Town	3	1	1	1	4	4	3
Sheffield Wed.	3	1	1	1	3	4	3
Middlesbrough	3	1	1	1	6	7	3
Liverpool	3	1	1	1	5	11	3
Blackburn Rovers	3	1	0	2	7	4	2
Newcastle United	3	1	0	2	3	4	2
Bolton Wanderers	3	1	0	2	6	7	2
Sheffield United	3	0	2	1	5	7	2
Blackpool	3	1	0	2	5	11	2
Manchester City	3	0	1	2	5	9	1
Leeds United	3	0	1	2	4	9	1
Manchester United	3	0	0	3	6	13	0

THE LEAGUE.—DIVISION III. (Southern).

Bournemouth and B.A.	0	Southend United	0
Brentford	4	Bristol Rovers	0
Brighton and H.A.	3	Exeter City	2
Clapton Orient	3	Coventry City	3
C. Palace	5	Luton Town	1
Northampton	1	Newport Co.	0
Norwich City	1	Queen's Park R.	1
Notts County	6	Fulham	1
Thames	4	Walsall	1
Torquay United	3	Gillingham	0
Watford	3	Swindon	0

	P.	W.	D.	L.	Goals For	Agst.	Pts.
Northampton Town	3	3	0	0	9	1	6
Notts County	3	3	0	0	12	2	6
Torquay United	3	2	0	1	7	3	4
Crystal Palace	3	2	0	1	12	7	4
Swindon Town	3	2	0	1	8	7	4
Queen's Park R.	3	1	1	1	7	5	3
Exeter City	3	1	1	1	4	3	3
Brighton and H.A.	3	1	1	1	4	4	3
Brentford	3	1	1	1	5	5	3
Clapton Orient	3	1	1	1	8	8	3
Bournem'th & B.A.	3	1	1	1	3	4	3
Southend United	3	1	1	1	4	5	3
Fulham	3	1	1	1	4	8	3
Norwich City	3	0	2	1	3	4	2
Newport County	3	1	0	2	3	5	2
Coventry City	3	0	2	1	4	5	2
Walsall	3	1	0	2	8	10	2
Thames	3	1	0	2	4	8	2
Luton Town	3	0	2	1	3	7	2
Gillingham	3	0	2	1	1	4	2
Bristol Rovers	3	0	1	2	2	9	1

SCOTTISH LEAGUE.

DIVISION I.

Airdrieonians	2	Clyde	1
Ayr Utd.	1	Hibernians	3
Celtic	4	Aberdeen	1
Cowdenbeath	3	Falkirk	0
Dundee	4	Hamilton Acads.	2
Hearts	2	Morton	4
Leith Ath.	2	Queen's Park	0
Motherwell	3	Kilmarnock	1
Partick Thistle	8	East Fife	0
St. Mirren	1	Rangers	1

	P.	W.	D.	L.	Goals For	Agst.	Pts.
Rangers	6	4	2	0	11	4	10
Celtic	5	4	0	1	18	6	8
Partick Thistle	5	4	0	1	16	6	8
Hamilton Acads.	6	4	0	2	12	7	8
Morton	5	3	1	1	14	7	7
Motherwell	5	2	3	0	10	6	7
Cowdenbeath	5	3	0	2	11	8	6
Dundee	5	3	0	2	9	7	6
Leith Athletic	5	2	1	2	7	6	5
Falkirk	5	2	1	2	12	13	5
St. Mirren	5	2	1	2	5	7	5
Queen's Park	5	2	0	3	8	9	4
Aberdeen	5	2	0	3	5	6	4
Hearts	5	2	0	3	10	13	4
Airdrieonians	5	2	0	3	7	14	4
Clyde	5	1	1	3	9	9	3
Kilmarnock	5	1	1	3	7	9	3
Hibernians	5	1	1	3	5	11	3
Ayr United	5	0	2	3	7	14	2
East Fife	5	0	0	5	5	26	0

CENTRAL LEAGUE.

Birmingham Res.	2	Manchester C. Res.	3
Blackpool Res.	2	Bury Res.	1
Burnley Res.	0	Huddersfield T. Res.	2
Leeds U. Res.	3	Blackburn Res.	0
Liverpool Res.	1	Aston Villa Res.	4
Manchester U. Res.	0	Wolves Res.	2
Oldham A. Res.	1	Stoke C. Res.	0
Preston N.E. Res.	0	Bolton Wan. Res.	2
Stockport Co. Res.	5	Derby Co. Res.	2
W. Brom. A. Res.	1	Everton Res.	0

THE LEAGUE.—DIVISION II.

Barnsley	2	Bradford City	1
Bradford	4	Notts Forest	1
Bristol City	1	Port Vale	1
Bury	2	Plymouth Argyle	0
Cardiff City	3	West B. Albion	6
Charlton Ath.	2	Millwall	0
Everton	5	Swansea Town	1
Reading	1	Preston North End	4
Southampton	1	Burnley	1
Stoke City	4	Oldham Ath.	0
Wolves	3	Tottenham H.	1

	P.	W.	D.	L.	Goals For	Agst.	Pts.
Bury	3	3	0	0	7	0	6
W. Bromwich Alb.	3	3	0	0	13	3	6
Everton	3	3	0	0	10	4	6
Wolverhampton W.	3	3	0	0	9	4	6
Stoke City	3	2	1	0	8	2	5
Preston North End	3	2	0	1	10	3	4
Tottenham H'spur	3	2	0	1	16	5	4
Oldham Athletic	3	2	0	1	5	4	4
Bradford City	3	2	0	1	6	5	4
Barnsley	3	2	0	1	5	6	4
Port Vale	3	1	1	1	7	5	3
Bradford	3	1	1	1	5	4	3
Bristol City	3	1	1	1	3	5	3
Charlton Athletic	3	1	0	2	4	7	2
Swansea Town	3	1	0	2	3	8	2
Southampton	3	0	2	1	1	6	2
Notts Forest	3	0	1	2	4	8	1
Burnley	3	0	1	2	2	11	1
Plymouth Argyle	3	0	0	3	3	7	0
Cardiff City	3	0	0	3	5	12	0
Reading	3	0	0	3	3	14	0
Millwall	3	0	0	3	1	7	0

THE LEAGUE.—DIVISION III. (Northern.)

Carlisle Utd.	0	Barrow	1
Crewe Alex.	3	Rochdale	1
Doncaster Rovers	3	Rotherham Utd.	3
Hartlepools Utd.	4	New Brighton	1
Hull City	4	Gateshead	0
Lincoln City	6	Stockport Co.	1
Nelson	3	Darlington	1
Tranmere Rovers	3	South ort	1
Wigan Boro'	3	Halifax	0
Wrexham	6	Accrington Stanley	1
York City	2	Chesterfield	2

	P.	W.	D.	L.	Goals For	Agst.	Pts.
Tranmere Rovers	3	3	0	0	8	2	6
Wrexham	3	2	1	0	10	4	5
Rotherham Utd.	3	2	1	0	8	6	5
Chesterfield	3	2	1	0	7	5	5
Lincoln City	3	2	0	1	9	3	4
Hull City	3	2	0	1	8	3	4
Wigan Boro'	3	2	0	1	6	4	4
Halifax Town	3	2	0	1	6	4	4
Stockport County	3	2	0	1	6	8	4
Southport	3	1	1	1	4	4	3
Barrow	3	1	1	1	2	3	3
Accrington Stanley	3	1	1	1	4	7	3
Nelson	3	1	0	2	7	8	2
Crewe Alexandra	3	1	0	2	6	7	2
Hartlepools Utd.	3	1	0	2	5	6	2
Darlington	3	1	0	2	5	7	2
Rochdale	3	1	0	2	8	10	2
New Brighton	3	1	0	2	3	7	2
Gateshead	3	1	0	2	2	8	2
Doncaster Rovers	3	0	1	2	5	7	1
York City	3	0	1	2	5	7	1
Carlisle United	3	0	0	3	1	5	0

MIDLAND LEAGUE.

Boston	2	Bradford Res.	4
Bradford C. Res.	6	Wombwell	4
Frickley Colliery	0	Lincoln C. Res.	1
Gainsboro' T.	5	Newark Tn.	2
Grimsby T. Res.	5	Notts F. Res.	1
Loughboro' C.	0	Hull C. Res.	1
Mansfield Tn.	4	Scarborough	1
Merboro'ugh A.	3	Doncaster R. Res.	1
Rotherham U. Res.	1	Denaby U.	4
Scunthorpe U.	0	Barnsley Res.	2
Shirebrook	2	Grantham	2
Chesterfield Res.	1	Notts Co. Res.	3

LONDON COMBINATION.

DIVISION I.

Swansea Town Res.	0	Arsenal Res.	1
Luton Town Res.	2	Brentford Res.	2
Tottenham H. Res.	5	Brighton and H.A. Res.	2
Q. Park Rangers Res.	9	Cardiff C. Res.	2
Millwall Res.	4	Charlton A. Res.	3
Southend U. Res.	0	Chelsea Res.	2
Leicester C. Res.	5	Clapton O. Res.	1
Coventry C. Res.	5	Portsmouth Res.	2
Fulham Res.	3	Watford Res.	1
West Ham U. Res.	3	Crystal Palace Res.	0

DIVISION II.

Aldershot	5	Bristol C. Res.	1
Guildford City	1	Dartford	5
Bath City	2	Folkestone	0
Lovell's Ath.	3	Northampton Res.	1
Peterboro and Flitton	3	Norwich C. Res.	1
Yeovil and Petters U	2	Thames Res.	4

SOUTHERN LEAGUE.

Bristol Rovers Res.	5	Torquay U. Res.	7
Exeter C. Res.	1	Llanelly	0
Plymouth A. Res.	4	Merthyr T. Res.	3
Swindon Tn. Res.	3	Barry Tn.	2

Amateur Football.

ILFORD SURPRISED.

CASUALS SCORE FIVE AT CLAPTON.

WOKING'S win at ILFORD was one of the surprises of yesterday's Isthmian League programme. It was a game in which there was plenty of incident and nine goals, but not much high-grade football. Woking won by the odd goal, and it was at half-back where their superiority lay. If Drane had not shot a penalty kick straight at Montgomery, the Woking goalkeeper, Ilford might have saved a point. Warnes (3)—one from a penalty—Mosley and Bateman were Woking's scorers. Dellow (2), Drane, and Potter scored for Ilford.

A second half rally enabled DULWICH HAMLET that share the points with KINGSTONIAN at Kingston. The home club were smarter than Dulwich in the first half and deserved the two goals lead they held at the interval. Dulwich improved a lot in the second half and were worth the point they won. Hannam scored both goals for Kingstonian. Smith and Levy scored for Hamlet.

Oxford City Fortunate.

OXFORD CITY were lucky to have a point to show for WIMBLEDON'S visit. The visitors were the better side, but Allison's sound goalkeeping saved Oxford from defeat. C. Richardson and Smith scored for the City. Both Wimbledon's goals came from Dowden, who led their attack in splendid style. A fine display by Eric Gates at left-back helped LONDON CALEDONIANS to make a draw with their co-tenants, TUFNELL PARK. Tufnell Park were the better balanced side, but their marksmanship was not good. Lockey and McGowan scored for Tufnell Park; McCracken and Judge for the Caledonians.

WYCOMBE WANDERERS were unlucky to lose at NUNHEAD. When their centre-forward, Braisher, left the field injured mid-way through the second half, they were playing well enough to share the points. Sidey and Mills scored for Nunhead; Simmons for Wycombe Wanderers.

Superiority forward won the CASUALS their game at CLAPTON. Their extreme wingers, Davies and Reeves, were splendid raiders, who provided the inside men with plenty of scoring opportunities. Barber (2), Davies, Pennell, and Shearer scored for the Casuals; Oliver (2) and English for Clapton.

Athenian Games.

BARNET were worth the Athenian League points they won from LEYTON at Barnet. Finch played a great game at outside-left for the winners. The Barnet scorers were Finch and Richardson. Keeble obtained Leyton's goal. SOUTHALL were not seen at their best on BARKING TOWN'S ground. Waller (two) and Oakes scored for Barking, Dempsey for Southall. WEALDSTONE were leading by three clear goals at the interval at ENFIELD, but the home team rallied and saved a point. W. Green (two) and Trevelyan scored for Enfield, Spurr (two) and Bowyer for Wealdstone.

F.A. CUP.—QUALIFYING COMPETITION.

EXTRA PRELIMINARY ROUND.

St. Albans City	0	Welwyn Garden City	0
Uxbridge Town	4	Hayes	4
Apsley	8	Standard Telephones.	3
Hertford Town	7	Hendon Town	1
Ipswich Town	5	Harwich & Parkeston	0
Luton Amateur	0	Hitchin Town	0
Aylesbury Utd.	8	Waltham Comrades	3
Park Royal	7	Abingdon Town	0
Finchley	3	Old Johnians	1
Henley Town	4	Suttons (Reading)	1

ATHENIAN LEAGUE.

Enfield	3	Wealdstone	3
Barking Town	3	Southall	1
Bromley	1	Hampstead	7
Sutton United	2	Walthamstow Av.	1
Barnet	2	Leyton	1

RESERVE SECTION.

Southall	2	Barking Town	5
Hampstead	2	Bromley	1
Walthamstow Av.	2	Sutton United	0
Leyton	3	Barnet	1
Hayes	3	Uxbridge Town	5
Wealdstone	5	Enfield	5

ISTHMIAN LEAGUE.

Kingstonian	2	Dulwich Hamlet	2
Nunhead	2	Wycombe Wanderers	1
Tufnell Park	2	London Caledonians	2
Ilford	4	Woking	5
Oxford City	3	Wimbledon	5
Clapton	3	Casuals	5

RESERVE SECTION.

Wimbledon Res.	3	Oxford City Res.	1

KENT LEAGUE.

Folkestone	2	Tunbridge Wells	10
Tilbury	1	Northfleet	1
Sittingbourne P.M.	4	Canterbury Waverley	0
Gillingham	5	Sittingbourne	3
Dartford	4	Sheppey	1
Margate	4	Bexley Heath	1
Maidstone	4	Dover United	0
Grays Thurrock	3	Ashford	4
Chatham	9	R.N. Depot	0

LONDON LEAGUE.

PREMIER DIVISION.

Carshalton Ath.	1	Bostall Heath	1
Cray Wanderers	4	Erith and Belvedere	2
Dagenham Town	1	Romford	0
Epsom Town	3	Chelmsford	3
Whyteleafe Albion	3	Walthamstow Grange	2
Tooting Town	0	Grays Ath.	0

SECOND DIVISION.

Mitcham Wanderers	2	U.G.B.M. Sports	2
Chelmsford	4	Epsom Town	4

SPARTAN LEAGUE.

PREMIER DIVISION.

Egham	2	Brentwood and Warley	2
Haywards (Enfield)	2	Chesham United	3
Colchester Town	3	Maidenhead United	4
Crittall Ath.	4	Hounslow	2
Lyons Club	0	Metropolitan Police	5
Slough	5	Wood Green Town	0

FIRST DIVISION

Eastbourne Comrades	2	Staines Town	1
Leighton United	1	Watford Spartan	2
Marlow	0	Windsor and Eton	2

SECOND DIVISION.—EASTERN SECTION.

Lea Bridge Gas	2	Apsley Res.	0
Callender Ath.	4	Hoddesdon	0
Letchworth Town Res.	3	Rovers	0

SECOND DIVISION.—WESTEEN SECTION.

Hazells	3	Chesham Utd. Res.	5
R.A.F. (Uxbridge)	7	Egham Res.	1
R.A.F. (Halton)	3	Farnham United	2
Maidenhead Utd. Res.	3	Slough Res.	2
Hounslow Res.	8	Aylesbury United Res.	3

SURREY SENIOR LEAGUE.

Leyland Motors	1	Dorking	1
Addlestone	2	Guildford	6
Godalming	3	West Norwood	2
Camberley and York-town	8	Wallington	1

CLUB MATCHES.

Redhill	2	Leytonstone	1

THE GOAL-SCORERS.

DIVISION I.—Arsenal (Lambert 2, Jack), Leeds United (Furness); Aston Villa (Houghton, Walker, Waring 4), West Ham United (Watson); Blackburn Rovers (Watson, own goal, Imrie, Bourton, Groves, Cunliffe); Chelsea (Gallacher 2, Cheyne 3, Townrow), Manchester United (Reid, Spence); Huddersfield Town (Jackson, 6, Kelly, Campbell), Bolton Wanderers (Blackmore, Gibson); Leicester City (Chandler, Cowan, own goal); Middlesbrough (Bruce, Warren, Pease), Liverpool (Done, Hodgson, Edmed); Newcastle United (Lindsay), Grimsby Town (Robson 2); Portsmouth (Eason), Sunderland (Wood); Sheffield United (S. Gibson), Sheffield Wednesday (Burgess).

DIVISION II.—Barnsley (Harston, Proudfoot), Bradford City (Mitchell); Bradford (McLean, Kilcar (2), Davis), Nottingham Forest (Quantrill); Bristol City (Vials), Port Vale (Jennings); Bury (Amos, Smith); Cardiff City (Jones, Bird, Helsby), West Bromwich Albion (Glidden, Carter, Cookson (3), Boston); Charlton Athletic (Sweeney, Hart); Everton (Dean (2), White, Martin, Hanford (own goal)), Swansea Town (Williams); Reading (Eaton), Preston North End (McClelland (4)); Southampton (Jepson), Burnley (O'Dowd); Stoke City (Kirkham (3), Liddle); Wolverhampton Wanderers (Deacon (2), Lowton), Tottenham Hotspur (Cook).

DIVISION III (South).—Brentford (Blakemore 2, W. Lane 2); Brighton and Hove (Vallance, Sarrell, Walker, Exeter City (Varco 2); Clapton Orient (Fowler 3), Coventry (Bell, Lake, Phillips); Crystal Palace (Clarke, Frost, Simpson 3), Luton Town (McNestry); Northampton Town (Dawes); Norwich City (Bell), Queen's Park Rangers (Goddard); Notts County (Keetley 4, Andrews, Fenner), Fulham (Penn); Thames (Phillips 2, Perry, McCarthy), Walsall (Walters); Torquay United (Hutchinson, Mackie, High); Watford (Barnett, Wolliscroft, James).

DIVISION III. (North).—Barrow (Reid); Crewe Alexandra (Owen, Millington, Watson own goal), Rochdale (Latham); Doncaster Rovers (Turnbull, own goal, Jackson own goal, Bott), Rotherham United (Wright, Bratley, W. Sellars); Hartlepools United (Thompson, Thornton 2, Robson), New Brighton (Oakes); Hull City (Sinclair, Weldon, Mills, Duncan); Lincoln City (Lax 2, Dinsdale, Kitching, Cartwright 2), Stockport County (Newton, P); Nelson (Bate 2, Howarth), Darlington (Wellock); Tranmere Rovers (Watts 2, Dixon), Southport (Twell); Wigan Borough (Johnson, Welsby, Jepson); Wrexham (Bamford 4, Williams, Lewis), Accrington Stanley (Riley); York City (Beck, Fenoughty), Chesterfield (Lee, Laycock).

YESTERDAY'S ATTENDANCES.

The following are the attendance figures for the principal matches in the four Divisions of the League:—

Chelsea v. Manchester United	**48,000**
Arsenal v. Leeds United	**45,000**
Aston Villa v. West Ham United	**40,000**
Sheffield United v. Sheffield Wednesday	**40,000**
Newcastle United v. Grimsby Town	**30,000**
Blackburn Rovers v. Blackpool	**28,000**
Everton v. Swansea Town	**25,000**
Wolverhampton Wanderers v. Tottenham H.	**25,000**
Charlton Athletic v. Millwall	**22,000**
Crystal Palace v. Luton Town	**15,000**
Bradford v. Notts Forest	**13,000**
Northampton Town v. Newport County	**12,000**
Norwich City v. Queen's Park Rangers	**11,000**
Brentford v. Bristol Rovers	**10,000**
Notts County v. Fulham	**10,000**
Hull City v. Gateshead	**7,000**
Wigan Boro v. Halifax Town	**7,000**

LAWN TENNIS.

CINQUE PORTS TITLES.

OLD OXONIAN BLUE REGAINS A TROPHY.

H. W. Standring, the old Oxford "Blue," won the Cinque Ports Men's Singles Championship for the third time at Folkestone yesterday by defeating the holder, J. Pennycuick, in the final, by 6—0, 6—4, 6—3. Pennycuick had won in 1926, 1927, and 1929, and a success this time would have made the cup his own. Both have had three successes in all, so that their probable meeting next year should be particularly interesting.

It was a case of a man who likes to secure the net position as soon as possible opposed to a confirmed base-liner, and it was Standring's volleying powers which enabled him to have the whip-hand throughout a match that was never really thrilling. Pennycuick could get no sort of length in the first set, and Standring had little difficulty in cutting off his ill-directed drives. The holder improved considerably in the second set, especially in the matter of service. He won four of his own services, and there seemed every possibility of his giving Standring a good fight, after all. He played fairly well at times in the third set, but Standring was very confident and Pennycuick never looked like getting on top.

The final of the Women's Singles Championship was a very disappointing one, for Miss Mary Heeley easily defeated Miss M. E. Dix by 6—1, 6—3. Miss Dix has been hovering on the edge of the first class for some time now, and in the semi-final of this event on Friday she accomplished one of the best performances of her career by defeating the hard-hitting Miss Joan Ridley, who has won the title three years running.

Miss Heeley, who won the girls' championship two years ago, has made a considerable advance this season. Her great asset is her great mobility, and it is doubtful whether there is, in the whole of the country, a woman who gets about the court quicker than she does.

Miss Dix seemed to be feeling the reaction of her hard match against Miss Ridley on Friday, and played with a certain amount of listlessness. The driving by both was fairly hard, but Miss Heeley scored heavily in the matter of accuracy, many of Miss Dix's efforts going out of court or being so short that Miss Heeley had no difficulty in making winners out of them, while the winner was so fast on her feet that she was able to retrieve almost everything that was at all wide of her.

L. J. Hill and R. J. MacInnes, who, in the previous round, had scored a very laudable win over Standring and Pennycuick, again showed excellent form in the final of the Men's Doubles, in which they defeated the Army champion, G. O. Jameson and Capt. P. S. Cannon, without being at all pressed, by 6—3, 6—2.

The final of the Women's Doubles produced an entertaining match, in which Miss O. L. Webb and Miss E. M. Dearman defeated Mrs. Beamish and Miss L. Johnstone after three sets. Mrs. Beamish's experience and court-craft won her a close first set at 7—5. The slightly greater enterprise of Miss Webb and Miss Dearman gave them the second at the same score. Miss Webb and Miss Dearman forced the pace in the third and their opponents tired, the set going to Miss Webb and Miss Dearman rather easily at 6—2.

Far and away

Cricket.

AUSTRALIANS TRY THE BIGGER WICKET.

MANY FAILURES—BRADMAN'S ESCAPE

BRIGHT PLAY AT THE FESTIVALS.

The chief feature of yesterday's cricket was the Australians' experiment with the higher and wider wicket in their match with the Club Cricket Conference at Lord's. The play was more interesting on that account than otherwise would have been the case, and some early wickets were lost largely through the changed conditions. What would have happened had the early chance Bradman gave been taken, can only be a matter of speculation, but as it was, the Australians did not bat with their usual assurance. Four men failed to score.

The South of England collapsed before Allom, who took his hundredth wicket. Five wickets were down for 33, and matters continued to go badly till Lord Tennyson hit brilliantly and got solid support from Robins and Nichols.

The M.C.C. South African team were engaged in the Scarborough Festival, and Hobbs hit a bright fifty, and Holmes also scored freely.

AUSTRALIA'S NEW TEST.

PUZZLE OF THE HIGHER WICKET.

There was an interesting departure at Lord's, yesterday, for the Australians used the wider wicket when they met a representative eleven of the Club Cricket Conference. This change caused several failures.

Bradman, almost alone, played a most attractive innings scoring 70 out of 86 in an hour and three-quarters after Ponsford had been caught at short-leg without a run on the board. Scoring with delightful freedom all round the wicket, Bradman, who completed 5,000 runs for all matches during the tour, hit seven 4's. After he had been splendidly caught at first slip, bowlers had matters their own way for a time, Brindley bowling both Fairfax and McCabe in the same over, and when lunch was taken the Australians had lost four wickets for 150 runs.

Although a'Beckett left at 140, matters went more in favour of the tourists when Woodfull joined Kippax. The captain, who was accorded a wonderful reception, scored more quickly than his partner at the start, and, despite many bowling changes, 200 appeared in three hours, and when bad light at half-past three stopped play for a little over twenty minutes the sixth partnership had yielded 65 in an hour.

Kippax, who played useful cricket, completed 50 after a stay of little more than two hours, and when bowled by a good length ball from Smith had scored 63 in two hours and a-quarter He hit only two fours during a most stylish display, showing a marked preference for the leg side, and executing all known strokes, with Woodfull added 105 for the sixth stand in an hour and thirty-five minutes.

Three more wickets went down for the addition of nine runs, Smith taking two of them in three balls. However, Woodfull and Walker put on 24 for the last wicket before the Australian captain, hitting out at nearly every thing, was caught from a skier at deep mid-off. He played a sterling innings or his side, scoring 69 in two hours twenty-five minutes, and hitting two boundaries.

Smith and Brindley both kept a very good length, the former sending back four batsmen for 70, and Brindley five for 71.

The Club side, in the last twenty-five minutes of the day, lost the valuable wickets of Grinter and Newman for 13, finishing up 265 behind with eight wickets in hand.

AUSTRALIANS.—First Innings.

W. H. Ponsford, c Summers, b Brindley	0
A. Fairfax, b Brindley	25
D. Bradman, c Whitehead, b Nazeer Ali	70
A. Kippax, b Smith	63
S. McCabe, b Brindley	0
E. a'Beckett, lbw, b Smith	14
W. M. Woodfull, c Summers, b Brindley	69
W. A. Oldfield, b Smith	0
A. Hurwood, b Smith	0
M. Hornibrook, lbw, b Brindley	1
C. Walker, not out	7
Extras	29
Total	278

CLUB CONFERENCE.—First Innings.

T. Grinter, b Fairfax	5
L. W. Newman, b Fairfax	6
T. Pearce, not out	2
Total (2 wkts.)	13

F. E. Whitehead, G. F. Summers, W. T. Brindley, S. Nazeer Ali, V. E. Jarvis, H. T. O. Smith, H. Taylor, and H. E. L. Piercy to bat.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

AUSTRALIANS.—First Innings: Smith 4 for 70, Brindley 5 for 71, Nazeer Ali 1 for 52, Taylor 0 for 45, Jarvis 0 for 11.

YOUNG AMATEURS' MATCH.

SUSSEX SAVE THEIR GAME AGAINST SURREY.

Yesterday's play in a twelve a-side match at the Oval, the Young Amateurs of Sussex played a great uphill game against a side of Young Surrey Amateurs, and a stand for the ninth wicket enabled them to effect a draw last evening at 6.30 the side then being 138 on with two wickets in hand. The opening day's cricket on Friday left the game in a very interesting state, Surrey having scored 376, and the visitors 35 for one wicket. Winlaw, the Winchester captain, had adopted the bold course of putting the home side in, as the wicket still bore evidence of the previous night's rain; but the pitch, except for a few overs before lunch, played easily

Overnight, Sussex, in 45 minutes' batting, lost the wicket of Hodges. Resuming yesterday morning, the batting was disappointing, the earlier batsmen shaping very badly at the leg breaks of Sales, who, with the assistance of Maxwell, quickly disposed of Malcolm and Wreford-Brown, K. F. Hale and Scaramanga having fallen to Napper. The fielding was not good, and Winlaw, when 3, was badly missed at extra cover by Bennett, who was fielding in rubber soles, as it slipped.

Dyson, a left-hander, and Pelham put on 44 for the seventh wicket, when both left, and J. R Hale, the wicketkeeper, and Davis further improved the score, eight wickets being down for 157 at the luncheon interval.

It was not until 68 very valuable runs had been put on for the ninth wicket that Hale was brilliantly thrown out from deep third man by Bartlett, Davis, who should have been caught in the slips when 18, carrying out his bat for a sound innings of 33.

Sussex, 161 runs behind, followed on at a quarter to three. Hodges again shaped very well until he was bowled by a fine ball which came quickly from the pitch. The light became very bad, but no appeal was made. Hale was out at 38, and Walker judged a catch well in the deep field to dismiss Winlaw Scaramanga batted well for 50, made in an hour and twenty minutes, the hundred having gone up just previously. Malcolm was well caught at the wicket at 112, Maxwell claiming his fourth victim. At the tea interval four wickets were down for 114, 48 runs being then required to save the innings defeat.

Shortly after the interval Napper, who had been in with the previous ball, bowled Scaramanga with a slower delivery, but the innings defeat was avoided before Dyson left. With 9 wickets down, and only 41 runs on, with an hour and a-quarter left for play, Sussex were in a bad way, but Davis again came to the rescue, and after Page had been missed at five minutes past six, the pair carried the total to 299, or 138 on, when stumps and the match were drawn Davis and Page added 92 runs in 45 minutes, and played delightful cricket.

YOUNG AMATEURS OF SURREY.—First Innings.—A W. G Hadingham (St. Paul's), b Pelham, 53; F C. Jarchow (Brighton), c Malcolm, b Greening, 24; J. R Haxwell (Brighton), c Greening, b Pelham, 40; D. F. Walker (King's Coll. School), c Malcolm, b W.-Brown, 49; N. H. Bennett (Stowe), c Page, b Winlaw, 11; H. T. Bartlett (Dulwich), c W-Brown, b Pelham, 67; F. S. Thompson (Whitgift), b Pelham, 43; B St. G. Thwaites (Canford), c W-Brown, b Page, 26; K. J. Burton (Kingston Gram. Sch.), b Dyson, 3; W. C. Burton (Kingston Gram Sch.), run out, 11; K. D. Napper (Dover), not out, 19; G. C. Sales (Dulwich), c Davis, b Malcolm, 13; extras, 15; total, 376.

YOUNG AMATEURS OF SUSSEX.—First Innings.—A D Hodges (Epsom), lbw, b Sales, 16; T. A. Scaramanga (Eton), b Napper, 16; K. F. H. Hale (Eton), lbw, b Napper, 10; R. de W. K. Winlaw (Winchester), c Bennett, b Thompson, 27; R W Malcolm (Eastbourne), st Maxwell, b Sales 2; T Wreford-Brown (Charterhouse), st Maxwell, b Sales 7; P M Dyson (Charterhouse), b Thwaites 23 A. G. Pelham (Eton), c Maxwell, b K. Burton, 21; J R. C. Hale (Malvern), run out, 30; E I. Davis (Eastbourne), not out, 33; R. Page (Eton), c Bennett, b Thwaites, 8; J S. Greening (Charterhouse), b Napper, 2; extras, 20; total 215.

Second Innings.—Hodges, b Thompson, 17; Scaramanga, b Napper, 64; Hale, c Thwaites, b Sales, 0; Winlaw, c Walker, b Sales, 21; Malcolm, c Maxwell, b Thwaites, 20; Wreford-Brown, c Sales, b Thwaites, 7; Dyson, b Bennett, 29; Pelham b Thompson, 24; Hale, b Sales, 6; Davis, not out, 51; Page, not out, 52; extras, 8; total (9 wkts.), 299.

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SOUTH COLLAPSE AND RECOVER.

CAPTAIN'S GALLANT INNINGS

Opposing M.C.C. in the second match of the Folkestone Festival yesterday, the South of England, captained by Tennyson, made a deplorable start, the bowling of Allom proving so deadly that six wickets actually fell before luncheon for no more than 82 runs.

The first half-hour's play was most exciting for a disappointingly small company, three wickets falling for 23 runs, while Allom, bowling really well, soon met with further success, getting rid of Ames and Gilligan in one over. In this way the South of England had five men out for 33, but then, for the first time in the match, some little resistance was offered to the bowling, Langridge and Tennyson staying together for twenty-five minutes. Only 13 runs were added, however, and Calthorpe, tried for the first time, quickly broke up the partnership by bowling Langridge.

It then seemed that the innings might well be all over before the interval, but the best stand of the innings followed when Seabrook joined Tennyson, these two staying together until luncheon, at which point Tennyson had made 22 and Seabrook 19.

Lively Batting.

Further disaster soon overtook the South of England on the game being resumed, for, with the total up to 96, Seabrook had his wicket thrown down in attempting a sharp single, but matters took a turn in favour of the batting side when Robins came in.

Hitting out in splendid fashion, Robins scored 32 out of 55 in twenty minutes, his score being made up of seven fours, a three, and a single, and after he left Tennyson found another useful partner in Nichols, who, though none too happy when facing Hearne, nevertheless managed to stay. Tennyson completed an admirable 50 in eighty minutes, a feature of his play being his driving through the covers.

Eventually caught at mid-on off a badly-timed hit with the total 205, Tennyson played a remarkably fine innings, and it was thanks almost entirely to him that the deplorable start was in some measure atoned for. Batting for two hours and a-quarter, Tennyson hit eight fours, and he and Nichols added 54 together in forty-five minutes. The innings, having lasted three hours and a-quarter, closed for 210, the last four wickets actually adding 164 runs in two hours. Allom, making the ball come quickly off the pitch, came out with the excellent figures of five wickets for 43 runs, while Robertson-Glasgow and Calthorpe each took two for 36. M.C.C. went in at half-past four, and Brown and Lee opening the innings.

Both men played most attractive cricket, and scored so freely that 70 runs were on the board at the end of an hour. Then Brown left leg before, and Hearne was second out at 91, but the hundred went up without further loss, and at the close M.C.C. had scored 212 for two wickets, thus leaving off 98 behind. Lee, not out 49, batted well for ninety minutes.

SOUTH OF ENGLAND.—First Innings.

Bowley, b Robertson-Glasgow	9
D. N. Moore, c Brown, b Allom	4
A. K. Judd, b Allom	10
Ames, b Allom	3
Langridge (J.), b Calthorpe	12
A. H. Gilligan, c Brown, b Allom	0
Lord Tennyson, c Calthorpe, b Allom	82
F. J. Seabrook, run out	19
R. W. V. Robins, c Brown, b Calthorpe	32
Nichols, not out	26
Freeman, c Calthorpe, b R.-Glasgow	4
Extras	9
Total	210

M.C.C.—First Innings.

Brown, lbw, b Robins	34
Lee, not out	49
Hearne, b Robins	4
E. F. Longrigg, not out	12
Extras	13
Total (2 wkts.)	112

Hon. F. S. G. Calthorpe, A. P. F. Chapman, G. C. Newman, M. J. C. Allom, F. T. Mann, R. C. Robertson-Glasgow, and R. A. Ingle to bat.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

SOUTH OF ENGLAND.—First Innings: Allom 5 for 43, Robertson-Glasgow 2 for 36, Hearne 0 for 58, Calthorpe 2 for 36, Chapman 0 for 16, Newman 0 for 12.

BRIGHT PLAY AT SCARBOROUGH.

HOBBS' STYLISH FIFTY.

The strong eleven got together by Lord Hawke to meet the M.C.C. South African team (which leaves this country next month) opened the second match of the Scarborough Festival in excellent fashion yesterday, 50 runs being on the board without loss in forty-five minutes. After Sutcliffe left, however, the pace of run-getting became much slower, with the result that the score stood at no more than 118 with two men out at luncheon.

Taking the field without Chapman, Allom, Peebles, and Farrimond, the touring side did not look particularly strong in attack, and Sutcliffe, quick to settle down in his best form, scored with delightful freedom.

Tate and Voce, who opened the bowling, were soon displaced by Hammond and Goddard, but Sutcliffe was never troubled, and Hobbs, after a rather uncertain start, also began to play well. However, when 59 runs had been obtained in fifty-five minutes, Sutcliffe, having hit five fours in making 35, left leg-before, and with his dismissal runs did not come so quickly

Duleepsinhji, next in, lifted White over the ring for 6, 100 runs being on the board when the innings had lasted for ninety minutes, but the Indian left in Wyatt's first over, out to a very poor stroke at 103, and then Holmes and Hobbs batted with such restraint that in the next twenty minutes only 15 runs were scored. At the interval Hobbs needed one for his fifty, while Holmes had only two runs to his credit.

Hobbs Fifty.

A much bigger company watched the cricket when the game was continued in cloudy weather. Hobbs at once reached his 50, but, nine runs later fell to a brilliant catch, the Surrey batsman being third out at 127. Hobbs, in scoring 52 in just over two hours, scarcely showed his best form, and was, at times, very slow. Yet on the whole he batted well, even if he hit only three boundaries.

With Holmes and Allen together the scoring became very slow against the bowling of Voce and Goddard. The last-named kept a splendid length and often made the ball swing away to leg, while on two occasions Voce almost caused Holmes to play on.

On the game being resumed, Voce, with the new ball, clean bowled Holmes in his first over. The stand for the fourth wicket realised 74 in ninety minutes, and Holmes batted in uncertain fashion for two hours in making 46. Half the side were out for 212, but afterwards, with slight rain falling, the bowlers were handicapped, with the result that Allen and Jupp put on 71 in forty-five minutes. Batting for two hours and a-half Allen played in excellent style, his 77 including nine fours. When stumps were drawn for the day Lord Hawke's XI. had made the satisfactory score of 305 for six wickets.

LORD HAWKE'S XI.—First Innings.

Hobbs, c Head, b Tate	52
Sutcliffe, lbw, b Goddard	85
K. S. Duleepsinhji, c Hammond, b Wyatt	27
Holmes, b Voce	46
G. O. Allen, c Goddard, b Hammond	77
A. T. Barbe, lbw, b Tate	4
V. W. C. Jupp, not out	32
Staples (A.), not out	11
Extras	21
Total (6 wkts)	305

F. W. Gilligan, Rhodes, and Parker to bat.

M.C.C. SOUTH AFRICAN XI.—J. C. White, R. E. S. Wyatt, M. J. Turnbull, Hendren, Leyland, Duckworth, Voce, Goddard, Sandham, Hammond, and Tate.

CRICKET AVERAGES

SUTCLIFFE'S COMMANDING LEAD.

CONSISTENT PARKER.

BATTING.

Scores made in matches in progress not included. Times

	Inngs	Total Runs.	Highest Inngs.	Not out.	Avge.
Sutcliffe	40	2154	173	8	67.31
K. S. Duleepsinhji	45	2465	333	3	58.69
Hammond (Gloucester)	43	1951	211*	6	52.72
Sandham	46	2161	204	4	51.45
Oldroyd	33	1285	164*	8	51.40
Hobbs	39	1900	146*	2	51.35
Tyldesley (E.)	45	1897	256*	8	51.27
Whysall	47	2174	248	3	49.40
Ducat	48	2064	218	6	49.14
Leyland	46	1965	211*	6	49.12
Watson (Lancs)	45	1972	135	2	45.86
Woolley (Kent)	50	2023	120	5	44.95
E. E. S. Wyatt	49	1883	174*	7	44.83
Hendren	47	1920	138	4	44.65
Mitchell (Yorks)	46	1833	176	9	44.13
Holmes (Yorks)	51	1957	132*	6	43.48
Shepherd	47	1771	234	6	43.19
Rev. J. H. Parsons	31	1156	114*	4	42.81
O'Connor	45	1601	138	7	42.13
Russell (Essex)	42	1546	178	3	39.64
Walker	43	1461	165*	6	39.48
Hearne (J. W.)	48	1576	158	7	38.43
B. H. Lyon	44	1576	174	3	38.43
N. M. Ford	32	1096	183	3	37.79
D. N. Moore	31	1117	206	1	37.23
Iddon	42	1296	136	6	36.00
Bakewell	50	1701	204	2	35.43
Davies (D.)	54	1539	171	10	34.97
Nichols (Worcester)	50	1589	262*	4	34.54
Payton	34	999	119*	5	34.44
Croom	44	1410	110	3	34.39

* Signifies not out.

BOWLING.

(Wickets taken in matches in progress not included.)

	Overs.	Mdns.	Runs.	Wkts.	Avge.
Parker (Glos.)	935.3	289	2055	172	11.94
Verity	406.1	154	795	64	12.42
Tyldesley (R.)	1042.5	351	2212	139	15.91
Larwood	607	120	1588	98	16.20
Freeman (Kent)	1852.4	461	4456	266	16.75
Young (Somerset)	617.3	220	1278	71	18.00
Mitchell (Derby)	1102.2	311	2526	138	18.30
I. A. R. Peebles	871.4	143	2453	133	18.44
Rhodes (Yorks)	740	279	1262	68	18.55
J. C. White	1251.3	466	2336	123	18.99
Hopwood	860.2	285	1554	81	19.18
Goddard	1368.2	424	2725	143	19.05
Bowes	875.1	223	1964	101	19.44
Sinfield	873.3	317	1762	90	19.57
Nichols	829.5	163	2271	114	19.92
Geary (Leicester)	981.2	293	2015	101	19.95
Tate	1190	350	2349	117	20.07
Langridge (Jas.)	1021.3	248	2273	112	20.29
Mayer	945.4	238	2197	108	20.34
Clark	606.1	152	1365	67	20.37
Peebles	801	220	1963	96	20.44
Ryan	955.4	187	2748	134	20.50
Slater	829.3	272	1666	81	20.56
McDonald	777	171	2216	107	20.71
V. W. C. Jupp	747.4	175	2067	97	21.30
Mercer	1156	310	2490	117	21.35
Hardinge	712.5	269	1418	66	21.48
Brook	974.4	165	2889	132	21.88
Staples (S. J.)	928.4	270	1936	88	22.00

THE AUSTRALIANS.

BATTING.

Scores made in matches in progress not included. Times

	Inngs.	Total Runs.	Highest Inngs.	Not out.	Avge.
D. G. Bradman	35	2864	334	6	98.75
A. F. Kippax	31	1392	158	7	58.00
W. M. Woodfull	26	1434	216	1	57.36
W. H. Ponsford	34	1425	220*	4	49.13
A. Jackson	34	1073	118	3	34.61
S. McCabe	32	988	96	2	32.93
V. Y. Richardson	31	824	116	0	26.74
A. Fairfax	26	528	63	6	26.40
E. L. a'Beckett	21	397	67*	5	24.81
W. A. Oldfield	16	219	43*	4	18.25
P. M. Hornibrook	25	232	59*	8	13.64
C. V. Grimmett	22	234	50	3	12.31
A. Hurwood	18	187	61	1	11.00
T. W. Wall	18	101	40*	6	8.41
C. W. Walker	14	43	10*	5	4.77

* Signifies not out.

BOWLING.

	Overs.	Mdns.	Runs.	Wkts.	Avge.
C. V. Grimmett	1014.1	262	2426	144	16.84
P. M. Hornibrook	770.2	228	1633	88	18.55
A. Hurwood	335	112	709	27	26.25
S. McCabe	279	69	717	26	27.57
D. G. Bradman	69	12	249	9	27.66
A. Fairfax	509.4	145	1131	40	28.27
T. W. Wall	587.2	108	1570	53	29.62
E. L. a'Beckett	343	112	628	20	31.40
A. F. Kippax	23	2	78	1	78.00

PUBLIC SCHOOLS CRICKET.

RICHMOND HOLIDAY GAMES.

The last of the holiday matches will be played this week when the Richmond Public Schools meet Hornsey on Tuesday, Surbiton on Wednesday, and conclude the series with the annual match against H.A.C at Armoury House on Saturday. Of the previous ten matches those against Hampstead, Southgate, Battersea, and the Exiles were lost, North London, Upper Clapton, Teddington, and Old Millhillians were won, and drawn games, in favour of the Schools, were played with Richmond and the Civil Service Crusaders. The Schools side has, of necessity, varied greatly in strength, as there have been many applications for places, and an endeavour has been made to give every one at least one game, but the sides for this week are strong all through, and include some of the best young players of the year.

Against Hornsey, J. G. W. Davies (Tonbridge) and D. F. Surfleet (U.C.S.), both of whom gained their "Lord's" caps in the representative side against the Army, are included, in addition to R. T. Robinson (the Rugby captain), and F. C. Jarchow (captain of Brighton), who played in Lord's Schools and The Rest. R. P. Nelson, the Harpenden left-hander (Young Amateurs v. Young Professionals), G. M. Leach, of Tonbridge, M. T. Maw (Oundle), and H. T. Bartlett (Dulwich). Maw and Bartlett played for the Young Amateurs of Surrey at the Oval last week, and the latter also captained Mr. Carleton Tufnell's XI. against the Lord's Colts, on which occasion he hit 4 fours and 2 sixes off one over. The side will be completed by J. E. Pasmore (Tonbridge), A. C. Griffith (Dulwich), and A. F. Ward and W. R. Ford, very promising young players from Hampton G.S.

There are several changes on Wednesday, when the following come into the side:—D. L. Crimp (Marlborough), J. G. Richards, G. Shneerson, and W. G. Hadingham (St. Paul's), N. H. Bennett (Stowe), J. M. Dickson (Dulwich) and A. Goodwin (Highgate). The side against the H.A.C. includes C. R. Maxwell, the Brighton stumper, who "kept" for the Young Amateurs at Lord's, and all through the past week at the Oval.

POLO.

EASTLEIGH BEAT MERCHISTON.

The final for West Somerset Senior Cup, which was played off on Dunster Lawns, between Eastleigh and Merchiston, when the West Somerset Polo Club Summer Tournament concluded yesterday, furnished a fast and very closely fought game. Eastleigh, who received a handicap allowance of one and a-half goals, just beat Mr. G. Madlener's Merchiston team by 6½ goals to 6. The teams were:—

EASTLEIGH.—Col. L. Carr (1), Capt. J. N. Bailey (2), J. G. Morrison (3), and Major P. Magor (back).

MERCHISTON.—G. Madlener (1), Capt. E. D. Fanshawe (2), Capt. W. H. Scott Robson (3), and Major H. S. Hatfield (back).

The annual tournament for the Novices' Challenge Cup presented by Mr. G Madlener, also concluded yesterday. Seven teams had taken part in this competition, which is open to teams totalling not more than eight points, the two that qualified for the final being the Merchiston and Selworthy sides. Under the handicap Selworthy had to give their opponents a half-goal start, but they proved to be no match for Merchiston, who won decisively by 10½ goals to 4, after having beaten Mr. W. F. Holman's Starboard Lights team, the holders, in the semi-final round by 1½ goals to 1. The teams were:—

MERCHISTON.—Mr. A. Brunner, Mr. D. J. Frost, Lt.-Col C. A. Heydeman, and Capt. V. G. Toler-Aylward (back).

SELWORTHY.—Mr. Hugh Sidebottom, Mr. Herbert Sidebottom, Capt. A. B. P. L. Vincent, and Mr. T. M. Hilder (back).

LATEST LONDON BETTING.

(St. Leger. Run Wednesday, September 10. About 1m. 6f. and 132yds.)

4 to 1 agst	DIOLITE.
4 to 1 —	PARENTHESIS.
6 to 1 —	SINGAPORE.
8 to 1 —	RAMESES THE SECOND.
10 to 1 —	UT MAJEUR.
14 to 1 —	RUSTOM PASHA.
16 to 1 —	SEER.
16 to 1 —	ALGONQUIN.
16 to 1 —	ROCK STAR.
25 to 1 —	Bar None.

There will be a call-over on the St. Leger at the Victoria Club at 12.30 p.m. to-morrow, and on Tuesday at 8.15 p.m., and at the Beaufort Club to-morrow and Tuesday at 6 p.m.

AUSTRALIAN RACE RESULT.

MELBOURNE, Saturday.

The Memsie Stakes, run on the Caulfield racecourse over nine furlongs, resulted here to-day as follows:—Wise Force, 1; Amounis, 2; Waterline, 3. Won by half a head; two lengths separated second and third. Betting: 20 to 1 against Wise Force, 4 to 1 on Amounis, 9 to 2 against Waterline. Time, 1 min. 54¼ sec.—*Reuter's Special Service.*

SWIMMING.

WOMEN'S LONG-DISTANCE CHAMPIONSHIP.

MISS J. COOPER'S NEW TITLE.

Miss Joyce Cooper (Mermaid S.C.), fresh from her triumphs in America and Canada, where she went as a member of the British Empire Games contingent, won the Women's Long Distance Championship over the 5 miles 60 yards course between Kew and Putney, and so set the seal to a wonderful season of successes. Miss Cooper, by winning the race, claimed yet another free-style title and accomplished that which Miss M. Hamblen did three years ago—became the holder, at the same time, of the 100 yards and long-distance championships.

Miss Cooper led from the start, and was never caught, though Miss G. Vine-Jackman (Hammersmith L.S.C.) threatened to lessen the leader's advantage in the closing stages. Then, however, the winner showed that she had something in reserve and put on a spurt to finish vigorously, almost a hundred yards ahead of last year's winner. Miss Cooper used the crawl stroke throughout, twice changing to a back crawl for a short period. At Mortlake she was 20 yards ahead of Miss Vine-Jackman in 14 min. 21 sec., Miss Cullen and Miss Edwards being level in third place. Miss Cooper passed Barnes in 23 min. 10 sec., Chiswick in 35 min. 40 sec., and Hammersmith Bridge in 49 min. 13 sec. It was then that Miss Vine-Jackman made her effort, which was, however, to prove of no avail against one who is at the top of her form. Miss Cullen, the Leicester challenger, got clear of all but the two leaders and finished third, the order at the finish being:—

Miss M. Joyce Cooper (Mermaid S.C.) (1 hr. 12 min. 57 sec.), 1; Miss G. Vine-Jackman (Hammersmith L.S.C.) (1 hr. 13 min. 59 sec.), 2; Miss D. Cullen (United L.S.C, Leicester) (1 hr. 14 min. 34 sec.), 3; Miss C. Broadley (Hammersmith L.S.C.) (1 hr. 15 min. 5 sec.), 4; Miss D. E. Edwards (City of Westminster S.C.) (1 hr. 15 min. 10 sec.), 5; Miss M. B. More (Croydon L.S.C.) (1 hr. 17 min. 40 sec.), 6; Miss D. D. Coppard (Beckenham L.S.C.) (1 hr. 17 min. 54 sec.), 7; Miss P. Sweetsur (Shiverers S.C.) (1 hr. 18 min. 7 sec.), 8; Miss Ivy Roberts (Hammersmith L.S.C.) (1 hr. 20 min. 25 sec.), 9; Miss Henrietta Hobbs (Excelsior L.S.C.) (1 hr. 20 min. 51 sec.), 10; Miss M. D. Cooper (Mermaid S.C.) (1 hr. 21 min. 10 sec.), 11; Miss A. T. Radford (Exeter "Semper Fidelis" S.C.) (1 hr. 21 min. 21 sec.), 12.

Miss E. Ames (Excelsior L.S.C.) also finished, Miss I. O. Randall (Gravesend S.C.) retired, and Miss O. Tarr (Pearl Assurance L.S.C.) did not start.

CLUB CRICKET.

BLACKHEATH'S GREAT WIN.

Addiscombe 103 (J. Flux 48), Norwood 85, (A. Geary 6 for 29).

Barnes 182 not out (dec.), Lyons 205 for 3 (H. Faircloth 68 not, A. Taylor 65).

B.B.C. 87, Britannic House 11. 88.

Beckenham 249 (G. H. West 88), Sevenoaks Vine 97 (H. J. Linnell 6 for 49).

Bedmington 135, Forest Hill 105.

Bexley Heath 144, Croydon Park 158 for 7 (F. V. Bannister 47).

Bickley Park 195 for 8 (dec.), Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank 134 for 7.

Blackheath 182, Catford Wanderers 167 for 9.

Britannic House 177, Gravesend 145 for 5.

Bromley 77 (E. T. A. Wilkinson 9 for 24), Beckenham 171 (R. T. Bryan 56, R. H. Yolland 5 for 51).

Catford Wanderers 233 for 5 (dec.) (L. D. Sears 62, R. E. Rossignol 50 not), Blackheath 238 for 4 (C. G. Toppin 96, A. P. Day 56).

Chartered Bank of India 275 for 5 dec. (W. M. Dickson 106 not, R. E. Moss 70), Alleyn Old Boys 67 (C. M. Pryce 5 for 17).

Chiswick Park 115 (K. S. Boswell 6 for 33), Hornsey 269 (R. E. Batson 103 not, D. L. H. Mercer 57, R. L. Clarke 52).

Chingford 102 (Spencer 60, Parslow 58, Walker 5 for 28), Buckhurst Hill 107 (Downes 6 for 40).

Croydon 155, Standard Bank of S.A. 120 for 8 (Merrett 75).

Croydon Municipal Officers 187 for 5 (dec.), Balham 116 for 4.

Cyphers 189 (Wise 59, Duff 4 for 56), Lloyds Bank 165 for 5 (Fox 50).

Dulwich 266 for 4 (dec.) (L. S. H. Sumners 96, E. W. Swanton 68), Cuaco 170 for 6 (Grounds 84).

Ealing 250 (A. E. Hargrave 112), Richmond 190 for 8 (H. A. Packham 41).

East Molesey 187 for 6 (dec.), The Ducks 97 (W. O. Stott, 9 for 29).

Edmonton 141, Barnet 120.

Elmers End 106, Old Roans 105 for 7 (Watts 63).

Esher 207, Wimbledon 150 for 7 (Steed 47).

Exiles 166 for 7 (dec.), North Harringay 144.

G.E. Railway 88 (Davy 6 for 28, Riley 4 for 38), South Essex 168 (Carter 53).

Gerrards Cross 22 (Rutter 5 for 9, Jeffery 4 for 12) and 71 for 8 (Purver 3 for 14), Beaconsfield 118 for 6 (dec.).

G.W.Ry. 139 for 7 (dec.) (Jones 71), West Herts 101.

Hampstead 246 for 7 (dec.) (S. M. Gow 77, F. Mennim 60 not, A. C. Jackson 50), Woodford Wells 247 for 8 (E. G. Martin 122 not).

Harlesden 163 (A. Cox 76), Bessborough 263 (L. Smith 84, A. Noakes 64).

Harpenden 173 (K. Hunter 57, A. W. Chadwick 6 for 26), Highgate 167 for 6 (D. W. Hobbs 85).

Harrow 147 (T. Needham 44, G. H. Baker 6 for 58), High Wycombe 144 (Langrick 4 for 27).

Hook and Southborough 105, Ham and Petersham 121 for 9.

Ibis 69 (Crookes 4 for 20, Smith 5 for 35), N.P. Bank 175 for 7 (Legat 65, Booth 39).

Ilford 224 for 1 (dec.) (P. H. Peskett 101 not, B. J. Brooker 76), Wanstead 126 for 3 (A. C. Hagger 61 not).

Indian Gymkhana 112 for 5, Union-Castle 199 for 9.

Kenley 116, Rembrandt 165 (W. Forsey 44).

Lensbury 148, Barclays Bank 70 (Bairnson 6 for 29).

Maori 214, Purley 215 for 4.

Merton 208, Wimbledon 176 (A. G. Doggart 56).

Midland Bank 109 (J. R. Williams 45), Spencer 73 (J. R. Williams 7 for 17).

Mill Hill Park 192 (Shearman 46), Shepherds Bush 133 for 7 (Burgess 45 not).

Mill Hill 142, Finchley 173 for 3 (E. B. Griffin 76, W. Walton 50).

Mitcham 102 (E. Ide 50) (J. A. Sunshine 5 for 15), Old Olavians 91 (R. Culmer 5 for 48).

National Bank of India 103, Old Alleynians 93.

Neasden 173 (Peterson 66), Glendale 88.

Nomads 183 for 5 (dec.) (J. B. Mohaffy 77), Old Millhillians 100 for 1 (A. P. Powell 100 not, P. G. Howard 86).

North London 171, Hounslow 176 for 6.

North Middlesex 205 for 6 (dec.) (Donaldson 58), Brondesbury 187 for 7 (Fraser 68, Smee 75).

Old Alleynian 177 for 4 (dec.) (Rimbault 92), Old Merchant Taylors 114 for 5 (Jameson 41 not out).

Old Westminsters 118 (Lockitt 5 for 14, Bewsey 4 for 49), Bank of England 190 for 6 (Dyson 76).

Parsons Green 106 (J. Turner 6 for 48), Honor Oak 240 for 4 (E. Nichol 124).

Private Banks 228 for 6 dec. (C. J. Howard 120), A. F. MacIntyre's XI. 98 (Fevez 5 for 40).

Repton Pilgrims 254 for 8 (dec.) (B. O. Byass 89), Hampstead 167 (B. G. Atkinson 48).

Richmond Town 155 (J. H. W. Mears 66), Boston Park 137 for 6.

Romford 158 for 8 (dec) (Ward 57), Old Bancroftians 70.

Sidcup 229 for 5 (dec.) (G. H. Astill 67), Bexley 122 (L. M. Turnbull 5 for 34, J. A. P. Bartlett 4 for 39).

Southgate 185 for 9 (dec.), Upper Clapton 127 for 5.

South West Ham 141 (P. Holmes 45), Loughton 89 (W. Cooper 8 for 11).

Springfield M.H. 187 for 7 (dec.) (W. Thompson 66), Thornton Heath 65.

Streatham 164 for 6 (dec.) (W. Taylor 61), Hornsey 170 for 7 (G. H. Adlard 91).

Surbiton 133 (Charlton 5 for 30), Oatlands Park 136 for 7 (A. H. Barnes 50).

Sutton 158, Cheam 110 (McKenna 54, Hay 7 for 34).

Sutton 274 (W. K. Harbinson 127), Bickley Park 107 (C. J. Newitt 4 for 27).

United Africa Co. 266 (E. Stanley 7 for 11, W. Ruffells (3 for 5), N. W. Ham Conservatives 122.

Warlingham 117 (Danwell-Smith 67), Purley 72.

Watneys Sports 113, Brentham 176 for 3 (H. Clegg 89

Rugby Football.

AN ENCOURAGING OUTLOOK FOR THE SEASON.

NOTABLE CLUB DEVELOPMENTS—OLD BOYS' ENTHUSIASM.

WALES' CHAMPIONSHIP CHANCES.

By D. R. GENT.

I am glad to see that fixtures have been arranged between Gloucester and Plymouth Albion. For some years now Gloucester's visit to the "further" west has been to play Devonport Services. But the standing of the Plymouth Albion Club in the Rugby world is such that their "list" should always include matches with Gloucester.

Both these famous clubs are very optimistic about the coming season, though it is terribly hard luck on Plymouth Albion that they should have met with such a serious loss right at the outset. Last week, in a practice match, E. E. Richards, their International half-back, broke his collar-bone. With the very hard grounds that prevail at present, and the fact that players are not tuned up to the swing of the game, and especially to falling properly, it is, I think, wrong to go in for any hard practice matches. Some kicking about, passing, running, and practice in fielding should be enough, the minimum of tackling, at all events, being indulged in.

This early training, though, is rather a trial, and it is difficult to know what is best when the weather is such as we have been getting, and yet a first-class match is to be played in a week or so. A little mild cricket and golf were all I used to indulge in in the summer when I was a player, and I must say that I used to find the first six weeks or so of a Rugby season extremely irksome and painful. There are plenty of good players in the Plymouth neighbourhood, but the club will miss Richards whoever deputises for him.

Keenness Everywhere.

Bath, Manchester, and Birkenhead Park are other clubs that report "All ready and very keen." Bath folk are particularly optimistic. Most of the old players are available, though J. B. Hannah will not be out for a little while yet. Of the better-known men, H. Slade will again be the full-back, and here Bath are fortunate, for Slade, though on the short side, is a capital player, who can fit himself into any position behind the scrum. The three-quarters are a good club set, with no one really outstanding. But at half-back there is quite an interesting and important addition to the club's resources in E. T. Benson, the old Oxford University, Rugby, and cricket "Blue."

Last winter Benson had no football, for he was doing himself more than justice as a member of the M.C.C. side that toured New Zealand under Harold Gilligan. Benson was a skilful and plucky scrum half, and I am looking forward to seeing him return to his Oxford form. If he does, the Bath three-quarters will have plenty of chances The forwards once more include M. V. Shaw, the old Bristol player, whilst amongst the new men is R. K. Lindsay, who is at Oxford, and showed a good deal of promise last year.

Enthusiasm at Manchester.

Of the provincial clubs, it is doubtful whether any enjoy their games more than Birkenhead Park and Manchester. I am afraid we do not see evidence of this often from the Manchester club, for they so rarely come to London, but I can remember A. L. Gracie telling me once that he had never enjoyed the game more than when he was a member of the Manchester club, so cheery, keen, and loyal were all the players, off the field and on. It is a nice gesture to this admirable spirit that the Rugby Union has allocated the first Trial this year to that club's ground at Kersal, on December 6. A. C. Gillies, the famous Watsonians and Scotland forward, skippered the side last year.

But his practice makes it impossible for him to do so again this year, though he hopes to turn out quite often. L. J. O'Reilly is the new captain, and the first match takes place on Saturday, when Headingley visit Kersal. I strongly recommend any young players who live in the Manchester district to get into touch with the hon. secretary of this club, viz., Mr. W. Parlane, Thatched House Hotel, New Market Place, Manchester.

Birkenhead Park we in the South know better, for they come to London once or twice every season. J. R. Paterson, the Scottish international, has had to relinquish the office of hon. secretary, so that intending players must now write to that burly forward, H. T. Wild. D. E. Law, who played against Ireland in 1927, is the new captain, and the club will have the helpful guidance of Mr. James Baxter (too well known in the Rugby world to enumerate his other offices) as president, and of J. V. Richardson, the old England and Oxford player, as a member of the committee. The first match is against New Brighton on September 24.

Blackheath's Start.

No London side gets off the mark more quickly than Blackheath, even though this season the Harlequins, by playing the Wasps on Saturday, do actually start first. As usual, for the first half-dozen matches, Blackheath have double fixtures, playing often two first-class sides on the same day. The idea is that before the Varsities reassemble there are so many players available that this is the only way to give them a good game. Thus after Trial games on the 13th, the "Club" play Rosslyn Park at the Rectory Field and Bedford at Bedford on the 20th. The following Saturday the fixtures are Birkenhead Park (home) and the United Services, Portsmouth (away).

The new captain is W. E. Pratten, who, I thought, was a little too bulky last season to be a serious candidate for more "England" caps, although in one or two club games he played very well indeed. It will be interesting to see how some of last season's promising youngsters develop, notably C. B. Bailey and C. L. Ashford. B. H. Black and H. Rew, the England forwards now with the British touring side, will be available again for lots of matches, as will A. G. Cridlan and W. E. Henley. C. J. King Turner, J. A. Giles, Sir T G. Devitt, D. E. Morris, H. P. Jacob, R. W. Smeddle, A. L. Novis, A. F. Hamilton Smythe, P. L. Alexander, and J. A. Tallent will supply the material from which a very adequate three-quarter line can be chosen, whilst H. Rees, a South African now at Oxford, is a newcomer from whom a good deal is expected At half-back we shall see C. C. Bishop and J. T. Kemp again, with E. W. Lovegrove (Oxford) and E. B. Pope (Cambridge) as possible understudies.

With all the members of last year's good side available, with the exception of F. B. W. Mills, the Old Paulines hope to improve on the 1929-30 record. The pack, led by that fine forward, C. H Dixon, will probably again be one of the heaviest in club Rugger, and it is hoped that J. J. A. Embleton, the Cambridge captain, will be able to play after Christmas. A useful new member is J. B. Maclean, who has already had some experience with the 1st XV. and with Northampton, and who is going up to Cambridge.

Nine Old Blue Teams.

After a year devoted to team-building—always rather an anxious time—the Old Blues believe they have now the nucleus of a very useful side, and, once they have added the necessary experience, this side should develop into a good one. They again intend to put nine teams into the field every Saturday—a striking proof of loyalty and keenness. The 1st XV., who again open the season against Leicester on September 13, have the usual list of first-class fixtures, and are also renewing some old ones. Catford Bridge are being met after a lapse of nine years, and Torquay, Old Dunstonians, Wasps, and Bedford after somewhat shorter intervals. Entirely new fixtures have been arranged with Wellington, in Somerset, and Weston-super-Mare, the latter during the Easter tour, Devonport Services providing the other match.

The club propose continuing with the seven-back game, to which, it will be remembered, they reverted last year after a long trial of the eight-back system, and are looking forward with every confidence to the coming season. W. W. Nielson succeeds A. C. Bennett as captain, with T. N. Pearce as vice-captain. It is unfortunate that the services of W. G. H. Weeks will not be available, as he has recently been seriously ill, and will not be able to play during the season. It is a great pity that this promising stand-off half should be unable to play, as undoubtedly he has a great future in front of him.

Nielson will, of course, fill the full-back position, and the three-quarter line will be selected from the following players:—T. G. Jennings, E. M. Undery, K. C. Oliver, R. A. Jones, S. H. Wales, A. C. Bennett, and R. J. Gregory, who has only just recently left Christ's Hospital. H. E. R. Wales and G. N. Hooper will probably be the half-backs, and other outsides that the club may require for their senior fifteen may be selected from H. E. Glassborow, E. L. M. Mathias, and M. O. Costin. There is plenty of material available for the pack, and although unfortunately H. H. McCleery has now gone abroad, the services of the following players will be available:—T. N. Pearce, J. N. Young, N. K. Payne, P. S. Osborne, R. E. Peters, P. G. Wyatt, K. N. Marshall, H. J. Hobden, J. R. Harrison, W. L. M. O'Connor, D. C. V. Roberts, J. Redway, D. S. Maclagan, H. F. Tayler, J. J. Redman, and A. P. Hunter.

Old Cranleighans' Recruits.

The Old Cranleighans are embarking upon a fixture-list that is stronger than they have previously negotiated, but the club appear likely to be correspondingly stronger than ever before. Not perhaps is the best fifteen superior to that of last season and the season before, but a steady influx of all the most promising players from the School who settle in or around London has increased the reserve strength considerably. It is in this particular that the Old Cranleighans often have been so weak. The new fixtures include Devonport Services, St. Bartholomew's Hospital, Bridgwater, and Aberavon (who, with Neath, form the opposition on the Easter tour), and former opponents such as London Scottish, Plymouth Albion, United Services (Portsmouth), Rugby, Torquay, O.M.T.s, Old Blues, Old Millhillians, Old Leysians, Old Paulines, London Welsh, will be met again. H. E. G. Rayment and N. H. Martin, captain and vice-captain last season, have both on account of their health been compelled to give up the game. The new captain is G. R. K. Lee, and the vice-captain is A. Key. The captain may find some difficulty in fitting his half-backs and three-quarters in the most satisfactory arrangement, for without exception each of the probable players, H. H. L. Lambert, C. E. J. Lambert, G. R. K. Lee, A. Key, G. W. N. Silcock, R. J. G. Durrant, and H. A. Richardson, has had experience of two or three positions. M. A. McCanlis will play in a few matches, as he did last year, but he will not be available regularly because he is a master at Cheltenham. The forwards contain no outstanding player, although J. E. Beynon was on occasions very good for Surrey last season, but in H. R. Heard is a leader who is improving rapidly with experience, and T. F. Miles is an excellent hooker. As in all Cranleigh sides, the strength will lie outside the scrum; the prospect is most encouraging.

The Game in Wales.

I seem to have been saying this for years now, but I must say it again: it surely is Wales's turn to win the championship. I had no doubt in my mind that last year Wales had the best side in the four countries. In fact the Principality had international talent to spare. But something went sadly wrong at Cardiff in the opening match against England, and some strange preferences by the Selection Committee only tended to add to the subsequent misfortunes of the side. That H. M. Bowcott, one of the best attacking players we had last year, should have been chosen for one match only was extraordinary, to say the least, and the treatment meted out to one or two other backs was almost as incomprehensible.

I am sure that I am voicing the opinion of thousands of followers of Rugby outside Wales when I say that the International Championship honours this coming season would be a fitting reward to the skill of the players and the enthusiasm of the supporters, to say nothing of the peculiar difficulties the administrators of the game in Wales have to contend with.

Meanwhile, the clubs go along most successfully, and I saw the other day that the financial status of practically every club in Wales had improved as a result of last year's "gates."

All the leading Welsh sides start on Saturday. I was interested in looking through the list of captains of Welsh clubs to see how many names there were that are well-known outside that country. B. R. Turnbull (Cardiff), W. Everson (Newport), W. J. Trew (Swansea), son of the late W. J. Trew, the most brilliant Rugby player I have ever seen, Ifor Jones (Llanelly), and T. Hollingdale (Neath) are just a few of them.

NO TEST FOR LLANELLY.

LOUGHOR 0 pts., LLANELLY 23.

Torrential rain at Llanelly held up the game for fully twenty minutes, and when subsequently play commenced it was of the kick and rush order. The Llanelly forwards asserted their superiority after twenty minutes' play, and H. Morris got over with an unconverted try. As the conditions improved towards the interval the Llanelly backs provided quite a spectacular display, and further unconverted tries were scored by M. Jenkins and E. Richards. Thus the home team crossed over with a lead of 9 points to nil.

With the improvement of the weather conditions in the second half, the Llanelly backs asserted themselves and Melville Jenkins on the left wing increased their lead with an unconverted try. Towards the end Llanelly overran the home team, and tries were scored by Phil Croft (two) and Edgar Jones, Emlyn Hughes converting one.

POOR GAME AT HALIFAX.

HALIFAX 15 pts., HARTLEPOOL ROVERS 3.

Halifax opened their season with a home game against Hartlepool Rovers, but there was little to enthuse over in the play. Halifax were rather more methodical and won as a result, but their display was not in keeping with their reputation. It was weak football, with little combined play Hargreaves, Laing, Chalcroft, and Thompson (tries), and Thompson (penalty) scored for Halifax. Harrison scored a penalty goal for the Rovers.

RUGBY TOURISTS.

GREAT GAME WON AT BRISBANE.

BRITISH BACKS TOO FAST FOR AUSTRALIA.

BRISBANE, Saturday.

The British Tourists defeated an Australian fifteen in an unofficial test match to-day by 29 points (four placed goals, two penalty goals, and one try) to 14 points (one placed goal, one penalty goal, and two tries). The match was a great attraction, and was watched by 20,000. Both sides made changes from their first test match teams, but they in no way affected the standard of the Rugby played. T. Lawton, the Australian captain, was but a shadow of the Lawton at Sydney, and Spong was able to keep his backs well supplied with the ball. The British three-quarters, in contrast to their disappointing show at Sydney, gave a brilliant display, and but for the great defence of Steggal would have scored many more times. The accurate kicking of both was a feature of the game.

Britain Take the Lead.

Australia won the toss and scored almost immediately, Malcolm selling the dummy several times before passing to Banks, who scored a brilliant try, which Lawton converted.

Fast play followed, and Ivor Jones kicked a penalty goal. Rew quickly gave Britain the lead. Spong made a piercing run, and Rew, taking an inside pass, scored between the posts, Ivor Jones converting. Australia drew level, Bonner getting a try, which Lawton failed to convert.

Play was very exciting, and Britain took the lead again when Ivor Jones scored from a penalty kick given against Lawton for off-side.

Australia were winning the scrums, in spite of being the lighter pack. They attacked hotly for some time, but Bonner relieved with a wonderful kick. Novis got away with Speggall at his heels, and a thrilling race ended in Novis being tackled near the line.

Towers initiated a dangerous Australian attack, McGhie being tackled from behind when almost over. Spong then cleverly started a three-quarter movement, from which Jones-Davies scored, Ivor Jones failing to convert. At half-time Britain led by 14 points to 8.

Australians Rattled.

The second half opened with a long kicking duel between Ross and Bonner. The Australians were now thoroughly on their mettle, and their backs launched rush after rush only to be stopped by the sturdy British defence.

Although losing most of the scrums, the British pack did splendidly in the line-out. After a thrilling bout of passing, Novis scored a clever try which Ivor Jones converted.

Audacious British passing right on their own line gave the crowd many thrilling moments. Then Novis broke away, and was almost over when a wonderful diving tackle by Speggall brought him down. Intercepting a British pass, the Australian backs broke through, but Novis's speed saved an almost certain score. Novis was indeed playing a great game, his speed being invaluable.

Australia then scored what was generally acknowledged the best try seen on the ground for years. Lawton secured from a scrum and sent his three-quarters away at a great pace. Ten Australians handled before Steggall culminated a wonderful movement by going over. Lawton failed at goal.

Lawton followed with some wonderful efforts, but Britain were next to score, Spong getting a try which Ivor Jones converted.

Malcolm missed a drop goal for Australia by inches, but Lawton scored a penalty goal from half-way with a splendid kick. To conclude the game, Spong crowned a very fine display by running through cleverly and giving to Wilkinson, who scored, Ivor Jones gain converting.—*Reuter's Special Service.*

YESTERDAY'S GAMES.

BATH'S SMART PERFORMANCE.

LEICESTER 3 pts., BATH 3.

Leicester opened their season with a home game with Bath, and this was played in heavy rain before only 4,000 spectators. The play in the first half was scrappy. Bath opened strongly, and Weeks narrowly missed a dropped goal. Leicester gradually settled down, and Llewellyn scored a fine unconverted try after a splendid run by Farndon, while Llewellyn only just missed a dropped goal.

Bath were the more aggressive side on the restart, and Spence equalised with an unconverted try. Play was vigorous, but neither side contributed anything very notable, and there was little to choose between them. Heavy rain in the second half made handling difficult, and the forwards had most of the game.

A THRILLING FINISH.

PLYMOUTH ALBION 8 pts., BARNSTAPLE 5.

Three thousand saw Plymouth Albion meet Barnstaple at Plymouth in showery weather. The home side were dangerous with forward rushes, and after ten minutes Sparkes narrowly missed a penalty. Barnstaple were dangerous when they broke away, but five minutes before the interval Cummer, following up smartly, went over for the Albion, Sparkes adding the extra points from a difficult angle.

The Albion dominated the game for a long period in the second stage, but lost several good chances. Wilson made a great effort to break through, but Barnstaple's tackling was keen. Later, Barnstaple improved, and five minutes before the end Ashford scored an easy try. M. Williams converting. In a fierce final rush Rees scored the winning try.

CARDIFF'S PROMISING START.

CARDIFF 18 pts., BRIDGEND 3.

Cardiff scored freely in their opening game at Cardiff Arms Park, and soon had the measure of Bridgend, despite the fact that the latter were early aggressive, and as a result of better combination, Davis scored a try for them. Later, however, Cardiff improved, and after Frank Richards had carried play well down the line, E. Jenkins scored a good try which Marshall converted, while Isaacs added a further try, Marshall again converting.

Cardiff went further ahead soon after the resumption as the result of a fine bout of interpassing, Graham-Jones getting a try, which Marshall again converted. Emlyn Jones, who was easily the best of the Cardiff halves, burst through with a fine solo try, which was not converted. Bridgend again tried hard to reduce the deficit in the closing stages, but the Cardiff defence was too strong.

PONTYPOOL'S POINTS.

PONTYPOOL 17 pts., TALYWAIN 3.

Bad weather prevailed at Pontypool, where Talywain put up a good fight. Pontypool played Jack Rees, of Bargoed, outside-half, and Brankley, Blaenavon, on the wing. Rees broke through from a cross, and evaded several opponents to score a try which Beddington converted. Targett replied with an unconverted forward try for Talywain.

In the second half Pontypool were definitely the better side Further tries were scored by Sparkes, Rees Butler, and G. Lewis. Talywain's forwards heeled well, but the heavier Pontypool backs did better in the loose, and there was more enterprise outside the home scrum.

EXPERIMENTAL SIDES.

CROSS KEYS 8 pts., PILL HARRIERS 0.

Both the Cross Keys and the visiting Pill Harriers XV. were largely composed of experimental players. Cross Keys started in promising style, penning Pill Harriers to their quarters for a long period. Pritchard missed two good chances of scoring by faulty handling, but he made amends by scoring a very fine try, for C. White to kick a goal.

Pill restarted in better style, and Osman just missed with a penalty goal, the ball falling just outside. Watkins made a brilliant run, but Mumford knocked on. Watkins made another fine effort, which J. R. Smith fully utilised by scoring under the post, Watkins failing. Cross Keys held the upper hand to the end.

RUGBY UNION.

	Pts.		Pts.
Edgware	0	Abercarn	0
Cardiff	18	Bridgend	3
Leicester	3	Bath	3
Plymouth A.	8	Barnstaple	5
Pontypool	17	Talywain	3
Cross Keys	8	Pill Harriers	0
Longhor	0	Llanelly	23

RUGBY LEAGUE.

Barrow	10	York	10
Batley	2	Huddersfield	28
Bramley	26	Keighley	5
Castleford	31	Bradford Northern	2
Halifax	0	Swinton	0
Hull Kingston R.	8	Broughton R.	5
Leeds	18	Hull	6
Oldham	5	Leigh	5
Rochdale Hornets	2	Dewsbury	11
Salford	15	Hunslet	5
St. Helens	5	Widnes	9
Wakefield T.	16	Featherstone Rovers	8
Warrington	4	Wigan	10
Wigan Highfield	2	St. Helens Rec.	12

GOLF.

QUEEN VICTORIA JUBILEE VASE.

VETERAN HALVES AGAIN.

One of the most prolonged golfing events of the year can be the Queen Victoria Jubilee Vase tournament of the Royal and Ancient Golf Club at St. Andrews, as the rules allow both players in a match which finishes all square at the eighteenth hole to pass into the next round instead of playing on until one or the other wins a hole. This year's tournament began on Tuesday last, and would, in the ordinary way, have concluded on Friday afternoon with an eighteen-holes final, but the halved matches which have occurred have so extended the event that yesterday failed to produce the final.

Three players were still left in on Friday evening. L. G. O. Hutchison (5), a brilliant young Kirkcaldy golfer; F. L. Callender (12), a veteran of 74 years; and Lt.-Col. A. O. Boyd (7). Boyd and Callender had twice halved on Friday, and then, because byes for each round go to the top of the draw, they were separated and Boyd had a bye, Callender and Hutchison fighting out the match to decide who should oppose Boyd.

Yesterday morning, however, Callender and Hutchison halved, so that the draw enabled Callender to get a bye into the final, while Boyd opposed Hutchison in the afternoon.

Callender and Hutchison will meet again to-morrow morning, as Hutchison, after a keen tussle in the afternoon, beat Boyd by 3 and 1. Hutchison is only 20 years of age, and is engaged in his first big competition, so that it was no small performance to reach the final at the first attempt.

EIGHTH ROUND.—Lt.-Col. A. O. Boyd (7), a bye; L. G. O. Hutchison (5) and F. L. Callender (12), halved.

SEMI-FINAL.—Callender a bye; Hutchison beat Boyd by 3 and 1.

AN INTERNATIONAL MATCH.

IRELAND TIE WITH ENGLAND.

Ireland gained a narrow lead of one point in the foursomes of the international match between England and Ireland over the Portmarnock Club's course. The match was a prelude to the Irish Open Amateur Championship which begins to-morrow, which has attracted an excellent entry from Ireland, England and Scotland. Ireland won yesterday's foursomes by 3 points to 2, two of the games ending all square. The only English winners were J. S. F. Morrison, the former Cambridge triple "Blue," and E. B. Tipping, who in the last game beat D. E. B. Soulby, the Irish Native ex-champion, and H. S. Sheals, by 4 and 2.

FOURSOMES (Irish players first).—Maj. G. N. C. Martin (Royal Portrush) and F. P. McConnell (Royal Portrush) halved with Rex Hartley (Cooden Beach) and R. H. Oppenheimer (Temple); Maj. C. O. Hezlet (Royal Portrush) and R. M. McConnell (Royal Portrush) (2 and 1) beat S. Robinson (Southport and Ainsdale) and Wm. Sutton (Timperley); John Burke (Lahinch) and M. Crowley (Portmarnock) halved with E. W. Fiddian (Stourbridge) and C. W. Timmis (Leasowe); A. W. Briscoe (Castlerea) and D. Wilson Smythe (Royal County Down) (2 and 1) beat G. L. Q. Henriques (Royal Lytham and St. Annes) and J. Gent (Bradford Moor); D. E. B. Soulby (Portwilliam) and H. S. Sheals (Balmoral) lost to J. S. F. Morrison (Sunningdale) and E. B. Tipping (Royal Ashdown Forest) (4 and 2).

The following were the Singles results:—

Maj. C. O. Hezlet (R. Portrush) lost to Rex Hartley (Cooden Beach), 7 and 1; Burke Lahhinch) beat W. W. Fiddian (Stourbridge) 4 and 3; D. E. B. Soulby (Fort William) beat R. H. Oppenheimer (R. and A.), 3 and 2; Maj. G. N. C. Martin (R. Portrush) and W. Sutton (Timperley) halved; R. McConnell (R. Portrush) beat S. Robinson (Southport and Ainsdale), 3 and 2; F. P. McConnell (R. Portrush) beat J. Gent (Bradford Moor), 1 up; A. W. Briscoe (Castlerea) lost to E B Tipping (R. Ashdown Forest) 3 and 2; D. Wilson Smyth (R. County Down) lost to C. W Timmis (Leashore), 2 and 1; M. Crowley Portmarnock) lost to G. L. Q. Henriques (R. Lytham and St. Annes), 3 and 2; H. Sheals (Balmoral) lost to J. S. F. Morrison (Sunningdale), 3 and 2.

The result of the Singles was:—Ireland 4½, England 5½, making both sides level for the day's play.

WEST OF ENGLAND CHAMPIONSHIP.

R. H. DE MONTMORENCY WINS THE TITLE.

Once again the West of England open amateur championship has evaded a local player, R. H. de Montmorency, the former Eton schoolmaster and ex-British international, having won the 36 holes final yesterday, thus succeeding D. E. Landale, who held the title following his success of last year. De Montmorency, who entered from Rye, opposed F. Smith (Burnham Artisans) in the final, and Smith, in view of the fact that he was, at the age of 18, taking part in his first championship, should feel no disappointments at his 5 and 2 defeat. The younger player outdrove the veteran, who, however, was exceedingly steady throughout the day, and at the end of the first round was 2 up.

SHERINGHAM MEETING.

COURSE RECORD EQUALLED.

Captain C. T. Whinney, in winning the Stopford Gold Medal Competition with a return of 73, equalled the amateur record for the course when the Sheringham Club's autumn meeting was begun yesterday. Captain Whinney, with a return of 73-3=70, also tied with W. A. Peggs (80-10=70) for the handicap prize. S. L. Robinson had the next best score of 83-12=71.

The final of the ladies' match-play tournament for the Candelabras resulted in a win for Miss V. Kerr (3), who beat Mrs. A. V. Campbell (19) by 4 and 3.

The first round of the foursomes tournament for the Simpson Challenge Cups resulted:

Legh Barratt (6) and J. A. L. Barratt (5), a bye; Rev. S. H. Harvard-Watts (11) and A. V. Campbell (12) beat Lord Justice Sir T. E. Scrutton (20) and Canon F. J. Ashmall (17) by 3 and 2; Lieut.-Col. F. J. Radford (10) and C. Pearse (6) beat W. J. L. Davies (19) and W. A. Peggs (10) at the nineteenth hole; Lt.-Col. J. S. Mellor (2) and F. Mellor (11) beat Sir Algernon Osborn (8) and Geoffrey Daniell (5) at the twenty-first hole; E. C Rolfe (17) and R. M. Parker (16) beat Sir Clement Everitt (9) and Lt.-Col. R. L. Barton (16) by 2 up; Capt. C. T. Whinney (3) and Hon. R. S. Mansfield (6) beat S. L. Robinson (12) and A. L. Mathews (13) by 4 and 2; E. C. Laws (1) and E. Percy Jones (8) beat R. Deterding (3) and C. W. Browne (9) by 4 and 3; Sir Archibald Gold (16) and J. A. Bott (+1) beat Ben Davies (20) and D. B. Davies (4) by 4 and 2.

LORD READING CUP.

Play began yesterday over the course of the Royal Cinque Ports Club at Deal with the club's competition for the Lord Reading Cup, a qualifying round and the first match-play round being carried through. Results:—

QUALIFIERS.—P. Barry, 72; T. Vezey-Strong, 72; R. B. Knocker 74; A. J. Corrigan, 74; Carol Powers, 75; A. V. Greenstreet, 75; Comdr. O. Wace, 75; and W. T. Sanctuary, 76.

FIRST ROUND.—Corrigan beat Knocker by 3 and 1; Powers beat Greenstreet by 6 and 5; Barry beat Vezey-Strong by one up; Wace beat Sanctuary by 2 and 1.

The semi-final and final rounds will be played to-day.

WALTON HEATH ARTISANS BEAT THE CLUB.

In a Foursomes match played over the Walton Heath Club's course, the local Artisans' Club defeated Walton Heath Club by five games to three. In the leading match H. E. le Bas and Hon. Charles Russell (Walton Heath) beat F. Dudley and W. Tugwell (Artisans) by one hole In the second game the Artisans' representatives, Harry Braid, son of James Braid, a former Open champion, and F. Taylor, beat C. C. Bevan and K. M. Beaumont by 5 and 3.

CLUB COMPETITIONS.

BETCHWORTH PARK.—M.M.—J. F. Page, 85—12=73; E. L. Jarvis, 82—7=75.

BOGNOR.—O.M.—Miss Vere Lesley, 81—13=68, and H. W. J. Radford, 85—17=68, tied.

BRIGHTON AND HOVE.—M.B.: T. R. Clatham (12), 2 up.

BRAMLEY.—M.M.—Sen.: F. K. Tomlinson, 77—9=68. Jun.: W. H. Markham, 87—14=73, and E. Blackham, 91—18=73, tied.

BROMLEY AND BICKLEY.—M.M.—Sen.: E. R. Nicholls, 82—8=74. Jun.: C. J. Bonnor, 86—15=71.

BUSHEY HALL.—M.B.—R. E. Seaton (17), 3 up.

BUSH HILL PARK.—M.M.—Sen.: H. G. Dyer, 69—4=65, and C. B. Notley, 77—12=65, tied. Jun.: J. Teare, 83—20=63.

CHIGWELL.—B.C.—E. J. Peartree (7), 2 up.

COULSDON COURT.—M.M.—Sen.: A. A. Tarver, 83—13=70. Jun.: L. A. Smith, 83—16=67.

CREWS HILL.—M.M.—Sen.: A. E. Bishop, 77—10=67. Jun.: T. Lister, 81—14=67.

CROHAM HURST.—M.B.—Senior: D. J. Goodsir (12), 1 up. Junior: G. H. Wingfield (14), 1 up.

Continued on next column.

ATHLETICS.

WYCOMBE PHŒNIX MEETING.

JACK LONDON BEATEN IN TWO EVENTS.

Always a popular event during the closing stages of the season, the annual sports of the Wycombe Phœnix Harriers and Athletic Club were carried through at the High Wycombe Cricket Ground yesterday. The meeting was afforded excellent support, as there were over 100 entries for each of the 100 yds., 300 yds., half-mile, and mile handicaps.

Jack London (Polytechnic Harriers), the Inter-Counties sprint champion, was at scratch in the 100 yds. event, but he was beaten by inches in his heat, H. Dixon (Polytechnic H.) (9½ yds.) winning in 10 1-10 sec. Even time was beaten in the final of this event, which W. B. Nixon (Darlington R.A.C.) (8½ yds.) won by inches from J. H. Kilbey (Victoria Park H.) (8½ yds.) in 9 9-10 sec.

London also competed in the 220 yds. invitation scratch race, but was beaten by 4 ft. by A. W. Green (Birchfield Harriers), the Midland champion, who won in 22 1-5 sec. Green took the lead entering the straight, and London eased up when finding that he could not overhaul the leader.

Miss E. Flay (North London Harriers) won the ladies' 100 yds. event, off the 7½ yds. mark, in 11 1-10 sec., Miss F. C. Haynes (L.O.A.C.) (3½ yds.) being second, and Miss C. Fowler (Middlesex L.A.C.) (10½ yds.) third.

Birchfield Harriers' representatives were well to the fore in the three miles team race in which J. E. Webster (of the A team), the Midland steeplechase champion, was first home in 14 min. 40 4-5 sec. With three representatives in the four positions, the A side secured team honours with the low aggregate of seven points, Surrey A.C., who had their scoring men in sixth, eighth and thirteenth positions, being second with 32 points, and Watford Harriers third with 35 points.

Polytechnic Harriers (M. Carr, F. W. Dawe, J. F. Rice and F. L. Stagnall) won the mile relay from Highgate H. A team, thanks to a fine sprint by Carr, in 3 min. 37 3-5 sec. G. J. Hawkes (Kentish Wheelers) brought off a cycling "double" by winning the mile, off 180 yards, in 2 min. 27 1-5 sec., and the half mile, from the 90 yards mark, in 1 min 7 sec.

WOMEN'S OLYMPIAD.

BRITISH ENTRANTS DO WELL IN PRELIMINARY HEATS.

PRAGUE, Saturday.

Some 300 representatives of eighteen nations are competing in the Women's World Athletic Championships, which began here to-day. The U.S. is not taking part.

To-day was chiefly devoted to preliminary heats. In the 60 Metres sprint Miss I. Walker (England), Hitomi (Japan), Fraulein Gelius (Germany), Fraulein Walasiewicz (Poland), Fraulein Kellner (Germany), and Mlle. Radideau (France) qualified for the final. Miss E. Scott (England) won her first heat, but was beaten in the second heat. Miss Walker's time was 7.9 sec. The time of Hitomi, Gelius, and Walasiewicz was 7.8 sec.

In the 800 Metres, first heat, Mlle. Lowen (Sweden) won in 2 min. 24.2 sec., 1 sec. ahead of Miss Christmas (England), who also qualified. Miss Lunn (England) won the second heat in 2 min. 27.1 sec.

In the 100 Metres Miss D. Ridgley (England) won her heat in 12.7 sec., the other heat winners being Radideau, Hitomi, Gelius, and also Walasiewicz, the last named returning the best time of 12.6 sec. Miss E. Hiscock (England) finished alone in her heat.

In the 200 Metres Miss F. Latham (England) won her heat in 27 sec., but Miss N. Halstead (England) was beaten by Walasiewicz, whose time was 25.6 sec. The other heat winners in this event were: Hitomi, Dollinger (Germany), and Schuurmann (Holland).

In the 80 Metres Hurdles Mrs. Cornell (England) finished second in her heat to Fraulein Kirsch (Germany). Other heat winners were Fraulein Jacobson (Sweden), in the fastest time of 12.2 sec., Nakanishi (Japan), and Mlle. Combernous (France).

In Putting the Weight the winner was Fraulein Heublein (Germany), with 12.49 metres.—*Ex. Tel. Spec.*

Continued from preceding column.

CULVERDEN (TUNBRIDGE WELLS).—M.M.: David Evans, 76—9=67, and M. N. Evans, 76—9=67, tied.

DENHAM.—M.M.—Sen.: C. R. Chronander, 72—1=71. Jun.: C. R. McMullin, 83—12=71.

DULWICH AND SYDENHAM HILL.—M.M.—Sen.: H. H. Price, 80—12=68. Jun.: R. Searle, 88—22=67.

EAST BERKS.—M.B.: M. MacNeal (scratch), 5 up.

EALING.—M.M.—1st Div.: J. L. Harrison, 80—12=68. 2nd Div.: C. W. Lumley, 88—18=70, and Dr. Roth, 88—18=70, tied.

FERNDOWN.—M.M.—1st Div.: W. McNaughton, R. A. Humphrys, T. Stewart Smith, and C. E. Manson, tied at 78 net. 2nd Div.: J. W. Graham and E. R. Wethey tied at 78 net.

GOODWOOD.—O.M.—Challenge Cup (M.).—N. G. Hunt, 83—12=72. Foursomes (M.).—E. S. Redfern and J. W. Galloway, 87—14=73. Challenge Cup (B.).—D. D. Grant-White, 1 up. Foursomes (B.).—N. G. Hunt and J. G. Rivington, all square. 36 Holes Challenge Cup (M.).—A. A. Smith (9), 70+70=140.

GRIMSDYKE.—M.M.—Sen.: G. W. A. Pragnell, 78—11=67. Jun.: E. A. Waugh, 88—16=72.

HADLEY WOOD.—M.M.—Sen.: S. Colvin, 85—21=73. Jun.: S. J. Bell, 91—18=73.

HARTSBOURNE MANOR.—M.M.: W. M. Miller, 80—10=70; B. W. Markham, 90—15=75.

HAYDOCK.—M.B.: E. H. Tate (5) and W. R. Tanner (12), tied at 4 up.

HUNSTANTON.—M.M.—Div. I.: F. Fernihough, 81—9=72. Div. II.: A. West-Russell, 94—18=76.

KNOLE PARK, SEVENOAKS.—M.C.—E. R. Hatfield, 80—10=70; Col. F. Brodley Dyne, 80—8=72; C. Orr-Ewing, 84—12=72.

LITTLEHAMPTON.—M.M.: S. E. A. Whiteaway, 82—10=72, and A. G. Rivington, 83—11=72, tied.

LONDON SCOTTISH (WIMBLEDON).—M.M.—Senior: G. Ratcliffe Smith, 75—10=65.

MAIDENHEAD.—Club Cup: W. Gordon Glover, 76—4=72, and W. D. W. Brooks, 80—8=72, tied.

MALDEN.—M.B.—Senior: T. Crawson (11), 3 up. Junior: E. Powell (16), 1 up.

MERTON PARK.—M.M.B.: W. R. Blackshaw (2), 4 up.

MUSWELL HILL.—M.M. (1st class): G. H. McGregor, 83—12=71.

NORTH MIDDLESEX.—Jun. M.: C. W. Proud, 78—14=64.

NORTH SURREY.—M.M.—Sen.: C. H. Keeling, 80—12=68, N. Harvey, 80—12=68, and J. Johnson, 78—10=68, tied. Jun.: E. V. Chandler, 84—18=66.

PORTERS PARK.—M.M.—Sen.: R. H. Baucher (2), 73. Jun.: J. V. Upstilo (17) and R. K. Evans (18), tied at 76. O.B.: R. H. Baucher (2) 5 up. Women's M.M.—Silver Div.: Mrs. Nathan and Mrs. Farquharson tied at 78 net. Mrs Farquharson won replay. Bronze Div.: Mrs. Vaughan, 84.

REDHILL AND REIGATE.—M.M.—Sen.: J. F. Page 78—11=67. Jun.: A. Salisbury, 94—24=70.

RICHMOND.—M.M.—Senior: C. W. Collier, 72—1=71, and G. D. Harrison, 82—11=71, tied. Junior: Col. H. E. S. Abbott, 91—18=73, and H. Wilson Young, 88—15=73, tied.

ROCHFORD HUNDRED.—M.M.—Sen.: F. Simonette, 86—12=74. Jun.: F. N. Ball, 90—16=74.

ROMFORD.—Green Cup: F. G. Bent, 92—18=74.

ROYAL MID-SURREY.—Fortnightly M.—Senior: J. De La Cour, 77—8=69. Junior: J. Paxton, 88—15=73.

SEAFORD.—J.M.: F. O. Petch, 76.

SHANKLIN AND SANDOWN.—M.C.—H. P. Evans, 88—13=70.

SIDCUP.—M.M.—Div. 1: N. R. Farmer, 79—7=72. Div. 2: F. C. Needham, 92—18=74.

SOUTH HERTS.—M.M.: J. Bennett, 73—2=71; A. A. Collins, 90—18=72.

STANMORE.—M.M.—Div. 1: F. S. Evans, 83—10=73. Div. II.: E. Nepain, 89—14=75; E. Wharton 89—14=75, and C. J. Piercey, 91—16=75, tied.

SURBITON.—M.B.—Sen.: Dr. F. Carson (9), 3 up. Jun.: R. Kusel (25), 2 up.

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"PATRIA" ...	Oct. 11	Oct. 15	Oct. 18	Oct. 17
"PROVIDENCE"	Oct. 18	Oct. 22	Oct. 23	Oct. 24
*"ALESIA" ...	Oct. 28	Nov. 2	Nov. 6	Nov. 4
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†KAISAR-I-HIND	11,500	Sept. 12	Sept. 19	Bombay & Kyaukli
KARMALA	9,000	Sept. 13	—	Straits, China, &Japan
¶MACEDONIA ..	11,000	Sept. 19	Sept. 26	Straits, China, &Japan
NARKUNDA ..	17,000	Sept. 19	Sept. 28	Bombay & Australia
†RAJPUTANA ..	17,000	Sept. 26	Oct. 3	Bombay & Karachi
*¶‡NANKIN ...	7,000	Sept. 26	—	Colombo & Calcutta
§CATHAY	15,000	Oct. 3	Oct. 9	Colombo & Australia
¶RAWALPINDI	17,000	Oct. 3	Oct. 10	Bombay & Japan
RAZMAK	11,000	Oct. 3	Oct. 10	Bombay & Karachi
†RANPURA	17,000	Oct. 10	Oct. 17	Bombay & Karachi
¶KALYAN	9,000	Oct. 16	—	Straits, China & Japan
NOGUNA	21,000	Oct. 17	Oct. 24	Bombay & Australia
§CHITRAL	15,000	Oct. 31	Nov. 6	Colombo & Australia
MALOJA	21,000	Nov. 14	Nov. 21	Bombay & Australia
†MOLDAVIA ..	17,000	Nov. 28	Dec. 4	Colombo & Australia
NALDERA	16,000	Dec. 12	Dec. 19	Bombay & Australia

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MORVADA.....	8,231	Sept. 13	Sept. 23	Madras & Calcutta
MATIANA.....	9,067	Sept. 17	Sept. 26	East African Ports
§DUMANA.....	8,427	Sept. 24	Oct. 4	Bombay & Karachi
MULBERA	9,100	Sept. 27	Oct. 4	Madras & Calcutta
MANTOLA	9,066	Oct. 1	Oct. 13	Madras & Calcutta
MALDA	9,066	Oct. 15	Oct. 24	East African Ports
§DOMALA.....	8,441	Oct. 15	Oct. 25	Bombay & Karachi
MASHOBRA	8,324	Oct. 28	Nov. 1	Madras & Calcutta
*§HATIMURA	6,666	Nov. 5	Nov. 15	Bombay & Karachi
MODASA	9,070	Nov. 12	Nov. 21	East African Ports
MADURA	9,077	Dec. 10	Dec. 19	East African Ports

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OXHEY (35 mins. Euston).—¼ mile Golf. Near station. Two-year roomy HOUSE; 2 rec., 4 bed,

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FAVOURITE SEVENOAKS.

FREEHOLD CHARACTER HOUSE,

fitted with every conceivable comfort and labour-saving appliance. South aspect. Lounge hall, cloak room, 3 reception rooms, 6 bedrooms, 3 bath-dressing rooms, maids' bathroom, and 6 w.c.'s.

Garage with 4 rooms over for chauffeur.

Delightful Gardens and Grounds of about

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10 minutes from the station. High up. Glorious views.

CHARMING MODERN RESIDENCE, containing hall, 2 good reception rooms, 5 bedrooms, 1 dressing room, bathroom, complete offices.

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BEAUTIFUL SURREY DISTRICT.

High position, fine views. One mile station, 40 mins. Waterloo.

PRICE £1,950.

FREEHOLD RESIDENCE, facing South and West, with entrance hall, 3 reception, 6 bedrooms, bathroom, complete offices, etc.

Electric light, gas, and water laid on; hot water system; radiators; 'phone; main drainage. Large shed for garage.

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FIRST-RATE GOLF.

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1¼ ACRES.

FREEHOLD.

THIS OLD-WORLD type HOUSE of great charm contains:

Three large bedrooms,
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Rate: 3 lines 7s. 6d. and 2s. 6d. a line after.

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FLAT in up-to-date mansion building in main road; 1st floor; lift; 3 bed, 1 reception, lounge hall, bathroom, kitchen; constant hot water. Rent £145 p.a. inclusive. Very small premium.—Agents, SNELL and CO., 47, Maida Vale, W.9. Cunningham 1181 (4 lines).

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EXCEPTIONALLY well converted SELF-CONTAINED FLAT, having large rooms; comprising 2 bed, reception room, lounge hall, bath, kitchen; constant hot water; excellent decorations; fine position. Rent £250 per annum.—Key with SNELL and CO., as above.

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LUXURIOUSLY APPOINTED NEW FLATS.

"REGINA COURT," FITZJOHN'S AVENUE, N.W.3. Ten minutes walk from town, in quiet position. Close to Heath and Stations. Artistically planned. Replete with all modern conveniences. Passenger lift. Refrigerator. Tennis court. Finished to suit tenant's reasonable requirements.

TO BE LET. NO PREMIUMS.

Accommodation varying from 1 to 4 bedroom flats, modern bathrooms, etc.—Sole Agents, Messrs. GOLDSCHMIDT and HOWLAND, 15, Heath Street, N.W.3. Tel., Hamp. 1347 (3 lines).

S.W.7.—TO BE LET, UNFURNISHED, South aspect, overlooking gardens, newly decorated. Second Floor: 2 large rooms communicating. Own bathroom. Rent £155 p.a.

Third Floor: Large and small room communicating. Bath. £120.

Fourth Floor: Large and small room. Bath. £100.

Fourth Floor: Small room. £42 p.a.

Separate dining room or meals served in rooms. Excellent service. (Inexpensive.) Meals as desired.—Write, Box A 781, SUNDAY TIMES, 200, Gray's Inn Road, W.C.1.

SERVICE FLATS.

Newly opened.

1, CHESTERFIELD GARDENS, CURZON STREET, MAYFAIR, W.1.

LUXURIOUSLY FURNISHED AND DECORATED. Rates, including service and light, single, £3 8s.; double, from £10 10s. weekly. Excellent à la carte catering. Booklet illustrated by Hanslip Fletcher sent free. Telephone: Mayfair 3717 (three lines).

ACOMMODIOUS beautifully decorated FLAT, regardless of cost, comprising a commodious reception room, ditto bedroom, and kitchen, bathroom and lavatory; all self-contained; in the Royal Borough of Kensington, 6 minutes Piccadilly and Victoria, 15 minutes City. At £2 15s. 6d. per week to an approved tenant. Furniture optional, or could be purchased by deferred payments to suit tenant.—Apply, FOSTER, 5, Lamb's Conduit Street, Holborn, W.C., or 'phone, 7362 Flaxman for appointment.

7, PARK PLACE,
ST. JAMES'S, S.W.1.

FURNISHED RESIDENTIAL SELF-CONTAINED SERVICE FLATS. Bed-sitting room and bath from 4½ guineas; bedroom, sitting room, and bath from 6 guineas; 2 bedrooms, sitting room, and bath from 11 guineas weekly. Meals at low tariff. Lift. Telephones. Gas fires. Teleg., "Repertory, London." Telephone, Regent 0670 (6 lines).

STH. KENSINGTON.—Balcony FLAT available until; RENT £250 P.A. | 2 reception rooms, bathroom, 3 bedrooms, etc.; c.h.w.; no premium.—Agent, EVERED, 4, Gloucester Terrace, S.W.7. Kens. 0936.

FLAT TO LET.—Self-contained, in secluded GEORGIAN HOUSE. The accommodation comprising 4 bedrooms, 2 reception rooms (one 25 ft. x 20 ft.), usual offices; service lift; garage; extensive grounds with tenn's court Rent £159 p.a., inclusive.—BROWN and BLATCHFORD, opposite Town Hall, Croydon.

CHARMING FLAT in St. Andrew's Mansions, Dorset St. Overlooking continental courtyard. 4 rooms, kitchen, bathroom, etc. Reasonable premium for 10 years' lease.—Apply, Porter.

£150 PER ANNUM INCLUSIVE, W.1.

KENSINGTON.—First floor FLAT. Exceptionally sunny and quiet position overlooking gardens. Large recep. room, large bedroom, etc. All modern conveniences, newly decorated. 15 mins. Oxford Circus. £130 p.a.—Write Box A 789, SUNDAY TIMES, 200, Gray's Inn Road, W.C.1.

SOUTH KENSINGTON.—Perfectly appointed FURNISHED SERVICE SUITE; charming sitting room, dining room, 2 or 3 bedrooms; gas and coal fires; h. & c. running water; bath; ex. cooking and service; 'phone.—12, Southwell Gdns., Gloucester Rd., S.W.7.

CLAPHAM PARK, S.W.4.—Queenswood Court, King's Ave. (2 mins. stations); new maisonettes FLATS; countrylike; central heating; constant hot water; lift; garages; tennis. Fr. £120.—Phone, Brixton 5794.

PALL MALL (No. 14).—Self-contained FLATS, well furnished; efficient service; telephone; lift; excellent cuisine; moderate tariff. Regent 2044.

SEASIDE AND COUNTRY.

MOST BEAUTIFUL MAISONNETTE in the Isle of Wight. Built for an Earl. Splendid gardens. Privilege of private park. Low inclusive rent. Sea view.—Full particulars (owner), J. E. WEBB, Bedfont, Harrington Road, Brighton.

FLAT, first floor, sea front, Ryde; 8 rooms; flat roof for sun bathing. 2,000 sq. ft. area if desired. £120 inclusive. Also Bachelor Flats, £40 and £50.—Particulars, Owner, J. E. WEBB, Bedfont, Harrington Road, Brighton.

TORQUAY.—Unfurnished FLAT, magnificent sea views, full South Lounge, dining room, 4 bedrooms with hot and cold running water, usual offices.—Particulars from F. Paul, 8, Hesketh Crescent, Torquay. No agents.

CLIFTONVILLE (best part, facing sea).—Unfurnished FLAT, first floor, £125; central heating; constant hot water; 6 rooms, etc.—Hope, Fermain, Maidenhead.

CONTINENTAL.

SWITZERLAND (nr. Vevey).—Well-furnished FLATS to LET from 2 to 3 guineas weekly; large grounds; beautiful sunny position; catering obtainable; also mountain chalet. Photos.—Miss Phillips, Windmill Hotel, Ewhurst, near Guildford.

TOWN PROPERTIES.

Rate: 3 lines 7s. 6d. and 2s. 6d. a line after.

KENSINGTON AGENTS. WESTERN 4864.

MARSH AND MARSH
(F. W. PARSONS, F.A.I.),
156, KENSINGTON HIGH ST., W.8.

6 GNS. p.w. KENSINGTON. South aspect; convenient location. FURNISHED RESIDENCE. Comfortably appointed and recently redecorated. 5 bedrooms, bathroom, 3 reception rooms and offices.

NON-REPAIRING LEASE.

£175 P.A. KENSINGTON (easy reach of Gardens).—Attractive BIJOU RESIDENCE in quiet position. 5 bedrooms, bathroom, 2 reception rooms and offices. Garden. DECORATIONS TO TENANT'S CHOICE; new lease. NO PREMIUM.

Further details MARSH and MARSH, as above.

GOLDSCHMIDT & HOWLAND,
15, HEATH STREET, HAMPSTEAD, N.W.3.
Tele., Hampstead 1347 (three lines).

HAMPSTEAD and ST. JOHN'S WOOD

3 mins. from Swiss Cottage and within easy walking distance of Regent's Park.

A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY-STYLE HOUSE IN TOWN.

Detached Double-fronted, Non-basement.

31, ETON AVENUE.—A splendidly equipped high-class modern RESIDENCE of the finest type and handsome construction, standing well back from the road with deep circular carriage sweep and secluded garden; 10 BEDROOMS, 4 BATHROOMS, 4 splendid ground-floor reception rooms; spacious oak-panelled hall; specially equipped offices with servants' hall; AMPLE SPACE FOR GARAGE; IMMEDIATE VACANT POSSESSION. To be SOLD by AUCTION, SEPTEMBER 30th.—Sole Agents, GOLDSCHMIDT and HOWLAND, as above.

HAMPSTEAD HEATH.

Within 5 mins. of the West Heath.
On High Ground.

A MODERN DETACHED DOUBLE-FRONTED NON-BASEMENT RESIDENCE.

63, REDINGTON ROAD.—Approached by a carriage drive; 8 bed, dressing, 2 bath, 3 reception rooms, lounge; domestic offices with maids' sitting room.

LOVELY GARDEN WITH TENNIS LAWN.

Part central heating. GARAGE. FREEHOLD. To be SOLD by AUCTION, SEPTEMBER 30th.—Sole Agents, GOLDSCHMIDT and HOWLAND, as above.

WITH STRIKINGLY BEAUTIFUL DECORATIVE SCHEMES.

HAMPSTEAD.

326, FINCHLEY ROAD.—A really fine up-to-date non-basement RESIDENCE; drawing room, dining room, lounge hall, 2 bath, dressing room, 5 bed, and a beautiful billiard room (would make one or two more bedrooms); picturesque garden with lily pool, etc. To be SOLD by AUCTION, SEPTEMBER 30th.—Apply, GOLDSCHMIDT and HOWLAND, as above.

HAMPSTEAD GDN. SUBURB. CLOSE TO THE HEATH.

NO. 79, SOUTHWAY.—Choice detached corner HOUSE non-basement; 4 bed, bath, 2 recept.; 2 floors only; pleasant garden; garage. To be SOLD by AUCTION, SEPTEMBER 30th. — Particulars of GOLDSCHMIDT and HOWLAND, as above.

HAMPSTEAD. A REMARKABLY HANDSOMELY CONSTRUCTED FREEHOLD RESIDENCE.

Attractively decorated and appointed.

NO. 27, FITZJOHN'S AVENUE.—LARGE GARDEN; 8 bed, 3 bath, drawing room, dining room, sun lounge, dance room, etc. TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, OCTOBER 8th.—Apply, GOLDSCHMIDT and HOWLAND, as above.

SAUNDERS, HAMPSTEAD & KENSINGTON. | For all available HOUSES & FLATS.

HAMPSTEAD.—Low-built non-basement HOUSE (facing South); 6 bed, bath, 2 reception rooms; garden. GARAGE. Price £3,500 for 92 years. Ground rent 15 gns.

HAMPSTEAD.—FREEHOLD, on high ground, 1 minute from Hampstead Tube Station; 7 bed, bath, 3 reception rooms; garden; semi-detached; in good order. Could easily be divided. Price £3,250.

For further particulars apply CHARLES SAUNDERS and SON, 150, Finchley Road, N.W.3. Hampstead 0108.

HAMPSTEAD HEATH.

FREEHOLD CORNER HOUSE facing Heath with 7-8 bedrms., bath, 3 rec., cloak room, and offices. Space for garage. Price £2,600.

ATTRACTIVE Double-fronted pre-war HOUSE opposite open space and close to Heath on high ground. Quiet yet most conveniently situated. 4 bed, bath, 2 rec., etc. Pleasant garden. To be sold at a most moderate price for a quick sale.

POTTERS, Heath St., Hampstead. (Tel. 2821.)

A REAL BARGAIN.

FOR SALE, a pre-war RESIDENCE with IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, situated IN THE PRETTIEST PART OF GOLDERS GREEN, within 5 minutes of the railway station, shops, and Hampstead Heath; good entrance hall, 2 reception rooms, 5 bedrooms, hot and cold water in each bedroom, 2 baths, 2 lavatories; greenhouse, large garden not overlooked; telephone; low ground rent and rates. Price £2,000.—Box A 841, SUNDAY TIMES, 200, Gray's Inn Road, W.C.1.

HAMPSTEAD.

MODERN HOUSES in this district at prices from £2,500 to £5,000, within easy reach of the Heath, Tube stations and road services, yet secluded in semi-rural surroundings of the Hampstead Garden Suburb; 5 miles of Charing Cross.—Agents, COPARTS, LTD., Temple Fortune House, Finchley Road, and 12, North End Road (opp Tube stn.), Golders Green, N.W.11. Speedwell 2105 and 3441.

SWISS COTTAGE—HAMPSTEAD
(between).

A BARGAIN—in a good residential neighbourhood, FREEHOLD RESIDENCE, carriage sweep, 3 good reception rooms, hall, fine BALLROOM, 7 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, central heating, electric light, company's water, main drainage. Attractive gardens, room for garage, ½ acre.—Full particulars of Messrs. NICHOLAS, 4, Albany Court Yard, Piccadilly, W.1.

"QUIET AND SUNNY STREET."

£1,550 FREEHOLD, within 5 minutes' walk Sloane Square and near St. Leonard's Terrace. Charming non-basement Chelsea COTTAGE, with small garden, and VACANT POSSESSION.—Apply, A. M CAWTHORNE, Architect, 54, Victoria Street, S.W.1. Telephone, Victoria 0062.

A REMARKABLE OPPORTUNITY to secure a NON-BASEMENT HOUSE, in splendid order; partly situated in a West-End Square; 4 bedrooms, bathroom, dining room, and large drawing room, etc. Terms, £1,000 for 13 years at only £175 per annum.—Sole Agents, JOHN D. WOOD and CO., 23, Berkeley Square, W.

GOLDERS GREEN.—Ideal HOMES, £1,080 to £2,500. Garages. Large gardens. Easy payments.—GOLDERS, LTD., Cranbourne Gardens, N.W.11.

GODDARD AND SMITH,

HEAD OFFICES AND ESTATE AUCTION HALL, 22, KING STREET, ST. JAMES'S, S.W.1.
Telephone: Gerrard 2727 (6 lines).

FOR SALE BY AUCTION

In the ESTATE AUCTION HALL, 22, KING STREET, ST. JAMES'S, S.W.1, on THURSDAY NEXT, SEPTEMBER 11th, at 2.30 p.m.

LADYHOLT, BURGESS HILL, SUSSEX.

An Attractive FREEHOLD COTTAGE RESIDENCE, with all modern conveniences and about ¾ acre, as previously advertised, with VACANT POSSESSION. Solicitors: Messrs. Torr and Co., 2, Millbank House, Westminster, S.W.1. Auctioneers: GODDARD and SMITH, 22, King Street, St. James's, S.W.1.

PARK COTTAGE, PARK STREET VILLAGE, NEAR ST. ALBANS.

Pleasant secluded position near station.

Picturesque old-fashioned RESIDENCE; lounge hall, 2 reception, bath, and 5 bedrooms; garage; stabling; well stocked garden and paddock; the whole embracing over 1¼ acres. FOR SALE privately with VACANT POSSESSION, or by AUCTION, OCTOBER 2nd next. Auctioneers: GODDARD and SMITH, 22, King Street, St. James's, S.W.1.

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Close to the Common. FOR SALE FREEHOLD, charmingly planned and appointed RESIDENCE, tastefully decorated and in excellent order. Wide entrance hall, 3 reception, bath, and 5 bedrooms, all on two floors. All modern conveniences, radiators; garage; well-laid-out and stocked garden.—Agents: GODDARD and SMITH, 22, King Street, St. James's, S.W.1.

IN PERFECT ORDER THROUGHOUT.

HERTS.—14 miles out.

For SALE, FREEHOLD, fine two-storey GEORGIAN RESIDENCE; lounge hall, 2 reception, billiard, 2 bath and 6 bedrooms; all modern conveniences; 2 garages; well stocked and kept garden, with tennis lawn; in all, 1¼ acres; ready for immediate occupation without incurring a shilling outlay.—Agents: GODDARD and SMITH, 22, King Street, St. James's, S.W.1.

WITHIN 5 MILES OF TAUNTON.

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Fine old COUNTRY HOUSE for SALE, FREEHOLD; high up; South aspect; good views; drive approach; lodge entrance, and nearly 8 acres; 3 reception, 2 bath, and 11 bedrooms; electric light; garage; stabling; cottage; prettily timbered grounds. Price £3,500.—Agents:

GODDARD AND SMITH.

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ST. JOHN'S WOOD, MAIDA VALE, AND HAMPSTEAD.

H. C. WILSON AND CO.,

Agents for HOUSES and FLATS.
51, MAIDA VALE, W.9. Cunningham 2262 (3 lines).

FREEHOLD.

ST. JOHN'S WD.—A capital RESIDENCE of 6 bed, 2 bath, 3 rec., usual offices. Vacant Possession. £2,850.—Apply, H. C. WILSON and CO., as above.

TO BE LET UNFURNISHED.

MAIDA VALE (50 yds. Tube).—Charming non-basement RESIDENCE, on two firs.; 4 bed, bath, 3 rec., usual offices; nice garden. Rent £225 p.a. 7 yrs. lease. No premium.—Apply, H. C. WILSON and CO., as above.

NON-BASEMENT. WITH GARAGE.

HAMPSTEAD.—Very charming semi-det. RESIDENCE, exquisitely fitted and decorated; central heating; parquet firs.; 5 bed, bath, 2 rec., labour-saving offices; large gdn. Lease 92 yrs. 15 gns. G.R. Price £3,500 or offer.—Apply, H. C. WILSON and CO., as above.

FREEHOLD. NON-BASEMENT.

ST. JOHN'S WD.—An unusual opportunity to acquire one of the most delightful little PROPERTIES available; a small, old-world RESIDENCE with large gdn.; 6 bed, 4 rec., bathroom, and ample domestic offices; garage. PRICE FREEHOLD £8,000.—Apply, H. C. WILSON and CO., as above.

ST. JOHN'S WOOD AND MAIDA VALE.
Leading Agents for all available HOUSES and FLATS.

SNELL AND CO.,

47, MAIDA VALE, W.9
(at the corner of Clifton Road).
Telephone: Cunningham 1181 (4 lines).

MAIDA VALE.—Pretty old-world double-fronted dwarf RESIDENCE, MODERNISED and RE-DECORATED THROUGHOUT, to be SOLD, with VACANT POSSESSION; SOUTH ASPECT; 2 double reception rooms with parquet floors, conservatory, WINTER GARDEN, 3 bedrooms, bathroom, kitchen, scullery, etc.; OLD-WORLD GARDEN WITH FRUIT TREES; SERVICE LIFT; CENTRAL HEATING; CONSTANT HOT WATER; garage for 2 cars; lease about 61 years; gd. rent £35 p.a. Price £3,750, or offer.—Apply, Sole Agents, SNELL and CO., as above.

UNIQUE.

First time in the market for 35 years.

MAIDA VALE.—Delightful TWO-STORIED NON-BASEMENT OLD-WORLD COTTAGE, containing 2 reception rooms, 3 bedrooms, bathroom, boxroom, kitchen, and excellent offices. To be SOLD with VACANT POSSESSION; PRICE GARDEN; electric light and gas; splendid condition. NOTHING ELSE IN THE DISTRICT TO COMPARE. Lease 16 years; gd. rent £7 10s. Price £2,000.—Apply, Sole Agents, SNELL and CO., as above.

ST. JOHN'S WOOD.—VILLA RESIDENCE in quiet and pretty road; containing 3 reception rooms, 4 bedrooms, bathroom, and kitchen; VACANT POSSESSION; modernised throughout; lease 7 years (can be renewed); NO GD. RENT. Price £900, or offer.—Keys with SNELL and CO., as above.

ST. JOHN'S WOOD (close to Lord's).—Attractive long leasehold modernised GEORGIAN RESIDENCE, containing 3 reception rooms, 6 bedrooms, TWO BATHROOMS, kitchen, and excellent offices. NICE GARDEN; EXCELLENT CONDITION; INDEPENDENT HOT WATER SYSTEM; electric light and power; lease 61 yrs.; gd. rent £20 p.a. Price £3,500.—Apply, Sole Agents, SNELL and CO., as above.

AND MANY OTHERS.

HAMPSTEAD HEATH.

Within 5 mins. of the West Heath.
On High Ground.

A MODERN DETACHED DOUBLE-FRONTED NON-BASEMENT RESIDENCE.

63, REDINGTON ROAD.—Approached by a carriage drive; 8 bed, dressing, 2 bath, 3 reception rooms, lounge; domestic offices with maids' sitting room.

LOVELY GARDEN WITH TENNIS LAWN.

Part central heating. GARAGE. FREEHOLD. To be SOLD by AUCTION, SEPTEMBER 30th.—Sole Agents, GOLDSCHMIDT and HOWLAND, as above.

ROWLAND GORRINGE, F.A.I.

Auction and Estate Offices, LEWES, SUSSEX.

TO BE LET, with Possession, 29th Sept.—Charming Flat in favourite, old-fashioned district of Southover, Lewes; 2 rec., 3 bed, bath, kitchen with independent boiler, boxroom; electric light, gas. Rent £100.

TO BE SOLD, close to Lewes, Sussex.—Very attractive RESIDENCE in the old-world village of Ringmer, close to the Southdown Hunt Kennels; electric light; central heating; lounge hall, 3 rec., 9 bedrooms, 2 bath., good offices with servants' hall; capital stabling; garage for 2 cars; well-laid-out garden; paddock of 3½ acres. Price £6,000 FREEHOLD.

TO BE SOLD, close to Lewes, on high ground, with fine views; 3 rec., billiard room, 7 bed, 5 bath; good garage; cottage garden and small paddock of 2½ acres; main water; petrol gas. Price for quick sale, £3,000 with Possession.

TO BE SOLD, Seaford, Sussex.—Attractive Marine RESIDENCE; hall, 4 rec., 9 bed, bath, good offices; charming grounds; double garage; self-contained flat adjoining. Price £3,500 with Possession.

TO BE SOLD, close to Lewes.—BUNGALOW RESIDENCE; hall, dining room, sun lounge, 4 bedrooms, kitchen; independent boiler; main water; garden; good garage. Price £1,200 with Possession.

FOR SALE by Auction at Lewes Sept. 22nd.—Attractive corner HOUSE, close to church and shops, known as 1a, Shelley Terrace, Lewes: 2 rec., 4 bed, bath, with VACANT POSSESSION.

FOR SALE by Auction at Lewes Sept. 22nd.—The finest available BUILDING PLOT in Lewes. Very extensive uninterrupted views of the South Downs. Fenced and garden stocked. Main drainage, water, and electric light. With Vacant Possession.

FURNISHED HOUSES to be let for the winter from 3 gns. per week.

For particulars of the above and other PROPERTIES apply to ROWLAND GORRINGE, Auctioneer, Lewes, Sx.

ERNEST OWERS, LTD.,

200, FINCHLEY ROAD, N.W.3.
(Hampstead 4910 and 7192.)

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NO. 22, WELL WALK, N.W.3 (very close to Hampstead Tube Station and the Heath).—Delightful and fascinating RESIDENCE, expensively and most artistically decorated and fitted; 4 bedrooms, bath, room, charming double drawing room, most attractive dining room, splendid bathroom, good offices. Central heating. Nice garden. G.R., £8 p.a. Lease over 31 years. For Sale by Auction 26th September next (unless previously disposed of) by ERNEST OWERS, LTD., 200, Finchley Road, N.W.3, and at West Hampstead and Golders Green.

HAMPSTEAD.

GARAGE. TWO FLOORS ONLY.

£2,150—Most attractive NON-BASEMENT SEMI-DETACHED RESIDENCE; every modern convenience; 4 good bedrooms, tiled bathroom, 2 reception rooms, large hall with fireplace, tiled domestic offices, large and well-stocked garden. Lease 96 years, ground rent £14 per annum. Sole Agents ERNEST OWERS, LTD., 200, Finchley Road, N.W.3, and at West Hampstead and Golders Green.

GARAGE FOR 2. NON-BASEMENT OFFICES.

£300 P.A.—ST. JOHN'S WOOD.—Unique and most attractive RESIDENCE, close to Lords; splendid order; very nice garden; 6 or 7 bed and dressing rooms (3 with wash basins), 2 bathrooms, charming double drawing room, attractive dining room, splendid large and light kitchen, etc. Electric power throughout. Crazy paved gardens back and front. New drains. Lease 5½ years. Reasonable premium.—ERNEST OWERS, LTD., 200, Finchley Road, N.W.3, and at West Hampstead and Golders Green.

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RICHMOND DISTRICT AGENTS.

ROEHAMPTON.—A particularly attractive detached RESIDENCE for SALE, occupying unique position in this favourite district, close to Putney Heath and Wimbledon Common; designed by architect and beautifully planned with accommodation all on two floors; 6 bedrooms, 3 bath and dressing rooms, 2 reception rooms, and lounge hall; electric light and power; tastefully laid out garden; garage. Owner returning abroad must sell and will accept the low figure of £3,500.

RICHMOND GREEN.—One of these fine old early Georgian RESIDENCES overlooking the Green, containing 6 bedrooms, bathroom, lounge hall, and 3 reception rooms; a perfect example of a period residence, full of old panelling, and in a particularly fine state of preservation and decorative condition. Specially recommended. Detailed particulars from the Agents.

CHANCELLORS, adjoining Richmond Stations.

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HOUSE, LAND, AND ESTATE AGENTS
For all available PROPERTIES,
HOUSES, LAND, SHOPS, FLATS, ETC., ETC.,
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Head Offices: 3, HALLESWELL PARADE, TEMPLE FORTUNE, GOLDERS GREEN, N.W.11.

'Phone, Speedwell 1129.

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Oakleigh Park Estate Offices
(Corner Buckingham Av., near "Palace Hotel"),
High Road, Whetstone, N.20.

(Barnet bus or tram from all parts of London passes offices.)

Telephone: HILLSIDE 1565.
7th September, 1930.

Dear Mr. Homeseeker,

OAKLEIGH PARK ESTATE.

Thank you for your esteemed inquiry, and we have pleasure in giving you brief particulars of the Freehold Properties which we are erecting on this delightful, exclusive and select Estate. Yes, we appreciate that you, like so many others, being a busy City man, not only desire, for your week-ends and evenings, a residence near to Town, but chiefly one with quiet and peaceful country surroundings with open spaces, fields, beautiful views, and pure air in the vital health interests of your family, especially the younger children.

You will, certainly, find that the Oakleigh Park Estate meets these urgent needs. As to the houses, well, your own Surveyor is the man to tell you WHAT they are.

Built on high ground, on GRAVEL soil, detached and semi-detached, they comprise from 4 really good bedrooms, 2 reception rooms, breakfast room, kitchenette, panelled lounge hall, with every possible modern and up-to-date appliance. Large garden back and front, and also a full-sized brick-built garage. These houses have been described, by an entirely independent and uninterested surveyor, AS THE BEST VALUE WITHIN A RADIUS OF 25 MILES OF THE CITY. They are FREEHOLD, and range from £1,525 upwards, according to your requirements. We can accept £100 down (if desired), and the repayments on the mortgage balance, INCLUDING CAPITAL AND INTEREST, works out at approximately £124 per annum, or, say, £10 per lunar month.

We decorate and finish the house, both internally and externally, to your exact requirements, i.e., you choose your own style of overmantels, tiles, or fireplace furnishing, paintwork, papers, etc., etc.

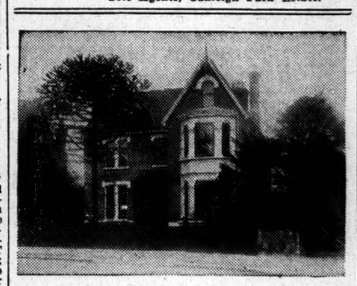
Oakleigh Park Station is within 5 minutes' easy walk of the Estate. The L.N.E. Rly. provide a fast and frequent City service. (First train to town 5 a.m., last train to Oakleigh Park 11.25 p.m. Average time of journey, 25 mins.) Season tickets, quarterly, from £3 15s. Bus and tram services from all parts (to and from Barnet) pass the Estate. First-class shops within 3 minutes' walk. Golf, tennis, etc., available. Cheap gas and electricity, and Co.'s water. Low rates and assessments.

From your inquiry we feel assured that these houses will meet with your exact requirements, and if you will favour us with an appointment to inspect, by 'phone or letter (our offices are always open from 9.30 to 6 p.m., including Sundays, or late, if desired), the services of one of our qualified assistants will be at your disposal.

Should you prefer Golders Green, Temple Fortune, Finchley, Hendon, Church End, Totteridge, or Barnet, we shall be only too pleased to take you by car to inspect all available properties in these districts.

Awaiting the favour of an appointment, and assuring you of our best attention to your interests at all times,

We are, Dear Mr. Homeseeker,
Faithfully yours,
HOPKINS and PARRISH,
Sole Agents, Oakleigh Park Estate.



LEE, S.E.

PRICE £950

(£700 on Mortgage).

A VERY ATTRACTIVE HOUSE, in good condition, on top of Burnt Ash Hill in country-like surroundings, but only 10 minutes by electric train from City and West End. Contains, on two floors, 5 bed, bath, 3 recep., etc.

Well laid-out grounds of ¼ acre. Space for garage. Elec. light and power. Modern drains. Lease 44 years. A great bargain.

H. I. and A. RUBENS, Chartered Surveyors, 9 and 11, Copthall Avenue E.C.2.

INVESTMENTS BY AUCTION

at the LONDON AUCTION MART, E.C.4, SEPT. 25, next.

29 SHOPS, 3 BILLIARD HALLS, ETC.,
IN 7 LOTS.

The properties are situated in good positions in

54 and 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.
201-211, BISHOPSGATE, E.C.
119-122, LONDON ROAD, S.E.
220-222, WALWORTH ROAD, S.E.
160-164, GRAY'S INN ROAD, W.C.
79-89, HIGH STREET, TOOTING, S.W.
11-21, QUEEN STREET, HAMMERSMITH.

Held for unexpired terms of from 62½ to 97 years, the properties are let to good tenants at rentals ranging from £665 p.a. to £4,200 p.a.

IDEAL SECURITIES FOR PRIVATE INVESTORS OR PROPERTY COMPANIES.

Solicitor: E. S. Treherne, Esq., 89, Kingsway, W.C.2.

Auctioneers: Messrs.

HILLIER, PARKER, MAY & ROWDEN,

27, MADDOX STREET, LONDON, W.1.

'Phone, Mayfair 6710 (12 lines).

GOODMAN AND MANN,

HAMPTON CT. STN. and ESHER.

'Phones: Molesey 858 and Emberbrook 2444.

SUNNY VERANDAH HOUSE, latest labour-saving improvements; 4 bed, sleeping balcony, 2 reception; garage; matured garden; standard roses, fruit, etc.; splendid order; owner just leaving for abroad take £2,250 or offer; would sell furniture; lovely spot near commons, close station; just right for business man.

ESHER (on part historic estate).—Superior detached HOUSE, designed by architect; 6 bed and dressing, 2 bath, 3 reception, maids' sitting room; garage; large garden for tennis, etc.; latest and best quality fitments, oak floors loggia, and many fascinating features. £3,250.

FARMS, &c.

Rate: 3 lines 7s. 6d. and 2s. 6d. a line after.

GENTLEMAN'S PLEASURE FARM.

IN A BEAUTIFUL PART of SUSSEX, and commanding extensive views.—PICTURESQUE TUDOR RESIDENCE, containing a wealth of oak, and affording 5 bedrooms, bathroom, lounge with inglenook, dining room, lounge hall, domestic offices; capital range of outbuildings, including garage. Modern cowstall, stabling, bungalow, and cottage.

111 ACRES IN ALL.

For illustrated particulars apply BLAKE, SON and WILLIAMS, 49, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2.

KENT, near FOLKESTONE.—COURT LODGE, SELLINDGE, a valuable DAIRY FARM, with commodious old-fashioned house, extensive modernised buildings; well-watered pasture and productive arable; 88 or 127 acres. POSSESSION. Auction at Ashford, 16th September, or privately.—ALFRED J. BURROWS, F.S.I., Ashford, Kent.

HOUSES, or WANTED.

Rate: 3 lines 7s. 6d. and 2s. 6d. a line after.

A GENTLEMAN who has been away from England for some years is now wishing to purchase a COUNTRY PROPERTY, and would be pleased to hear of a suitable place for sale. No definite ideas as to district, but not Eastern Counties or within 30 miles of London. A good social and sporting part required. About 8-10 bedrooms (more if only one bathroom). A Georgian or Manor type preferred. Acres not required, but sufficient land for seclusion, say, from 10, or more if woodland can be let. Fair price will be paid as advised. Full details, especially photographs will be returned).—" Homeward Bound," Box A 780, SUNDAY TIMES, 200, Gray's Inn Road, W.C.1.

WANTED TO RENT OR BUY, Kent or Surrey, well-designed detached House, 3 to 4 bedrooms, garden, garage, easy reach City.—Send particulars to Box A 782, SUNDAY TIMES, 200, Gray's Inn Rd., W.C.1.

WANTED, HOUSE, S. Counties, near golf; 4-5 bedrooms, 2 rec., and lounge; main water; gas or elect.; 1 acre.—Black, 31, Halford Road, Richmond.

PROPERTY ANNOUNCEMENTS CONTINUED ON PAGE 23.

HAMPTON AND SONS,

20, ST. JAMES' SQUARE, S.W.1.
TELEPHONE: REGENT 7500.
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